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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831.

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

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HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

CONTENTS OF VOL. XXII.

PART I.—1912.

	PAGE
1. Annual Address by the President, THOMAS HODGKIN, Esq., D.C.L., Litt. D.; delivered 10th October, 1912	1
2. Reports of the Meetings for the year 1912. By the REV. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D. :—	
(1) EDLINGHAM AND LEMINGTON; 5th June (Plates I. and II.)	17
(2) DOWLAH DEAN AND EAST CASTLE, 27th June (Plates III. and IV.)	23
(3) BARMOOR AND FORD; 24th July (Plate V.) ...	27
(4) BLANCHLAND; 22nd August	30
(5) SMAILHOLM TOWER AND BEMERSYDE; 18th September (Plate VI.)	35
(6) ANNU. MEETING at Berwick; 10th October ...	41
3. Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire in the Year 1912. By JAMES WAT CRAW, West Foulden	44
4. Account of Temperature at West Foulden in the Year 1912. By the SAME	45
5. Financial Statement for the Year ending 10th October, 1912	46

CONTENTS

PART II.—1913.

	PAGE
1. Annual Address by the President, JAMES CURLE, Esq., W.S., F.S.A.; delivered 9th October, 1913	47
2. Reports of the Meetings for the Year 1913. By the REV. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D. :—	
(1) EDINBURGH; 4th June	65
(2) SCREMERSTON AND GOSWICK LINKS; 26th June	75
(3) MAKENDON CAMP; 23rd July	77
(4) BOWHILL, NEWARK, AND HANGINGSHAW; 21st August (Plates VII. and VIII.)	81
(5) HABITANCUM, OTTERBURN, AND BREMENIUM; 17th September (Plate IX.)	90
(6) ANNUAL MEETING at Berwick; 9th October	95
3. A Shipwreck in Northumberland in 1565	97
4. Barmoor and the Muschamps. By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.	98
5. James Ellis of Otterburn, a poetical Attorney. By RICHARD WELFORD, M.A.	118
6. James Storey of Otterburn. By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.	121
7. Extracts (chiefly local) from the Chronicle of Lanercost. Communicated by WILLIAM MADDAN	122
8. Berwick Bridge in 1646	131
9. Localities of less common Plants. By WILLIAM B. BOYD of Faldonside	132

CONTENTS

	PAGE
10. Obituary Notice of Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., D.C.L., Litt. D. By COMMANDER F. M. NORMAN, R.N.	134
11. Obituary Notice of William Thomas Hindmarsh, Esq., Fellow of the Linnean Society, and some time President of the Club. By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.	136
12. Obituary Notice of Mr. Benjamin Morton. By WILLIAM MADDAN	138
13. Unthank, in the parish of Norham	138
14. On the Wild Cattle of Chillingham Park. By the late Mr. LUKE HINDMARSH, of Alnwick	139
15. On the Early Municipal History of Berwick-upon-Tweed. By WILLIAM MADDAN	151
16. Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire in the Year 1913. By J. H. CRAW, West Foulden	156
17. Account of Temperature at West Foulden in the Year 1913. By the SAME	157
18. Financial Statement for the Year ending 9th October, 1913 ...	158

CONTENTS

PART III.—1914.

	PAGE
1. Annual Address by the President, HOWARD PEASE, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., delivered 8th October, 1914	159
2. Reports of Meetings for the Year 1914. By the REV. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D. :—	
(1) TWIZEL AND HETON; 4th June (Plate to face 177)	175
(2) PEASE DEAN, COCKBURNSPATH; 24th June	179
(3) ELSDON; 29th July	182
(4) ANNUAL MEETING at Berwick; 8th October	188
3. Letter from Berwick; September 18th, 1773	190
4. Old Epitaphs in Mindrum Graveyard By REV. M. CULLEY	191
5. The Township of Holborn. By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.	197
6. Elsdon Lairds. By the SAME	199
7. List of Less Common Plants in the Area of the Club. By ADAM ANDERSON	227
8. Ayton: Mediæval Church Bell Inscription. By REV. J. F. LEISH- MAN, M.A. (Plate X.)	272
9. The House of Barnewall, Trimlestown. By the SAME (Plate XI.)	
10. Will of Amor Oxley, Vicar of Kirknewton. Communicated by J. C. HODGSON	279
11. Will of Andrew Edmeston of Berwick	280

CONTENTS

12.	Selby Monumental Inscription at Cornhill	...	...	281
13.	Account of the Excavation of Two Cairns of the Bronze Age at Foulden Hagg. By J. H. CRAW, F.S.A., Scot. (Plate XII.)	...	...	282
14.	Home of Wedderburn. By WILLIAM MADDAN	...	...	295
15.	Memorial to James Melvill, the Scots Reformer. Communicated by REV. J. F. LEISHMAN (Plate XIII.)	...	...	301
16.	The Dismemberment of the Tankerville Estates. By J. C. HODGSON	...	...	303
17.	Will of Samuel Kettilby of Berwick. Communicated by the SAME	...	...	313
18.	The Tower and Township of Coldmartin. By the SAME	...	...	314
19.	Enclosure of Common Fields and Division of Commons. By the SAME	...	...	322
20.	Fowberry and its Ancient Owners. By the SAME	...	...	325
21.	Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire in the Year 1914. By J. H. CRAW	...	...	331
22.	Temperature at West Foulden in the Year 1914. By the SAME	...	...	332
23.	Financial Statement for the Year ending 8th October, 1914	...	...	333

CONTENTS.

PART IV.—1915.

1. Annual Address by the President, COLONEL ALEXANDEE BROWN, delivered 14th October, 1915	...	...	...	335
2. Reports of the Meetings for the Year 1915, by the REV. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D.				
(1) FOWBERRY AND CHATTON; 2nd June (Plate XIV.)				347
(2) GORDON; 30th June	...	...	...	351
(3) VALLEY OF UPPER WHITADDER; 21st July (Plate XV.)	...	...	...	356
(4) MOREBATTLE; 19th August	..	...	...	360
(5) OLD BEWICK AND EGLINGHAM; 22nd September				366
(6) ANNUAL MEETING AT BERWICK; 14th October...				372
3. Gordon. By the REV. JOHN RITCHIE, B.D.	...	...	...	375
4. Rennington	...	...	...	382
5. Kelso Typography, 1782-1850. By J. L. HILSON	...	...	...	383
6. Great Storm of 1785	...	...	...	389
7. Excavations in Morebattle Churchyard. By MRS. J. E. F. COWAN				390
8. Rock and Rennington Chapels	...	...	...	394
9. Jedburgh Typography, 1817-1845. By J. L. HILSON	..	...	...	395
10. Site of Thomson the Poet's House at Wideopen. By MRS. J. E. F. COWAN	...	...	...	401
11. Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire in the Year 1915. By J. H. CRAW, F.S.A. (Scot.)	...	...	...	403
12. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire for 1915. By A. E. SWINTON, B.A.	...	...	...	403
13. Financial Statement for the Year ending 30th September, 1915				405
14. List of Members, 1916	...	...	...	406

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PART I.—1912.

- PLATE I. Lemington in 1912. *From a photograph by Mr A. T. Robertson, p. 22.*
- PLATE II. Fire-place at Titlington. *From a photograph provided by Mr R. L. Allgood, p. 23.*
- PLATE III. Fast Castle. *From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, p. 25.*
- PLATE IV. Fast Castle Approach. *From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, p. 26.*
- PLATE V. Ford Castle. *From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, p. 29.*
- PLATE VI. Bemerside. *From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, p. 40.*
-

PART II.—1913.

- PLATE VII. Newark and Hangingshaw. *From photographs by Miss A. Cameron, pp. 87, 88.*
- PLATE VIII. Bremenium. *From a photograph by Mr T. Graham, p. 94.*
- PLATE IX. Chart of Rainfall at West Foulden. *By Mr J. H. Craw.*
-

PART III.—1914.

- PLATE — Heton Castle *temp* Elizabeth, p. 177.
- PLATE X. Ayton Church Bell Inscription. *From a photograph provided by Rev. J. F. Leishman, p. 272.*
- PLATE XI. Trimlestown. *Presented by Rev. J. F. Leishman, p. 273.*
- PLATE XII. Edington Mill Cist. *From a photograph provided by Mr J. H. Craw, p. 293.*
- PLATE XIII. Memorial Brass of James Melvill. *From a photograph provided by Rev. J. F. Leishman, p. 302.*
-

PART IV.—1915.

- PLATE XIV. Lime at Fowberry, p. 348.
- PLATE XV. Cranshaws Castle, p. 357.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 10th October 1912. By THOMAS HODGKIN,
Esq., D.C.L., Litt.D., President.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The President of a club of Naturalists should certainly address them on some point of Natural History. As I am unfortunately unable to do this, my education in this department of science having been sadly neglected, I must ask you to accept instead an Address on a little portion of Human History in which we are all interested—I mean the history of the good town of Berwick-on-Tweed during the Middle Ages. I shall of necessity be very brief and very superficial in my remarks, making no pretence to originality of research, but taking my facts unblushingly at second-hand from such compilers as Ridpath and Scott. Let me confess it, I write rather more with the design of clearing my own mind as to what has always been to me a rather confused portion of history, than with any hope of bringing a single new fact to the knowledge of an audience who are probably much better informed than myself as to the past fortunes of this famous Border town.

You will perhaps think the following remark somewhat fanciful, but I may say that there seems to me to be a certain attribute of doubleness—of duality—about the character of Berwick. She looks back on the smiling and beautiful valley of the Tweed; she looks forth to the sternly scowling North Sea. She had two sets of walls, the grim stone walls of feudal Edward (unhappily almost extinct), and the green, scientifically constructed, Vauban-like ramps and demi-lunes of Elizabeth. She has two

bridges, the picturesque stone bridge of the early 17th century (long may it endure !), and the noble Border bridge with its twenty-eight arches striding across the valley of the Tweed, one of the grandest of all the works of Robert Stephenson. Above all, Berwick was for so many centuries the shuttle-cock of war between England and Scotland, that I think even to this day she hardly knows to which of the two players (the now loving brothers) she shall give her heart. It is to the varying fortunes of this game, to the alternatives of Berwick's allegiance to the two kingdoms, that I propose to invite your attention.

In the first place, why was Berwick ever Scottish? We all know that in early Anglo-Saxon days the frontier of the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria reached to the Firth of Forth. Why and when did it recede as far South as the Tweed?—a difficult question, involving the mysterious transaction called “the Cession of Lothian,” a transaction as to which there has been a certain amount of skirmishing debate between E. A. Freeman on the English, and E. W. Robertson and Andrew Lang on the Scottish side. On the whole, the present disposition of scholars seems to be to accept the contention of the Scottish advocates, that the “cession” was the result of the battle of Carham in 1018, when Eadulf Cutel, Ealdorman of Northumbria, was utterly defeated by Malcolm II. Unfortunately, we have scarcely any information as to the battle which wrought such an important change in these Northern lands, and the question cannot yet be pronounced clear of doubt; but the fact itself is loyally accepted even by the most patriotic Englishman, that the river Tweed, not the Firth of Forth, is the boundary of the two countries, and that it became such a boundary at an early period in the 11th century.

It was probably to this territorial change that Berwick owed its importance, if not its very existence. With the Tweed the frontier between two powerful kingdoms, it was natural that a fortress should be erected to command

the passage of the stream, and probably to take toll of the commerce which was sure to gather round its mouth. That commerce undoubtedly grew and flourished; and thus it came to pass that Berwick, which was still only "a noble village" in 1097, when the Scottish King, Edgar, in a transient fit of pious generosity granted it to St. Cuthbert and his successors, the Bishops of Durham, was, two hundred years later (in 1286), paying for customs to the Scottish Exchequer £2190 per annum, a sum which, we are told, was equal to one-fourth of the whole customs revenue of England. I have seen it somewhere stated that Berwick was at this time (towards the end of the 13th century) second or third among the sea-port cities of England, coming behind none other save London, and possibly Bristol. A statement of this kind would probably be difficult to verify, but there can be no doubt that it held a very high place among the cities of Britain, nor that this was chiefly due to the wise and statesmanlike policy of the Scottish kings. Their relations with England were far from being always friendly. There were incidents like Malcolm Canmore's death on the battle-field of Alnwick 1093; like the disastrous Battle of the Standard (1138); like the captivity and vassalage of William the Lion (1174); but notwithstanding these occasional outbursts of wrath the relations of the two kingdoms were not as permanently embittered as they afterwards became.¹ There were frequent inter-marriages between the two royal families, and men looked forward to a possible future union of the kingdoms by dynastic ties; and especially under the wise and peaceable rule of the two Alexanders (Second and Third, 1214-1286), the "golden age of Scottish history,"²

¹ Strictly speaking I ought to mention here that William the Lion in his captivity was forced to surrender Berwick Castle to the English king in whose keeping it remained for fifteen years (1174-1189); also that King John (1216) took both town and castle, and burned, but did not hold, them.

² Hume Brown, p. 110.

Berwick-on-Tweed must have greatly flourished. Perhaps it has never been quite so happy since. The corresponding period of English history is the long reign of Henry III., and the first fourteen years of Edward I.

How was this fair prospect overclouded? Who must stand responsible at the bar of history for the changed relations between the two countries, for all the bloodshed and the ravage of the three centuries which now lie before us? With all our admiration for the many noble qualities of the greatest of the Plantagenets, we cannot honestly deny that on the head of Edward I. rests the sole responsibility for all this wickedness. The Scottish nation approached him in their hour of need, trustfully confiding their destinies to his hands. He insisted on the acknowledgment of his claim to feudal suzerainty. Even that was granted, but it was shamefully abused. The scene opens fairly, and it opens at Berwick. On the 17th of November, 1292, the Parliament of England together with a brilliant assemblage of nobles, knights, and burgesses from both kingdoms, met in the strong castle of the Border town, and there Edward gave his judgment—a righteous judgment as it seems to us—in favour of Balliol, who, three days later at Norham Castle, knelt down before him, put his hands between the hands of Edward, and declared himself “his man.” But that act of submission accomplished, the Lord Paramount proceeded to use the rights which it gave him in the spirit of a grasping usurer or a knavish attorney, and thus drove even his meek vassal Balliol to despair, and made rebellion inevitable. Inevitable also was the appeal from the vassal kingdom to the King of France—Edward’s own overlord and the most powerful of his neighbours—for assistance. Hence sprang the treaty of alliance between Scotland and France, first of a long series of similar compacts, to which the chief Scottish boroughs, Berwick first and foremost, affixed their corporate seal. On the 30th of March, 1296—not

four years after the pageant in the castle in which he had borne so distinguished a part—Edward appeared once more before the Border town, full of fury because of the alliance with France, a fury which was not lessened when he heard of the insulting songs wherewith the citizens defied “the Kyng Edward” with “his langge shankes,” and taunted him with his inability “for to wynne Berewyke.” They laughed too soon. The long-legged king with an army of 34,000 men was outside their gates, and though his ships did not succeed in entering the harbour, his land forces, apparently, had no great difficulty in surmounting the defences, which consisted chiefly of a broad and deep dyke. Over this, King Edward leapt his horse, Bayard; and soon his whole army was in the town ravaging, plundering, slaying; for the King’s orders were at first to kill without mercy. An English chronicler (Lanercost) says “for a day and a half those of both sexes perished, some by slaughter, some by fire, not less than 15,000: the remainder, even to the little children, being sent into perpetual exile.” As the slaughter of 2,500 soldiers at Drogheda stains the memory of Cromwell, as the recent massacre of uncounted thousands of Chinese at Blagovestchenk stains the already forgotten name of the Russian general who ordered it, so must this cruel massacre at Berwick stain the memory of Edward Plantagenet.³

THE FIRST ENGLISH OCCUPATION.

With this bloody scene of slaughter begins the first English occupation, which, interrupted only by a short occupation (of the town, not of the castle) by William Wallace in 1296, lasted for twenty-two years (1296-1318), that is, for the rest of the reign of Edward I., and for eleven years of the reign of his son. It was,

³ What is the authority for the “sudden and characteristic burst of tears” with which, according to J. R. Green, followed by Scott, Edward ordered the massacre to cease?

however, we must fear, a half-ruined and desolate town over which the English banner waved. Of the effect on the foreign trade of the town we may form some conjecture from the story of the thirty Flemish merchants who held their place of exchange, the "Red Hall," through the whole day of the siege against the full force of the English army. When night came the hall was set on fire by the besiegers, and the brave Flemings perished in the ruins. But the trade in the wool of the sheep on Cheviot and by the Tweed, which these enterprising foreigners had carried on probably for a century or more to the profit of both countries, might not be restored for generations.

I must return for a moment to the English king, who dwelt for about three weeks in the desolate, captured city. It was perhaps in memory of the taunts of the citizens—

"Go pyke it him,
And when he have it won,
Go dike it him,"

that he did at once set about digging a great foss 80 feet broad and 40 feet deep all round the city. To stimulate the workers for their task he is said to have himself wheeled the first barrow of excavated earth. Then leaving Berwick, he set forth on his expedition into Scotland to chastise the insolence of the poor vassal who had at length ventured to turn against his oppressor, and send him the renunciation of his allegiance. For this expedition he increased the ranks of his army by issuing a general pardon to malefactors of various kinds, murderers, robbers, poachers, who should come in and serve under his banner. It brings before me in vivid fashion the continuity of our English life, to find that one such pardoned felon-soldier was "John Swyn of Lowyke" who had killed his neighbour "Roger Baret of Bayremoor."⁴

This campaign of Edward I. seemed to have completed the subjugation of Scotland, though the long list of nobles

⁴ Scott's *Berwick*, p. 27. But what is his authority for this interesting little piece of local history?

and knights taken prisoners at Dunbar, and the arrangements which had to be made for their safe keeping, suggest the small progress which Edward had yet made towards winning the hearts of the men, whom he claimed as his absolute subjects after the deposition of Balliol.

"Wallace Wight" now appears on the scene, and for nine years with varying success upholds the banner of Scotland's freedom. For a brief space even Berwick, the town but not the castle, changes hands. Soon after Wallace's great victory of Stirling Bridge (September, 1297) one of Wallace's men named Haliburton, notwithstanding Edward's big dyke, obtained possession of the town; but the town without the strong Norman castle did not count for much from a military point of view, and in the spring of 1298 it was once again in the hands of the English.

In 1305 the brave Wallace suffered death as a traitor at Smithfield; but in the following year Robert Bruce, who had so long wavered between his feudal duty to Edward and his higher duty to Scotland, was crowned at Scone, (March 27, 1306,) King of Scotland, by the fair hands of Clara Macduff, Countess of Buchan. True that for many months, which threatened to grow into years, Bruce and his brave wife led the life of hunted fugitives—"but king and queen of the May, such as boys crown with flowers," as his brave wife sadly exclaimed; true that even the liberty of a rough forest life was denied her, that she was taken prisoner and brought as a captive to Berwick, where she remained for eleven years till she was liberated by her husband's victory at Bannockburn. She was courteously treated, "had sufficient attendance, leave to hunt, and the best house in the manor of Brustwick for her abode."⁵ Much harsher was the treatment of the unfortunate Countess of Buchan, who also was taken prisoner by the English, and was

⁵ Lang I., 208.

imprisoned in an iron cage, though it seems to be generally agreed that the hanging of that cage *outside* a turret of Berwick Castle, and so exposing the hapless Clara to the gaze of the soldiers and the full fury of the gales from the German Ocean, is mythical. The cage was not a comfortable place of abode, but it was "strictly private," and under cover.

But in May 1307, by Bruce's victory of Loudon Hill, the tide of fortune turned, and flowed henceforward almost uninterruptedly in Bruce's favour. Two months after, Edward Longshanks died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, looking across the Solway at still un-conquered Scotland. From that time forward history has nothing to record but the gradual slipping away of Edward's conquests from the nerveless hands of his successor, Edward of Caernarvon. It is true that not even Bannockburn (June 24, 1314), though it gave Bruce the power of redeeming his wife from the hands of the enemy, restored the Border fortress to the Scots, but four years after (early in 1318) partly by treachery on the part of a burgess, Simeon of Spalding, who was indignant at the English governor's haughty behaviour to the citizens, Berwick fell into the hands of the "heroes twain," Randolph and Douglas, and the first English occupation of Berwick was ended.

THE SECOND SCOTTISH OCCUPATION.

The second Scottish occupation, which thus began, lasted but sixteen years till the battle of Halidon Hill (1333). It was chiefly memorable for two events, a siege and a wedding.

Even the inefficient Edward of Caernarvon could not sit down in patience under such a disaster as the loss of Berwick. In 1318 a *levee en masse* was made of all Yorkshire-men between the ages of sixteen and sixty. In June, 1319 the Sheriff of London was ordered to raise forty carpenters and eight workers in iron, and send them to Newcastle by July 25th. Twelve men strong

and skilful in felling timber were ordered from Essex, twenty miners from the Forest of Dene, six rope-makers from Bridport, two hundred ditchers from Holderness and Lincoln, fifty masons and twelve smiths from York, besides other hand-workers from other parts of the kingdom. By the end of August this variously equipped host was assembled before the town which was held for Bruce by his son-in-law, Walter the Steward, progenitor of a race of kings, and founder of the Stuart dynasty.

The story of the memorable siege which followed is told in vivid lowland Scottish verse by Bruce's biographer, Archdeacon Barbour. The small height of the walls of Berwick, which had doubtless made easier Spalding's betrayal, now made the work of defence more difficult. As Barbour says:—

“ The wallis of the town then were
So low that a man with a spear
Might strike another up in the face.”

Yet the English attempt to carry the place by escalade was a failure.

“ But they so great defence then made
That were above upon the wall
That often ladders and men withal
They made fall flatly to the ground.”

The next device was to steer a ship right up to the wall by the bridge-house, and to let fall a drawbridge from the top of one of the masts; but the attack was so briskly repulsed that the Englishmen could not succeed in lowering their bridge. At the ebb of the tide the ship was left high and dry on the sand. The besieged sallied forth from the town, burned the ship, and carried captive an engineer whom they found in her and whom they compelled, on pain of death, to devote his talents to their services. There was a short truce, during which the English prepared a great engine called “ the Sow.” It was somewhat like a Roman *vinea*. It ran on wheels, had a strong and ponderous roof, was to be wheeled up to the walls, and under its cover some of

Edward's motley host of mechanics were to work the destruction of the wall. But meanwhile also a certain Flemish engineer, Jhone Crab,

"That was of so great subtilty
To ordain and make apparail
For to defend and to assail
Castle of war or their city
That none slier might founden be,"

had prepared great "fagaldes" of pitch and tar and lint and "herdis" (flax-refuse) and brimstone, and a crane running on wheels to hurl them at the foe. When the Sow was pushed near to the walls the captive engineer was told—"Break down yonder engine, or thou shalt surely die." He adjusted the aim of the catapult that was over against the Sow, drew the bolt

"And smartly swappyt out a stone."

But his aim was wrong; the stone fell beyond the Sow, and the Englishmen that were in her raised an exultant shout—

"Forth to the wall
For dredles, it is ouris all."

But the engineer again took aim and bent the bow and drew the bolt. The stone fell this time short of the Sow, whose inmates thrust her close under the wall. It was this, apparently, for which the engineer was waiting. Once more he bent the bow "and swappyt out the stone"—a very heavy stone—which, falling almost perpendicularly, did the business. The massive roof was crushed in, many of the men within were killed, and the survivors rushed out in terror. "Hey," cried the exultant Scots, "the English sow has farrowed!" Then John Crab's faggots came into play, and being hurled down on the luckless machine they "burned her to the bones." So that attack failed, and another one like it, again made from the sea-ward side. Meanwhile Douglas and Randolf, those "*duo fulmina belli*," were winning battles in England and ravaging Yorkshire,

while Edward's ambitious cousin, the Earl of Lancaster, ostentatiously withdrew his vassals from the host. Berwick was saved, and for fourteen years longer remained a Scottish fortress.

They were miserable years these for the North of England; incessant Scottish raids into all the six Northern counties, half-heartedly repelled by the servants of Edward of Caernarvon; appeals, almost piteous appeals for peace from the Southern kingdom, sternly repulsed by Bruce, so long as Edward II., with all the obstinacy of a weak nature, persistently refused him the title of King. At last domestic treason brought about the desired consummation. Edward was dethroned by his adulterous wife, and cruelly murdered at Berkeley Castle. Isabella and Mortimer, who ruled England in the name of the young Edward III., concluded a truce which grew into a treaty, the Treaty of Northampton (17th March 1328), one article of which was that Robert Bruce's son, David, should marry Edward of Caernarvon's daughter, the young English princess, Joanna. Accordingly, in the following July, the little Joanna, a child six years of age, surnamed "of the Tower," (having been born in the Tower of London, to which her mother had repaired for safety during a time of disturbance) was brought by the English Chancellor to Berwick, and was there married to David Bruce who had already attained the age of four. The ceremony seems to have been performed with great magnificence; there was an immense expenditure on liveries and uniforms, on provisions of all kinds (including 2,200 eels), on spices with forgotten names, besides nutmegs, cinnamon and ginger; but the old hero-king, whose health was now fast failing (he died in the following year) seems not to have been present, and the marriage, though not conspicuously unhappy, did not prove altogether a happy one, nor did it bring the hoped for heir of English descent to the Scottish throne.

Four years after this joyous festival, the young bride's brother, having thrown off the yoke of Isabella and

Mortimer, practically disavowed their Treaty of Northampton, which in one important stipulation, that concerning the restoration of their estates to nobles of the English party, had not been very scrupulously observed by little David's counsellors. He summoned his armed vassals to meet him at Newcastle on the 21st March 1333, and in May began the siege of Berwick. He failed to take the town by assault, had to turn the siege into a blockade, and perhaps might have failed as his father had failed before him. But the Scots who had collected a large army determined (contrary to Bruce's usual policy) to risk a pitched battle, fought at Halidon Hill, a few miles out of Berwick, fought and were utterly defeated, the first of Edward III.'s great victories. After this battle, the town was of course surrendered, and thus began

THE SECOND ENGLISH OCCUPATION.

The second English occupation lasting for one hundred and twenty eight years (1333-1461), was interrupted by three temporary lapses into possession by the Scots, but these were so soon ended that they cannot be considered to have broken the long tenure of the place by the English.

1.—In 1355, "Patrik of Dunbar, counte of Marche, and Thomas le Seneschal, that caullid hymself counte of Angus, prepared them self apoun a nighte with scaling ladders cumming to Berwik and withyn vi. dayes after tok by assaulte one of the strongest toures of Berwik and enterid the town. This tydinges was brought to King Edward (III.) at his very landing at (? from) Calais ynto England. Wherefore he tarried at his parliament apointed at London but 3 dayes, and with al spede cam to Berwike and enterid the castel [which had not been taken by the Scots] and then the burgeses tretised with hym, and the toun of Berwik was redelyverid ful sore agayn the Scottes wyll to King Edward." (Such is the account of this episode in the English occupation given in the *Scalacronica* of Sir

Thomas Gray, who had himself been captured a few days before at Norham by the same party of Scottish raiders. The result of this capture was his imprisonment at Edinburgh, to solace which captivity he began his invaluable *Ladder-Chronicle* of the History of Britain).

2.—In the autumn of 1378 a band of Scottish robbers, said to have numbered only forty, surprised the ill-guarded castle and slew the governor, Robert de Boyton, and many of the garrison. This act was one of no political importance, and was promptly disavowed by the Scottish Warden of the Marches, who declared that he would if necessary himself help to recover it to the King of England's use. His intervention, however, was not needed. Hotspur Percy, who was just rising into fame, carried the castle by assault. Hogg and his comrades were put to death as common felons for having, in breach of the truce and without their king's authority, committed murder, arson and robbery, and their heads were displayed on the castle walls.⁶

3.—In December 1384, the castle was again taken, the Scottish historian says, by scaling ladders and a valorous assault; but the English historian declares by treachery and gold. It was soon recovered by the Earl of Northumberland, and save for the fact that about this time the unfortunate town was twice burned by the Scots, there is nothing in these "snap" takings and retakings which need detain us.

The long period of the second English occupation is somewhat uninteresting. It was on the whole a dreary period of Scottish history, comprising the reign of the futile David Bruce, and of the first five Stuart kings (the two Roberts and the three first Jameses), a time of long minorities, of disastrous regencies, of the endless feuds of selfish and turbulent nobles. In English history our attention is chiefly claimed for "the Hundred Years War" with France (Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt), and for the

⁶ *Annals of the House of Percy*, Vol. I., p. 131.

beginning of the Wars of the Roses, so that we feel that we have no mind to spare for petty and resultless Border skirmishes. Yet it was no doubt a fine time for ballad-makers and romance writers, and probably a sufficiently miserable time for the people who had to endure it.

One point we ought to notice, which is well brought out by a Scottish historian, that the town and castle were to an English king a memory of the sovereignty over Scotland, and a symbol of his hopes of one day recovering it. For this reason "the place was long burdened with an official staff which in its nomenclature at least was as pompous as that of a sovereign state. The English Government, after Scotland was lost, retained the official staff which Edward I. had designed for the administration of the country. It was ready to spread over the whole country when the proper time came, and soon after the re-capture of Berwick there was a prospect of such expansion. The active field for its operations, however, was contracted by degrees, and was at last confined to the town and liberties of Berwick, which were then honoured by the possession of a Chancellor, a Chamberlain, and other high officers; while the district had its own Domesday Book, and other records adapted to a sovereignty on the model of the kingdom of England."⁷ The situation of Berwick was therefore in many respects analogous to that of Calais—a *pied à terre* in a foreign land, a memory of past conquest, a hope of far wider conquests to come. I presume that it was this peculiar character of the Border town which caused it so long to retain its proud position of isolation in the preambles of Acts of Parliament—"England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed."

It would be interesting to know when, if ever, the citizens of Berwick ceased to regard themselves as Scots,

⁷ J. H. Burton, *History of Scotland*, Vol. II., 318 (quoted by Scott, p. 56).

and accepted the nationality of Englishmen. I conjecture that the century of the second English occupation may have brought about this change; but for want of a collection of private correspondence like the Paston letters, I fear it will be impossible ever to speak certainly on this subject.

These same Paston letters do, however, make one interesting reference to Berwick. In May 1461, soon after the battle of Towton, Thomas Playters writes to John Paston:—

“Berwyk is full of Scottys, and we loke be lyklyhod after anyother batayll now be twyx Skotts and us.”

The first part of this statement was true, but not the conclusion drawn from it. After the battle of Towton (one of the most terrible of Lancastrian defeats in the Wars of the Roses) Henry VI. and his Queen fled from York towards Scotland. They “lingered just inside the Border hoping for aid from the Scots,” which they purchased “by handing over Berwick to the Regents Kennedy and Boyd, and offering to cede Carlisle also.”⁸

The “Skottis” however did not at this time fight, but adopted the old defensive policy of Bruce. Yet the poor hunted King had still regality enough to cause his commands to be obeyed by a Warden of the Marches and thus began, on 25th April 1461,⁹

THE THIRD SCOTTISH OCCUPATION.

The third Scottish occupation lasted only twenty-one years, and was ended (1461) by a campaign conducted by Richard Crookback, Duke of Gloucester, acting in concert with the Scottish rebel Duke of Albany. There is nothing either in the history of this brief occupation or in its close which need detain us. Both are inglorious, and both uninteresting. Only some of us, who from our

⁸ *Political History of England* (Oman), Vol. iv., 409.

⁹ Lang, *History of Scotland*, Vol. i., p. 335.

childhood have thought of Richard III., only as a murderer of captive princes and innocent children, may well be reminded that he was also a statesman and a warrior, and that to him England owes the final recovery of the good town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

It is customary and fitting that a record of the losses sustained during the year should be entered at the annual meeting of the Club. We have to lament the death of Dr. James McDougall, Coldingham; Mr W. Strang Steel, Philiphaugh; Sir Gainsford Bruce, Gainslaw House; Mr Robert Middlemas, Alnwick, for many years our valued Treasurer; Mr Walter Arras, Melrose; and Dr. Pringle Hughes, Firwood, Wooler. We note with regret the resignation of Mr Arthur E. Davies, Edinburgh; Rev. Canon Wilsden, late of Wooler; Rev. Edmund Williams, Bamburgh; Mr Humphrey J. Willyams, Plymouth; Mr Robert Redpath, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. T. W. McDowall, Morpeth; Rev. George V. Dunnett, Cockburnspath; Mr Philip Sulley, late of Galashiels; and Rev. Norman R. Mitchell, late of Whitsome.

I have pleasure in nominating as my successor, Mr James Curle, W.S., Priorwood, Melrose, whose gifts of historical research, as displayed in the recent work of excavation at Newstead [Roman] fort, fully warrant his appointment as President for next year.

*Reports of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists'
Club for 1912.*

EDLINGHAM AND LEMINGTON.*

THE first meeting of the year was held at Edlingham on Wednesday, 5th June, when, in spite of prevailing rain which succeeded a long continuance of dry and brilliant weather, a fair number of members and guests assembled at the Railway Station about noon. These included the following :—Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., ex-President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mr. R. Lancelot Allgood and Mrs. Allgood, Titlington ; Mr. John Cairns, Alnwick ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose ; Rev. James Fairbrother, Warkworth ; Mr. William Grey, Berwick ; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle ; Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick ; and Mr. Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw. Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, Barmoor Castle, President, being prevented by the inclemency of the weather from being present, Mr. J. C. Hodgson was appointed to fill his place for the day.

In consequence of the miserable atmospheric conditions, it was determined to forego the walk by the Edlingham burn, which flows northward to join the Aln water in the vicinity of Bolton, and upon whose bank is the station for *Caræx Bænningshausiana*, lately reported by the Club. For a similar reason no attempt was made to reach the Black Lough, situated in a mossland hollow about a mile above the Railway Station, on whose western shore the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) has a breeding-station. Proceeding to the Parish Church, the members were received by the vicar, Rev. J. M. Russell, who courteously conducted them over the building, and with marked appreciation of its historic

* Edlingham and Lemington were visited by the Club, 30th of May, 1888. Cf. Vol. XII. of this series pp. 170-174.

Cf. *New History of Northumberland*, Vol. VII., p. 14.

features referred to the many changes which had passed upon it during at least eight centuries ; the fabric, however, still retains the pleasing characteristic of being in thorough keeping with the surrounding scenery.

EDLINGHAM.

The history of the church and parish of Edlingham goes back to a very early date, for it was one of the places given to St. Cuthbert in 737 by Ceolwulf the King. The name is probably derived from the ham or home place of an Anglian Eadwulf who may perhaps have sprung from the Royal House of Bamburgh. Some time in the 11th century Edlingham passed into the possession of the great house of Gospatric, the official Earl of Northumberland, who was buried in the church of Norham about the year 1075. It was subsequently held by a cadet line of his descendants who assumed a territorial name taken from the place. They continued to hold the property until 1294, when the manor was granted by Walter, lord of Edlingham, to William de Felton, the transfer being completed in 1296. Although the new lord of the place bore a local name it is by no means certain that he came of a local stock, unless indeed he sprang from a younger son of the great house of Bertram of Mitford. The Feltons produced many distinguished soldiers, some of whom served in the Borders, and filled the office of constable of the castles of Linlithgow, Roxburgh, &c. The third Sir William de Felton, of Edlingham, a knight errant, was slain in Spain on Monday, the 20th of March, 1367.

Sir John de Felton—the last heir male of the family—died 1st February, 1402/3,† and was succeeded by his half-sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edmund Hastings of Roxby, knight, and in her descendants the castle and manor rested until 1518, when they were alienated by Francis Hastings of Kinthorpe, near Pickering, to Robert Dormer who, in the following year, conveyed to George Swinburne, a scion of the very ancient house of Swinburne of West Swinburn. His great-

† Until 1752, the legal year began at Lady Day, 25th March, hence Sir John Felton's death took place on 1st February, 1402 (Old Style), or 1st February, 1403, according to the supputation, as it was called, or reckoning, adopted under the Statute, 24 George II.

great-grandson, Sir Thomas Swinburne, died at Blanchland 1st May, 1645, the last male of his line. He was succeeded by his nephew, John Swinburne of Capheaton, eldest son of William Swinburne of Capheaton by his marriage with Margaret Swinburne of Edlingham. In her descendants the property rests.

EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

The Castle built by the Feltons, though a small one, possessed some interesting features. There are still indications of the courtyard, or barnkyn which adjoined the Tower. Mason-marks may be found in the basement, on the ground floor and on the turret stairs, while in the apartment on the principal floor there was formerly a very beautiful fire-place which had a projecting lintel formed of several stones "joggle-jointed" together. This was destroyed about fifty years ago, as is alleged by "Buckle's deevils," as the pupils of the Rev. Matthew Buckle, then vicar of Edlingham, were locally described. The moat at the north side, fed by the Edlingham burn, may still be traced. The keep is three storeys in height, and square on plan, with angle buttresses set diagonal-wise. Adjoining the entrance, and screened by a fore-building, is a circular staircase communicating with each floor and the battlements.

EDLINGHAM CHURCH.

Hard by the castle is the very interesting little parish church. It probably occupies the site of the church given by King Ceolwulf to St. Cuthbert, of which church, possibly of wood, there remains only a fragment of a sculptured memorial cross, found in 1901 near the spring on the glebe about 500 yards distant from the present building, which, no doubt, originally stood in the cemetery. The west gable of the existing structure may with great probability be attributed to a period before the Conquest. The south and east walls of the nave and the porch may be attributed to the first half of the 12th century. Towards the latter end of the 11th century, the church of Edlingham was given by Gospatric II. to the abbot and convent of St. Albans through the daughter house of Tynemouth, the grant being confirmed by a charter given by his son Edgar remaining in the Treasury at Durham, and reproduced

in the seventh volume of the new *History of Northumberland*. By an agreement made on the 12th of November, 1174, the church of Edlingham with all that belonged to it was transferred to the prior and convent of Durham; which body, at the dissolution of religious houses, was refounded as the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who still possess the advowson of the church, although the rectorial tithes have been taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The vicarage was ordained about the year 1270. The Norman church comprised a nave, chancel and south porch, of which structure still remain the south and east walls of the nave, and the porch, together with the west wall, of pre-Conquest work, now enclosed in the tower. The first addition was the present chancel; and afterwards, about the year 1190, the north aisle with the arcade of four bays was built; and the erection of the tower soon followed. The north wall of the aisle has been rebuilt. Near the east end of the south wall of the nave is a recess probably intended for the effigy of Sir William de Felton, knight, who died in 1358. Above it, a shield bears the arms of Felton [*gules*] *two lions passant within a double tressure* [*argent*].

In 1901, the church was most admirably repaired, and forms an eminent example of the spirit and the manner in which so called "restorations" should be conducted.

As indicated in the circular calling the meeting, the neighbourhood of Edlingham is rich in historical interest. The Newtown is mentioned as early as 1335. Though now represented by a homestead with a single inhabited house some 700 feet above sea-level, it possessed in 1415, a tower which subsequently came into the hands of the family of Manners, and in 1569 was given by Edward Manners to Thomas Swinburne in exchange for certain lands. Since that time it has rested with the Castle in the possession of the Swinburnes. Here, on Monday, 24th August, 1640, the Scottish army under Leslie had their encampment.

The ancient manorial corn-mill has been disused for sixty years, but the shell of the mill-house remains, on one of the coignes of which may be seen in bold characters T.W. 1678, which

may have been the handiwork of Thomas Whittin, baptized 17th November, 1663, as son of John Whittin or Whittom, the miller. With some probability he has been identified with Tom Whittle, the Northumbrian poet.

Under the title of the "Devil's Causey" the eastern branch of Watling Street crosses the parish from south to north, inclining towards the west. It leaves the main line of Roman road at Bewclay, one mile and a half north of Portgate on the Roman Wall, and stretches to the Tweed, covering a distance of fifty-five miles. Its long disputed Roman origin was established by the Survey made by Mac-Lauchlan in 1857-9.

LEMINGTON.

Following the Alnwick high-road, the members drove amid a typical Scotch mist to Lemington Hall, situated on a natural terrace about 300 feet above sea-level, and looking westward over the beautiful vale of Whittingham. It apparently represents the ancient vill of Lemington, which was given together with Edlingham to Edward, son of Gospatric II., whose successors before 1158 assumed and were known by the territorial title drawn from the property. It was afterwards held of the lords of Edlingham by a Northumbrian family who took their name from Beadnel in Bamburghshire, and probably built the tower now forming the core of the ruinous mansion-house. In 1415 William Bednell† was owner of this tower, which remained in the possession of his descendants for two hundred and fifty years longer; but on 30th July, 1630, with the consent of his wife and son, George Beadnell conveyed the property to Sir Thomas Widdrington, knight, to secure a mortgage, which proved the beginning of the end of the ownership, as before the end of the stormy 17th century it passed, either by purchase or foreclosure, into the hands of the Claverings of Newcastle; the Protestant branch of the Roman Catholic house of Clavering of Callaly. Sir James Clavering, Bart., who died in 1707, was succeeded by his only daughter Elizabeth, who at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, on 15th

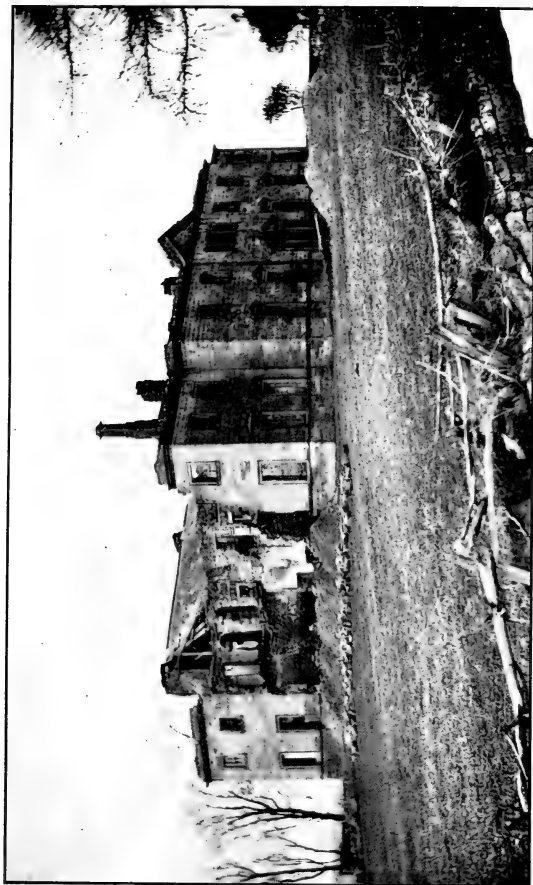
† The arms of Beadnell of Lemington were *Azure three water-bougets sable*. A pedigree of the family is given in the new *History of Northumberland*, Vol. VII., p. 171.

May, 1716, became the wife of Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle, a wealthy merchant, who after being elected Mayor four times, and representing the town for three Parliaments, died in 1752, and was buried in the chancel of Edlingham. He seems to have built the fine house, whose disreputable remains enclose the old tower of the Beadnells, from designs by William Newton of Newcastle, a leading architect of his day, and designer of Howick and other well-known Northumbrian houses. Either he or his son, Robert, laid out the extensive gardens which as early as 1769 boasted a pinery. Still earlier, in 1764, he was awarded a gold medal by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts for having planted over four thousand Scots Firs. The estate rested with the Fenwicks till 1825, when it was sold to Mr. William Pawson to be added to his estate of Shawdon.

The extent of the dilapidation of the mansion, as evidenced by a photograph obtained since the meeting (Plate I.), and during excavations proceeding at the instance of Mr. Stephen Atchison of Newcastle, who having recently purchased it from the Pawson Trustees has gutted the interior for the purpose of reconstructing it for a residence, greatly impressed the party, who were assured by Mr. Lancelot Allgood, one of their number, that his late father had stayed at the house in or after the year 1852 as the guest of the Misses Davidson of Otterburn, who, as tenants, for many years resided at Lemington. Since that date ornamental fireplaces and other furnishings have been entirely removed, one of the former having been set up in the drawing room at Titlington Hall (Plate II.), and vigorous hardwood seedlings have become thoroughly established amid the debris.

CLUB DINNER.

A farther drive of three miles by Battle Bridge and Broom Park brought the members to Bridge of Aln Hotel, where they dined at 5-30 o'clock, and pledged the customary toasts. As an illustration of the fine ripening autumn of 1911, the early and luxuriant flowering of the Common Thorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*) was the subject of general remark. It was also reported that a pair of Stock-doves (*Columba Oenas*, Linn.) had been seen at Edlingham Castle.



LEMINGTON in 1912.

From a photograph by Mr A. T. Robertson, Alnwick.





FIRE-PLACE AT TILLINGTON (originally at LEMINGTON).

*From a photograph supplied by Mr R. Lancelot Allgood,
Tillington.*

BRITISH
MUSEUM

20 No. 25

NATURAL
HISTORY.

DOWLAW DEAN AND FAST CASTLE.

THE second meeting was held at Reston on Thursday, 27th June, when the following among others were present:—Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr. William Angus, Edinburgh; Mrs. Bertalot, Ayton; Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton-Hepburn; Mr. G. G. Butler, Ewart Park; Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns; Mr. Reginald Collie, and Mrs. Collie, Stoneshiel; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Miss C. H. Greet, Norham; Mr. George Hardy, Redheugh; Mr. Robert Harper, Dunbar; Mr. James Hood, Linnhead; Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick; Rev. John MacLaren, and Miss MacLaren, Ayton; Misses Milne-Home, Paxton Cottage; Rev. W. S. Moodie, Ladykirk; Mr. Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; Mr. Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw; and Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick.

On the arrival of the trains from east and west, a party, numbering twenty-six, left Reston Station at 9-15 a.m. in fair weather, though without the genial companionship of the sun. This number was considerably augmented on reaching Dowlaw. For the sake of a variety of scenery the outward journey was taken by Coldingham and Lumsden, an opportunity being thereby afforded of viewing the sequestered site of the old Priory, and the undulating land that skirts the headlands from St. Abb's Head westward. In consequence of the recent wet weather the grass and corn crops presented an almost unvaried surface of vivid green, though the whinny knowes that form such a characteristic feature of the landscape were singularly devoid of colour, the dry weather of May having matured prematurely both Gorse and Broom. The roadsides also were somewhat lacking in colour, though the Wild Briers in favourable positions were in full bloom. Occasional clumps of Heather (*Erica cинеveа*) were noted throughout the day. On reaching Lumsden the brakes were vacated, and members divided into two sections, the larger number under the guidance of Mr. James Hood and Mr. George Hardy, to visit the site of Fast Castle, and a small section under the conduct of the Secretary to botanize in Dowlaw Dean.

DOWDLAW DEAN.

As the gorge so named forms one of the most interesting botanical districts in the Club's area, it has been frequently visited and reported on, * the late Dr. Charles Stuart, Chirnside, having made a full record of the plants gathered there. The object of the party, therefore, was not so much to note every specimen met with, as to add if possible to the collection. In this they were only partially successful. In the corn fields *Lycopsis arvensis* and *Galeopsis Tetrahit* were abundant, while the Honeysuckle, twined round the scrubby Wild Briars, formed a picture which the florist would gladly reproduce in his own shrubbery, if it were possible. A patch of yellow brightened the course of the burn, where *Iris Pseudacorus* raised its stately heads. *Adoxa Moschatellina* formed a soft and artistic carpet under the shade of overhanging Willows. The Willow Herb (*Epilobium angustifolium* and *E. hirsutum*) and Hemp Agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) crowded the banks of the stream as it descended in a cascade to the shore. Special attention was devoted to the Ferns which grow in luxuriance, *Asplenium Trichomanes* occupying clefts in the solid rock, and *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* nestling under loose stones towards the mouth of the Dean. The Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*), which usually runs riot in the same neighbourhood, was not gathered. Adopting the motto, "Nothing venture, nothing have," the party descended by a somewhat precipitous route to the shore, where a fine display of Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum minus*) adorned the grassy slopes. In a fissure of the rock and exposed to the weather, a few plants of the Sea Spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*) were discovered, a well-rooted specimen being secured. Both the Wood and Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium sylvaticum* and *G. pratense*) were frequent, though in a denser and more dwarf form than usual.

FAST CASTLE.

Crossing the Dowdlaw burn and holding up the left bank along the precipitous cliffs which terminate in the coast line, the members sighted the scanty remains of Fast Castle, and crossing by the narrow neck of land, now much worn by

* *Berwick Naturalists' Club*, Vols. I., p. 214 : IX., p. 445, and XVI., pp. 158 and 165.



WOLF-CRAG (FAST CASTLE).

From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns.



exposure, reached the headland on which stood the stronghold of the Homes—the traditional site of “Wolf’s Crag” in the *Bride of Lammermoor*. (Plate III.) Though originally one grant, the lands of Lumsden came to be divided into two portions, namely, Lumsden or Easter Lumsden, and Wester Lumsden, afterwards Dulaw or Dovelaw. The historical interest of the latter centres in its inclusion of Fast Castle, a Border fortress, which was ultimately dismantled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament. Its original builder is unknown; but in the earlier part of the 14th century it came into notice when it fell into the hands of an English force under Sir John Benhale, a Norfolk knight, who is reputed to have slain the Scottish champion, Turnbull, in the presence of the hostile armies at Halidon Hill a few days earlier. In 1402 its garrison surrendered to the English under George, Earl of March, and still later it was in the possession of an English freebooter, named Thomas Holden, who after ravaging the neighbourhood for a time was surprised by Patrick Dunbar of Biel, and made prisoner in 1410. Further on in the century it became the property of the Homes, Sir Patrick Home, the 4th son of Sir Alexander Home of Dunglass, created first Lord Home in 1473, holding it in 1467. To him was accorded the distinction of lodging the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., for one night in the castle, as she made her progress from Lamberton Kirk in 1502 to Edinburgh, to be married to James IV. With true Scottish caution the marriage treaty stipulated that she should be delivered to the King’s Commissioners at Lamberton Kirk “without any expense to the bridegroom.” To Cuthbert Home, the son of Sir Patrick Home, who died at Flodden, were born two daughters, the elder of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, who thereby obtained the ownership of the lands. Being adjudged privy to the alleged Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, he forfeited the estate as well as that of Gunsgreen in the parish of Ayton. In confirmation of his complicity, original incriminating letters were discovered in recent times among the Warrants of Parliament in the General Register House, Edinburgh,† in connection with

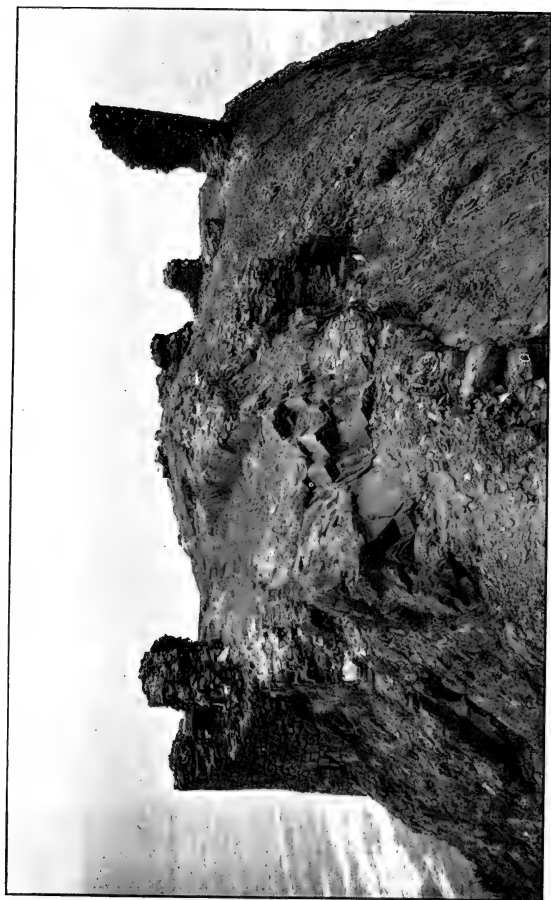
† Carr’s *History of Coldingham Priory*, 1836, p. 202.

which George Sprott, a notary in Eyemouth, was apprehended in 1608, condemned, and led to execution. After passing through the hands of Arnots, Hepburns, and Homes for the last time, the lands descended through marriage to the Ramsays, from one of whom, towards the close of the 17th century, they were purchased by Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Bárt., in whose family they have remained ever since.

What still remains of Fast Castle may best be seen on approaching it by the narrow causeway, which forms the only means of approach from the mainland. (Plate IV.) Though demolished in part by an Act of the Legislature, the building has suffered more complete dilapidation from the forces of Nature, lightning having overthrown in 1871 the remaining portion of the eastern tower, whose ground floor has been figured as vaulted. Fragments of a curtain on the very edge of the precipice on the west side may still be traced, of which the bastions are round. The masonry consists of local whinstone with a sparse employment of red sandstone for details. Remoteness rather than strength seems to have been the builder's object, as the whole area within the walls is commanded from the top of the overhanging cliff on the mainland.

On the return journey over Coldingham Moor, a halt was called on the old post-road to Cockburnspath, at a point some 200 yards east of the junction with the road from Dowlaw, to examine a collection of hut circles reported by Dr. Hardy, † and pronounced by the President to correspond closely with others examined by him on Dartmoor. On leaving the Moor at Huxton, attention was directed to a strong plantation of young Firs, which marked the devastation wrought by the October gale of 1881, which proved so disastrous to the fishing community of Eyemouth. The wood was formerly known by the name of Three-burn Grange, streams to that number commingling there and forming the water of Ale. Proceeding by Press Castle and Cairncross to Reston, the members dined at the Wheat Sheaf Hotel at 4.30 p.m., when the customary toasts were duly pledged. A nomination in favour of Mr. Henry Smail, Ravensdowne, Berwick, was intimated, and the President offered a cordial invitation to Barmoor Castle on the occasion of the next meeting.

† *Berwick Naturalists' Club*, Vol. VII, p. 166.



APPROACH TO FAST CASTLE.
From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns.



BARMOOR AND FORD.*

THE third meeting was held at Berwick on Wednesday, 24th July, for Barmoor and Ford, in which an unusually large number of members and guests took part. Among those present were the following:—Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mrs. Anderson, The Thirlings, Wooler; Mrs. Bertalot, Ayton; Miss Brunton, Kelso; Mr. John Cairns, Alnwick; Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns; Mr. Reginald Collie and Mrs. Collie, Stone-shiel; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Dr. Alexander Dey, Wooler; Sir George B. Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Mr. Gideon J. Gibson, Netherbyres; Mr. William Grey, Berwick; Miss C. H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham; Mr. Delaval K. Gregson, Berwick; Mr. Ralph Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Alnwick; Mrs. Hogg, Berwick; Mr. James Hood, Linnhead; Mr. David Hume, Thornton, Berwick; Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick; Mr. James Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., Linton; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Rev. W. S. Moodie, Ladykirk; Mr. Benjamin Morton, Sunderland; Dr. James McWhir, Swinton; Mr. Henry Paton, Edinburgh; Miss Jessie Prentice, Swinton Quarter; Mr. Andrew Riddle, Yeavinger; Mr. Charles S. Romanes, Edinburgh; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; Mr. James A. Somervail and Mrs. Somervail, Hoselaw; Mr. Robert A. V. Thorp, Charlton Hall; and Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick.

Four brakes left Berwick railway station at 11.15 a.m. and were joined later by several private carriages and motor cars. The day was dull, but kept up till mid-afternoon. On crossing the old Border bridge herring-boats were observed discharging the night's catch at the harbour, and hay was gathered in kyles round Tweedmouth. About three miles along the road to Ancroft, near the Sink, Scremerston, an old refuse heap,

* The Club's former visits to Ford were these: 1838, Vol. I of this series, p. 179; 1839, Vol. I., p. 211; 1843, Vol. II., p. 82; 1853, Vol. III., p. 128; 1860, Vol. IV., p. 170; 1874, Vol. VII., p. 165; 1884, Vol. X., p. 439.

seen burning and bare by a member about forty years earlier, was thickly clad with vigorous and well furnished specimens of Sycamore, Elm, Birch, and Scots Fir. The hedge-rows farther south displayed a luxuriant growth of Tufted Vetch (*Vicia Cracca*). A month earlier the brushwood and moorland round Woodend, where Surrey lay encamped on the night preceding the battle of Flodden, furnished the following among other plants :—Purging Flax (*Linum catharticum*), Marsh Ragwort (*Senecio aquaticus*), Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*), Sanicle (*Sanicula Europaea*), Bog Bedstraw (*Galium uliginosum*, Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*), Wood Betony (*Stachys officinalis* Fr.), Spotted Orchis (*Orchis maculata*), Hard Rush (*Juncus inflexus* L.), Common Quaker Grass (*Briza media*), Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*), and Spinulose Buckler-fern (*Lastrea spinulosa*).

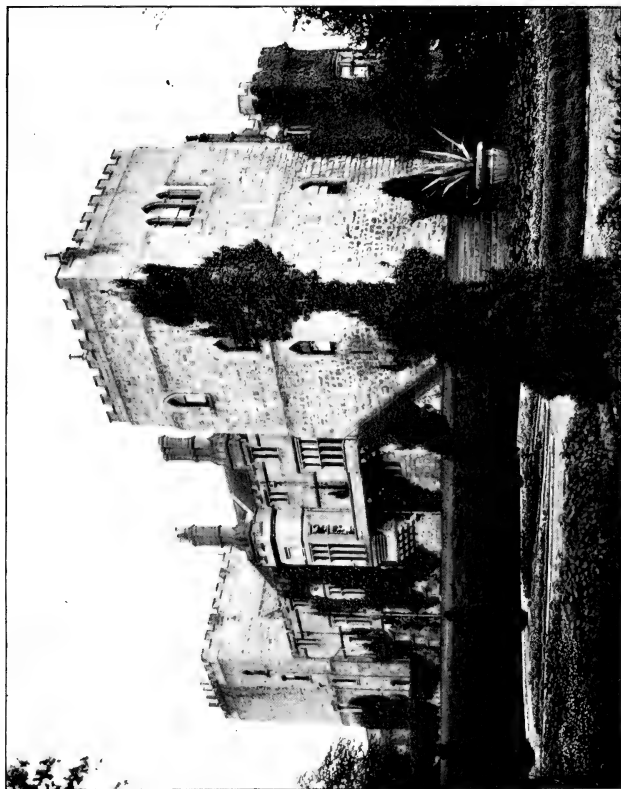
BARMOOR CASTLE.

After a drive extending over one and a half hours, during which a drifting mist precluded any distant view, the members reached Barmoor Castle, the family seat of Colonel Sitwell, D.S.O., but for the present the residence of the President, who hospitably entertained them, leading them through the valuable library to the drawing-room, where he supplied a brief notice of the place and its proprietors. The castle occupies the site of an ancient pele belonging to the Muscamps, of which there is no authenticated trace at the present time. The modern building owes its origin to one of a race of soldiers, Francis Sitwell, who, being dissatisfied with the structure as it appeared at the close of the 18th century, set to work in 1801 to reconstruct it after a modern fashion.

On the motion of Sir George B. Douglas, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Dr. Hodgkin for his hospitable entertainment and interesting notes regarding the neighbourhood. This being the first occasion of a visit being paid by the Club to Barmoor, some historical notice of the place will form the subject of a separate paper.

FORD CASTLE.

Proceeding westward by Watch Law, from whose rising ground Surrey surveyed the Scottish camp on the opposite ridge of Flodden Hill, the members reached the picturesque



FORD CASTLE (NORTH-WEST TOWER).

From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns.

village of Ford, and alighting at the new entrance gates were conducted by the Steward through the gardens, replete with modern contrivances for training fruit trees and flowers, to the Castle, which by the courtesy of Lord Joicey was thrown open to them. Chief interest centred in the north-west tower (Plate V.) believed to be a remnant of the 14th century fortress. A room in the upper storey, approached by a secret stair in the thickness of the wall, contains a modern chimney-piece adorned with the arms of Scotland, and inscribed with a questionable legend which has given support to the tradition, that in that chamber James IV. had his sleeping quarters a few nights before his tragic death on the field of battle. From its windows an extensive prospect of Flodden Hill and Branxton Moor can be obtained, but owing to the drizzling rain it was considerably curtailed. In the basement of the tower is a vaulted chamber, approached by a steep staircase covered over by a trap-door, which, when closed, forms the floor of a passage between two pointed doorways. Masons' marks of the 14th century are visible on the four-ribbed arching of its roof, and a small trefoil-headed opening in the north wall admits through a long shaft the only light which penetrates in the popularly styled "dungeon." As Ford has been frequently visited by the Club, it would be mere repetition to relate anew the history of the castle and manor; but it is necessary to record that since their last visit the estate has changed hands through the sale in 1907, by the Marquis of Waterford to Sir James Joicey, Bart., who has since been created Baron Joicey of Ford. This is the first time on record of any sale of the estate, excepting one co-heiress selling her purparty* to another co-heiress. Through the kindness of the rector, Bishop Neligan, the Parish Church, restored in 1853, and still preserving an appearance of undisturbed antiquity, was open to the party. Its ascending bell-turret at the west end is regarded as having stood a silent witness of the "carnage drear of Flodden's fatal field."

* In law a purparty is the share, part or portion of an estate which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition.

CLUB DINNER.

The return journey to Berwick by Etal and Duddo was marred by continuous rain. Only a very few members sat down to dinner in the Red Lion Hotel at 5.15 p.m., when in the absence of the President, Rev. Matthew Culley occupied the chair. A Nomination in favour of Rev. Morris Piddocke, Vicar of Kirknewton, Northumberland, was duly intimated.

BLANCHLAND.

THE fourth meeting was held at Shotley Bridge for Edmundbyers and Blanchland on Thursday, 22nd August, the particular route having been selected to avoid the heavy gradient on the road from Riding-Mill. The remoteness of the place of meeting may account for the comparatively small attendance. An apology for absence was received from the President. Among those present were:—Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., Linton, ex-President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mrs. Anderson and party, The Thirlings, Wooler; Mr. Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr. Robert Carmichael and party, Coldstream; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Mr. Benjamin Morton, Sunderland; Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick; and Mr. Edward Thew and Mrs. Thew, Ebchester. A large brake from Blackhill met the 10 a.m. train from Newcastle, which brought the greater number of the party, along with a consignment of the always grateful Berwick salmon.

After crossing the Tyne at Scotswood the railway follows the course of the winding Derwent, which forms for many miles the boundary between Northumberland and the county of Durham, and making in its steep ascent the traveller is afforded delightful views of the distant fells to the west and of the richly wooded and precipitous banks of the river. Chief among the plantations which clothe it on its right bank is Gibside, which in his early days was the scene of many of the late Dr. Hardy's entomological excursions. The station at Shotley Bridge stands high above the town, so that at the outset of the journey members gained an insight through the needful application of

the "shoe" to the rear wheel of the conveyance, of the hilly character of the country over which they had to travel. Fortunately, in spite of a lengthened period of sunless and inclement weather, the day proved remarkably bright with a westerly wind, so that the long drive to Blanchland, which is said to lie ten miles from ten separate railway stations, was accomplished in comfort.

Leaving the station at 10-45 a.m., they rapidly descended to Shotley Bridge, whose chief house of refreshment, the Crown and Cross-swords hotel, recalled the settlement of a colony of Germans, who carried on a brisk business in the manufacture of swords and cutlery. The last of the sword-makers, William Oley, was buried at Ebechester in 1810. An inscription in German still remains on the lintel of a house once occupied by them in Shotley Bridge. Crossing the Derwent at a point where the exposed carboniferous rock confines its volume and transforms it into small cascades below the overhanging banks, they entered Northumberland, and following a westerly course, which led through an avenue of forest trees by Snods Edge to Carterway Heads, where the main road from Riding-Mill to Durham and Bishop Auckland intersects it at right angles, they emerged upon a moorland district where the cultivation of grain and root crops gave place to the rearing of stock and the indispensable gleanings of meadow hay. Everywhere was apparent the difficulty attending the season's haymaking, much of the crop being still in kyles and decidedly weathered, while occasional patches remained uncut. The elevation attained during the drive was now gradually lost as the road rapidly descended to Eddy's Bridge, by which the Derwent was re-crossed, and the county of Durham again entered. Looking eastward from the high ground above the river, one could easily realise, in the multitude of distant chimneys and refuse heaps, indicative of the immense iron industry which of late years had enormously increased the population and commercial importance of the town of Consett, the defacement of the surface of the land occasioned by the exigences of trade and the rapidity with which its utilitarian and picturesque aspects were being brought into conflict. Happily the objects of the meeting conducted members beyond the region of blast-furnaces

and coal dust, to one of pastoral simplicity amid rolling moorland and lonely fell.

EDMUNDBYERS.

At an elevation of 890 feet above sea-level stands the hamlet of Edmundbyers comprising a few straggling houses, each roofed with stone flags in keeping with the usage of the district. A wayside inn, the public school, and the Parish Church completed the list of notable buildings, the eye being instinctively drawn towards the undulating beauty of the heather-clad uplands of Muggleswick and Edmundbyers Commons. Through the courtesy of the Rector, Rev. R. Vaughan, the members were shown over the church, a simple and dignified structure, with a belfry surmounting its west gable. Entering by the porch, which is modern and has built into its west wall a priest's gravestone bearing the emblem of office in an engraved Irish chalice, they were favoured with a brief account of its history and architectural features. Though traditionally ascribed to St. Edmund King and Martyr, its dedication remains obscure. The Church consists of an ancient chancel and nave, with modern additions, the former standing a couple of steps above the level of the latter, and being lighted by an east window and three lights on the south. Of these, the two eastern are round-headed lancet lights, deeply splayed internally and having the glazing almost flush with the outside wall. They are both original and of early Norman date. In the chancel is a concrete platform supporting the Holy Table, formed of an ancient slab, and incised with crosses emblematic of the five wounds of Christ, which has been mounted on dressed stones discovered in 1859 in the vicinity of the Church. The walls are bare of plaster, and the roof open to the rafters; but a couple of beams of close-grained Larch cross the chancel, and shew the marks of the timbers which originally carried the ceiling. Another round-headed lancet light is situated at the east end of the north wall and is identical with the two on the south side, except that its internal base is sloping instead of flat. It shows internally the early dressing of stones with picks in place of chisels. Architecturally the church dates from 1145, but it is mentioned for the first time in 1228, when the name of its

first incumbent is given. Some time between 1660 and 1684 the north and east walls of the chancel were partly rebuilt, and the old leaden roof was replaced by one of grey slates affixed by means of "sheepshank" bones. On the dissolution of Durham monastery in 1540, the advowson passed to the Crown, and was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, in whose hands it still remains.

BLANCHLAND.

Following a moorland road fringed with heather, the party completed the last stage of their journey by reaching Blanchland about 1-30 p.m. On their way they passed Roughside, on which a fine plantation of Larch was noticed, as well as thickets of natural Birch and Alder. New ground was broken by the Club in this historic neighbourhood, and much pleasure was derived from the examination of the monastic remains, as well as of the modern flag-roofed dwellings whose symmetrical arrangement suggested "the aspect of an ancient and decayed college." The township of Blanchland, on the extreme confines of Northumberland, comprises over 5,000 acres mostly of trackless moorland, parcel of the common of the manor of Bolbec. Up to the year 1752 it had no parochial status, being merely an outlying portion of Shotley, which again was a chapelry in the immense parish of Bywell St. Andrew. The abbey of Blanchland was founded in 1165 by Walter de Bolbec III. for Praemonstratensian canons, who had lived off from Croxton, and probably took its name from the white habit of the canons, for at least three other religious houses were known by a similar name, viz., Blanche Lande in the diocese of Coutances near Cherbourg, Blanca Landa in Guernsey, and Alba Landa, or Whitland in Carmarthenshire. The Order of Praemonstransians was founded by St. Norbert in 1120 at Premontre near Laon, and became fashionable, New House in Lincolnshire having been founded in 1143, and Alnwick Abbey in 1147. A seal of the Abbot and Convent of Blanchland is attached to a charter of 1234, preserved in the Treasury at Durham. It bears our Lady holding Christ seated *adverse* in a vesica; she carrying a sceptre in her right hand; on each side a crescent enclosing a wavy star; beneath a figure standing *adverse* holding a crosier in left hand; on each side a semi-circular headed door.

Edward III. was at Blanchland in 1327, being in pursuit of an army of Scottish knights and irregulars, who were ravaging the Bishopric, but eventually eluded his search. The invaders had spared the monastic buildings as the then Abbot was cousin to Lord Lindsay, one of the Scottish barons, and a leader of the raid. Probably through the relaxation of discipline caused by these and other raids, the house before the year 1343 "had fallen in temporals and spirituals, and was in much need of reform." The distant Abbot of Premontre was the head of the Order, and from time to time visited the English houses by deputy. Records of such visitations, made in various years between 1478 and 1497, have been preserved. After the suppression of the religious houses, Blanchland was granted by the Crown to Bellow and Broxholme as trustees for sale, who in the following year sold it to William Farwell, whose younger daughter, Margery, carried the property in marriage to Cuthbert Radcliffe. She died without issue, and under a family arrangement the property passed to her half sister, Jane Radcliffe (daughter of Anthony Radcliffe by his marriage with William Farwell's widow), who became wife of Nicholas Forster of Bamburgh. In the year 1704, Blanchland was sold by order of the High Court of Chancery, and was purchased by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and to the Trustees of the Charity founded by him it still belongs.

Of the Abbey Church there remains the choir, now used as the Parish Church, with the north transept and a very noble tower. In the upper lights of some of the traceried windows are fragments of mediæval painted glass depicting the Canons in their white habits, and in the transept, terminating with a graceful and lofty arch in the adjoining tower, are some highly interesting grave-covers, two of them dedicated to the memory of Abbots, and a third to a canon. In the graveyard stands a fine churchyard cross of millstone grit.* In proof of the care bestowed upon the structure and its surroundings by the Incumbent, the following notice to visitors may be quoted :—

* A detailed description of the Abbey may be found in the new *History of Northumberland*, Vol. VI., p. 330.

BLANCHLAND CHURCHYARD. Visitors are requested :—
1.—To take notice that smoking is strictly prohibited in this churchyard. 2.—To leave the trees and shrubs alone, and not to climb the walls or gates. 3.—To behave themselves with propriety and with becoming regard in the consecrated ground and resting place of the dead. *By Order.* S. Mary's Abbey, Blanchland, Easter, 1901.

CLUB DINNER.

A portion of the conventual buildings, occupying the west side of the cloister-garth, and dating largely from the 13th century, is occupied as an inn under the sign "Lord Crewe Arms." There the Club dined at 2 p.m., under the presidency of Rev. J. F. Leishman, having the vicar, Rev. John C. Dunn, who proved himself most helpful during the visit, as their guest. It having been found impracticable in the time at their disposal to return by Cow-byres as originally proposed, the route adopted in the earlier part of the day was followed as far as Roughside, when a detour to the north was made which led across the Derwent to Winnowshill, where there was a place of meeting of the Society of Friends adjoining a graveyard, "consecrated by 55 interments between the years 1718 and 1877." The drive thereafter was continued by Minster-acres and Kiln-pit Hill to Shotley Bridge railway station, where members entrained for Newcastle at 6-15 p.m.

SMAILHOLM TOWER AND BEMERSYDE.

The fifth meeting was held at St. Boswells on Wednesday, 18th September, and was largely attended, members being accommodated in three brakes, private carriages and motor cars. The day was unusually fine, the absence of wind contributing not a little to the comfort and enjoyment of the large party. Among those present were:—Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Misses Aiken, Ayton; Mrs. Bertalot, Ayton; Mr. Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr. John Cairns, Alnwick; Misses Cameron,

Duns; Mr. Robert Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, Coldstream; Mr. Reginald Collie and Mrs. Collie, Stoneshiel; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr. James Curle, W.S., Melrose; Sir George B. Douglas, Bart, Springwood; Mr. William Dunn and Mrs. Dunn, Redden; Lady Elliott, Maxpoffle; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Rev. James Fairbrother, Warkworth; Major James Farquharson, Edinburgh; Mr. George Fortune, Duns; Mr. Gideon J. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Netherbyres; Mr. Thomas Gibson, Edinburgh; Miss C. H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham; Professor F. Haverfield, Oxford; Mr. Oliver Hilson, Jedburgh; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Alnwick; Mrs. Hodgkin, Barmoor Castle; Colonel Hope, Cowdenknowes; Mr. R. G. Johnston, Duns; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Mr. J. G. Maddan, London; Rev. W. S. Moody, Ladykirk; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; Miss Simpson and party, Coldingham; Mr. R. Addison Smith, Edinburgh; Mr. James A. Somervail and Mrs. Somervail, Hoselaw; Rev. A. P. Sym and Mrs. Sym, Lilliesleaf; Mr. Edward Thew, Ebchester; Mr. John Turnbull, Galashiels; Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick; and Mr. Joseph Wilson, Duns.

The route selected lay through St. Boswells Green to the Tweed, which was crossed at Mertoun Bridge. At this point the river flows in a smooth and broad channel past the former residence of Lord Polwarth, which has recently passed by purchase into the hands of Viscount Brackley, eldest son of 3rd Earl of Ellesmere. In the course of the alterations being made upon the mansion, the foundation stone of the original building was discovered, bearing the inscription:—

FOUNDED · T | 10 · DAY · OF | JUNE · 1703 | YEARS · BY | SR ·
WILLIAM | SCOTT · OF | HARDEN · AND | DAM · IEAN | NISBET ·
HIS | LADY. |

The famous Border reiver, “auld Wat of Harden,” had, by his wife, Mary Scott, the “Flower of Yarrow,” four sons, the oldest of whom was William, best known in history as having been forced, on pain of death, to marry “meikle-mouthed Meg,” the daughter of Sir Gideon Murray, of Elibank. Five sons were born of this marriage, the eldest of whom, knighted by Charles II. immediately after the Restoration, laid the foundation stone already mentioned, having purchased the lands

of Mertoun from the Haliburtons. Sir William Scott having espoused the cause of the Covenanters, was confined by order of the Privy Council, in the prison of Edinburgh; and his lady, Dame Jean, having refused to attend the ministrations of the curate appointed to discharge the parochial duties of James Kirkton, who had been evicted from the parish church in 1662, her husband was subjected to a penalty of £1500 on 15th November, 1683. For a short period only could he have occupied the house he had founded, as dying in 1707 without issue he left the estate to his brother, Robert Scott of Ilistoun. The mansion is surrounded with splendid timber, rows of Oak and Beech of fine proportions extending to the road along which the party travelled to Smailholm.

SMAILHOLM TOWER.

Diverging to the north they reached the farmstead of Sandyknowe, tenanted towards the end of the 18th century by the grandfather of Sir Walter Scott. Nothing now remains of the "thatched mansion" which received him as a sickly child of only three years; but "the shattered tower," which so early impressed him as "the mightiest work of human power," still stands sentinel amid "naked cliffs" and "velvet tufts of loveliest green," occupying a commanding position on the confines of the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick. Owing to the precipitous nature of its site it is protected on every side except the west, where the remains of a strong wall about 70 feet in length still describe its outer court of defence. The structure measures 39 feet 10 inches by 32 feet 2 inches, and reaches 57 feet at the ridge of the vaulted roof. There are four storeys, the uppermost and ground floors being vaulted. Entrance is gained by a round-headed door on the south side, defended by an iron gate and inside doors. A wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall leads to the upper floor, on which is a battlemented parapet on the north and south sides only. The style of architecture followed here and at Bemersyde is said by Sir Walter to accord with that indicated by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1535, in pursuance of the policy of James V. to increase the number of strongholds on the Border by requiring every proprietor of an hundred pound land of valuation to build such a place of defence. So plain is the

structure that it is almost impossible to determine its date. Probably the walls are in part old, and the upper portion may have been added about the end of the 16th century. On account of its isolated position it is seen for many miles in every direction, a fact which may explain how the lady of the baron of Smailholm in *The Eve of St. John*, as she sat in mournful mood, is described as looking—

Over Tweed's fair flood and Mertoun's wood,
And all down Teviotdale.

Among the few plants gathered in the neighbourhood may be mentioned, Knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*), Mountain Groundsel (*Senecio sylvaticus*), and Spring Vetch (*Vicia lathyroides*), which Johnston in his *Natural History of the Eastern Borders* pronounces rare, and none the less so at such a late period of the year.

BEMERSYDE.

Following a rough farm-service road by the kind favour of the tenant, the party walked past the disused Whitrig-bog Tileworks towards Brotherstone, where they joined the conveyances on the Smailholm and Melrose road, and drove to Bemersyde, the seat of the ancient family of Haig, who owe the remarkable interest which attends their history to the unusual length of their tenure without a break of their ancestral lands, and to the familiar prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer,

Tyde what may betyde,
Haig shall be laird of Bemersyde.

The first of the name on record is Petrus de Haga, who is found at Bemersyde *circa* 1150; and the last in the main line, the late Miss Sophia Haig, who died in 1878, unmarried, was the 27th holder of the estate. None of them seem to have risen above the rank of the lesser barons, and only one—Sir Andrew Haig—(1388-1414) received the honour of knighthood. Mr. Russell, the author of the *Haigs of Bemersyde*, in default of the early charters of the family, inclines to the opinion that the family were Crown vassals; but of this there is no evidence. It seems more probable that they were vassals of the great Anglo-Norman house of De Morville, as many of the Haigs emerge as witnesses to their charters, though it is difficult to find proof of Bemersyde forming part of the great De Morville lordship. The most

notable marriage in the long line was that of David Haig, 20th proprietor, who in 1636 contracted an alliance with Hibernia Scholes, the daughter-in-law of the Chancellor of Oldenburg, and nearly related to the noble house of Hohenzollern, when *two lions rampant, gules*, were assumed for supporters to the paternal arms, which are a *St. Andrew's cross betwixt two mullets in chief*, and have a decrescent and increscent in *fess argent*.

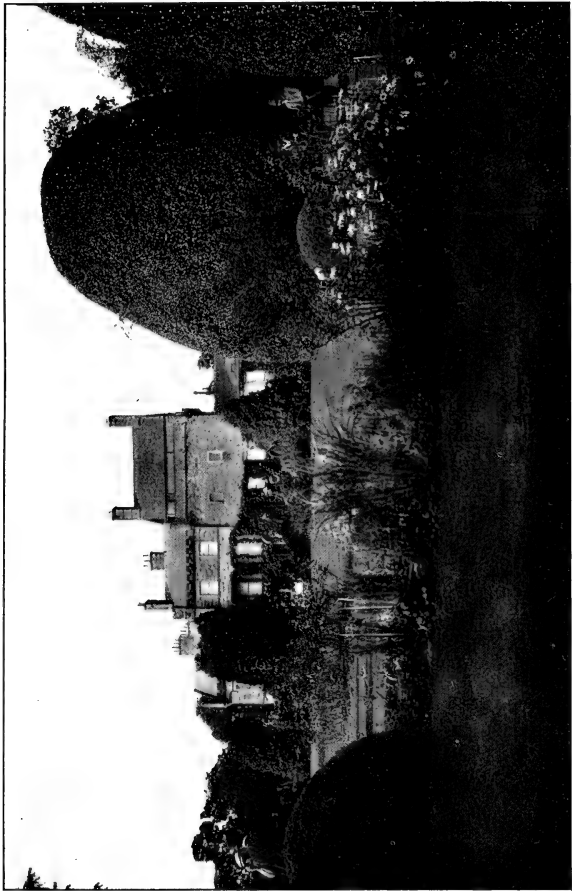
A noteworthy incident in the family history was the admission of Anthony Haig (1654-1712) with his brother, William, to membership in the Society of Friends. In the account of his visit to Scotland in the autumn of 1657, George Fox records in his own quaint manner how "as he first set his horse's feet upon Scottish ground, he felt the seed of grace to sparkle about him like innumerable sparks of fire," and "it was a dreadful thing to the priests when it was told them that the man in the leather breeches is come." Among the fruits of his ingathering may be named John (otherwise Judge) Swinton of Swinton, the representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished Berwickshire families; Sir Gideon Scott of High Chester, second son of the first Sir William Scott of Harden; Walter Scott of Raeburn, the ancestor of the Border Minstrel; and Anthony and William Haig of Bemersyde, already mentioned. In illustration of the severity meted out to the members of this religious community, it is on record that the said Walter Scott of Raeburn was committed to the Tolbooth, Edinburgh; and that it being discovered by his relatives that he was in communication with others like-minded in prison, "whereby he is hardened in his pernicious opinions and principles, without all hope of recovery, unless he be separat from such pernicious company," and that his children would thereby incur the risk of being similarly perverted, they petitioned the Privy Council, and obtained a warrant on 22nd June 1665, by which his brother, William Scott of Harden, was empowered to take his two boys with their sister, and educate them in the true religion. On a second petition from the said brother, the Council ordered an annuity of £1000 Scots to be paid to him out of Raeburn estate for the maintenance of the children, and gave orders that their father should be removed to Jedburgh Tolbooth, "where his friends and others may have occasion to convert him." "To the effect

he may be secured from the practice of other Quakers," the Lords of Council "discharged the Magistrates of Jedburgh to suffer any person suspect of these principles to have access to him."

The mansion house of Bemersyde, as it exists at present (Plate VI.), shows the ancient peel as the central and most impressive portion of the building, possessing a striking resemblance to that of Smailholm, though the later addition of a slated storey, with crow-step gables, above the battlements, detracts materially from its otherwise romantic features. In respect of its altered aspect, an interesting reference from the diary of James Zerubbabel Haig (1790-1840) may be quoted :— "3rd July, 1796. Sandyknowe Tower or Smailholm Tower—the same dimensions as this one at Bemersyde, viz. : 24' 6" × 16' 6" within walls; and the walls nearly the same thickness (7 feet). Instead of two storeys below vault as our parlour and dining-room, there is but one, without a fireplace, but three stories above that. The roof—a stone arch. It was the same here, but my great-grandfather altered it, and put on slates, taking off arch, and I believe making other alterations." An addition on the east side was made in the diarist's lifetime, and a larger and more ornate wing on the west side was built in 1859.

Through the kind favour of Mr. Joseph Baxendale, the present occupant of the mansion, the picturesque grounds were open to the members, who spent a very pleasant half hour in examining their contents. From the beautiful lawn in front, on which stands an elegant octagonal sun-dial, bearing the date 1691, a delightful view of the ornamental flower borders was obtained. At intervals these are set off with clipped bushes of Yew and Holly, one of the latter attaining the remarkable measurement of 110 feet in spread of branches and 30 feet in height. A veteran Spanish Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), girthing 23 feet 6 inches at 4 feet from the ground, had suffered greatly in its upper limbs, but still attains an approximate height of 50 feet. The gardens generally were gay with autumn colours.

At 3 o'clock a start was made for St. Boswells (Newtown), and advantage was taken of the opportunity of viewing from the



BEMERSYDE.

From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns.



point near Gladswood, so beloved by Sir Walter, "Tweed's fair river" as it winds round the site of Old Melrose on the opposite bank, within the grounds of Ravenswood. The course of the day's excursion had lent itself to the securing of extensive prospects of the romantic country lying southward to the Cheviot hills, but here the pleasure of the beholder was brought within narrower compass, and yet lost nothing through the confinement. Descending thereafter to Leaderfoot and crossing the Tweed by the stately bridge erected in 1780, the party completed a charming circuit by alighting at the Railway Hotel, St. Boswells (Newtown), where a large number sat down to dinner under the genial presidency of Dr. Hodgkin. A nomination in favour of Dr. William J. Rutherford, Norham, was duly intimated.

The Secretary reported that at a meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society Club, held at Eastmount, Galashiels, on 9th July last, one of more than a dozen fertile cones of *Auracaria imbricata*, grown on a handsome specimen at Langlea, Galashiels, had been on exhibition.

BERWICK.

THE Annual Business Meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Thursday, 10th October, at 1 p.m. There were present:—Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mrs. Anderson, The Thirlings, Ewart; Mr. J. Hippolyte Blanc, R.S.A. (Scot), Edinburgh; Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr. James Curle and Miss Curle, Melrose; Sir George B. Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Mr. John Ferguson, Duns; Mrs. Greet and Miss C. H. Greet, Norham; Mr. Wm. Grey, Berwick; Mrs. Hodgkin, Barmoor Castle; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Rev. W. S. Moodie and Mrs. Moodie, Ladykirk; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Captain F. M. Norman, R.N., Berwick; Miss Jessie Prentice, Swinton Quarter; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; Mr. B. P. Selby, Pawston; Mr.

T. B. Short, and Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick. Apologies for absence were intimated from Mr. G. P. Hughes, Mr. J. Lindsay Hilson and the Treasurer.

The President delivered his Annual Address, selecting for his subject "The fortunes of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the Middle Ages." He confessed that he had compiled it more with the design of clearing his own mind as to what had always been to him a confused portion of history, than with any hope of bringing new facts to the knowledge of his hearers; and traced the varying fortunes of the Border town in its alternating allegiance to the thrones of England and Scotland. He nominated as his successor Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., Priorwood, Melrose, whose name had been inseparably connected with the recent excavations so successfully carried out at the Roman fort near Newstead. On the motion of Captain Norman, R.N., seconded by Rev. J. F. Leishman, he was cordially thanked for his scholarly Address and services to the Club during his year of office.

The Secretary read a summary of the reports of field-meetings held at Edlingham; Fast Castle; Barmoor and Ford Castles; Blanchland; and Smaillholm Tower and Bemersyde, all of which had been largely attended. The financial statement for the year was submitted, showing a credit balance of £313 19s. 8d., as against £295 2s 10d. of the previous year; and the annual subscription for 1913 was continued at seven shillings and sixpence.

After due nomination the following were elected members of the Club:—Mr. Henry Smail, Ravensdowne, Berwick; Rev. Morris Piddocke, Kirknewton Vicarage; Mr. William James Rutherford, M.D., Norham; Mr. Andrew Hogg Glegg, The Mains, Chirnside; and Miss Elizabeth M. Cameron, Trinity, Duns.

In the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler, his report of the proceedings of the British Association meeting at Dundee was read by the Secretary; and on the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was accorded him for his diligent attendance at, and interesting account of, the meeting. He was unanimously re-appointed delegate for 1913.

There were submitted as places of meeting for next year the following :—Edinburgh—Castle, High Street, and Holyrood ; Scremerston and Goswick Links ; Bowmont Water and Cocklaw ; Habitancium (Risingham), and Cranshaws. It was remitted to the President and Secretary to revise the list, and alter, if expedient, any two of them.

There being no other business, members adjourned to the Red Lion Hotel, where dinner was served at 2-45 p.m., Dr. Hodgkin presiding, and giving the customary toasts from the chair.

Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire—Year 1912.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, West Foulден.

Locality and Authority.	Hirsel. (Mr McAndrew.)	St. Abb's. (Bd. of N. Lights.)	Northfield. (Mr Morrison.)	Lochton. (Mr Aitchison.)	West Foulден. (Mr Craw.)	Manderston. (Mr Marshall.)	Cowdenknowes. (Mr Robertson.)	Marchmont. (Mr Wood.)	Duns Castle. (Mr Smith.)
Height above sea-level.	94'	200'	150'	150'	250'	356'	360'	500'	500'
January	2·36	2·88	1·43	2·00	2·32	2·94	2·14	2·53	2·51
February	1·89	2·15	2·18	1·78	2·27	2·90	2·67	2·73	2·67
March	1·57	2·72	1·65	1·78	1·56	2·13	2·51	2·51	2·20
April	0·39	0·18	0·00	0·06	0·10	0·51	0·32	0·27	0·06
May	1·77	1·83	1·38	1·72	1·77	1·66	1·16	1·64	0·91
June	4·74	3·45	3·23	5·20	3·98	5·37	5·76	5·00	4·58
July	1·90	1·54	1·62	2·39	2·53	2·93	1·70	1·62	1·80
August	4·50	4·76	4·13	4·97	4·42	4·99	5·05	4·53	4·70
September	1·41	2·15	2·73	2·92	2·79	2·24	1·44	3·26	3·28
October	4·67	2·25	2·25	4·26	2·70	5·15	4·53	3·42	3·25
November	1·72	1·34	1·69	1·21	1·50	1·96	2·06	1·90	1·64
December	2·26	1·95	1·44	1·99	1·63	1·95	2·76	2·52	2·00
Total	29·18	27·20	23·73	30·28	27·57	34·73	32·10	31·93	29·60

Account of Temperature at West Foulden—Year 1912.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

			Max.	Min.
January	...	...	51°	19°
February	...	...	54°	5°
March	...	...	59°	39°
April	...	...	70°	25°
May	...	...	69°	34°
June	...	...	70°	40°
July	...	...	75°	44°
August	...	...	68°	38°
September	...	...	70°	39°
October	...	...	61°	28°
November	...	...	54°	9°
December	...	...	54°	15°
			<hr/> 75°	<hr/> 5°

Financial Statement for the Year ending 10th October, 1912.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward—				295	2	10
Arrears of Subscriptions	7	3	6			
12 Entrance Fees	6	0	0			
260 Subscriptions for year	98	4	0			
	<hr/>			111	7	6
Proceedings sold by Treasurer				12	0	
Interest on Deposit Receipt to 25th Nov., 1911				14	3	
Interest on Deposit Receipt from 25th Nov., 1911 to 8th Oct., 1912				4	17	0
	<hr/>					
				<u>£412</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings, Vol. xxi. Part 3 (1911)	53	17	0			
General Printing and Stationery, 1912	6	8	0			
Postages, &c.	13	15	9			
Hislop and Day, Engravers	1	15	0			
Secretary's Expenses	8	11	2			
Treasurer's Expenses	2	4	7			
Clerical Assistant—1 Year's Salary ...	5	0	0			
Berwick Museum, 1 Year's Rent of Room	3	10	0			
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co. for fish	3	11	5			
Account Book	0	1	0			
	<hr/>			98	13	11
Balance in hand, 10th October, 1912—						
On Deposit Account with Commercial Bank of Scotland	283	18	8			
On Current Account with Commercial Bank of Scotland	30	1	0			
	<hr/>			313	19	8
				<u>£412</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 9th October 1913. By JAMES CURLE,
Esq., W.S., F.S.A., Priorwood, Melrose, President.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I must first thank you for the honour which you have done me in appointing me your President for the year, for although I have an old family connection with the Club—it is fifty years since my father became a member—I have myself attended very few of the meetings. I can only say that my experience during my term of office has brought home to me how much I have lost by not doing so. I am glad to say that I have been able to be present at all the meetings of the year with the exception of the excursion to Newark and Hangingshaw, at which Mr. T. Craig Brown kindly took my place. I have not found the duties of my position to be onerous, as all the hard work has been done by the Club's officials, and I should like to take this opportunity especially to acknowledge the debt we all owe to our Secretary. I was responsible, I think, for enticing the Club this year to journey into somewhat remote regions by the Coquet and the Rede, but he never failed to produce the indispensable motor car, the dinner, and, when in season, the Berwick salmon.

The Club has to mourn the loss during the past year of six of its members—Major Robert Brown, Littlehoughton, who joined in 1863; Major James Farquharson, Edinburgh, in 1868; Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick, in

1872; Dr. Edward Johnson, Hampstead, in 1881; Mr. Benjamin Morton, Sunderland, in 1887; and, lastly, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., Barmoor Castle, in 1902.

Mr. Hindmarsh was a fellow of the Linnæan Society, and devoted much time and thought to floriculture. It is to be regretted that he did not more frequently enrich the publications of the Club, as his contribution on the Haggerston Zoo (Vol. xv. p. 236) affords evidence of his possession of exact and liberal powers of observation. He was appointed President of the Club in 1895.

Mr. Morton, who was one of our number at Newark in August of this year, frequently attended the meetings of the Club. Prior to 1870 he was Trinity House Superintendent for Northumberland, and being promoted to the north-east district, he took up his residence in Sunderland. He contributed an article on Seaton Delaval and St. Mary's Island Lighthouse to our transactions of 1899, as well as several papers of local interest to the Sunderland Antiquarian Society.

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin was born in London in 1831. He was educated there, and in 1851 took his B.A. degree at University College with classical honours. He became engaged in banking business in the north of England, and in 1859 joined in establishing the well-known Newcastle banking firm of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence, now amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank. His natural bent, however, was towards literature, and in 1875 he issued his first historical work in independent form a pamphlet on Claudian "The Last of the Roman Poets." Various studies of the age of the barbarian invasions led up to the great historical work with which his name will always be associated—his "Italy and her Invaders." He was aged forty nine years when the first volume was published in 1880, and had entered his sixty ninth year when the last of its eight volumes saw the light in 1899. Whatever may be the final verdict on Dr. Hodgkin's place as a historian, no one who has

read that delightful book can fail to recognise the literary charm with which he unfolded the great historic panorama of those 500 years, in which the ancient world crumbled and passed away, and from its ashes arose the beginnings of Europe as we know it to-day. I understand that the story of Dr. Hodgkin's career will be told in a more detailed form in a notice which is to be contributed to our Proceedings, so that I need not here deal with his later publications. It is enough to say that he retained the freshness of his mind and his untiring industry to the end of his long life. In 1912, being then in his eighty first year, he did us the honour to fill the office of President of the Club. He was able to attend most of the meetings, and at one of them he entertained the members at Barmoor Castle. At the close of his term of office he delivered his presidential address on "The fortunes of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the Middle Ages." If I may add a personal note in closing this brief notice, I would say that if any circumstance could increase the pleasure I felt at being called to the Presidency of this Club, it was that I should have been nominated for the office by so great a scholar, so distinguished a Borderer, and so loveable a man, as Thomas Hodgkin.

The President of the Club, as far as my researches in its history serve to guide me, appears to be absolutely untrammelled in the choice of a subject for his Presidential Address, and so I feel that I need not apologise to you if the theme I have selected is the outcome of certain studies of the Roman period, which of recent years have taken up most of my leisure.

When I look back on the meetings of the year, there stands out as of special interest that day in July, on which we visited the earthworks at Makendon, and looking southward marked upon the surface of the hill-side descending to the Coquet, the half obliterated windings of that ancient

road along which the Romans marched into Caledonia. Whatever subjects germane to the Club's work may be regarded as exhausted, there still remains for investigation a source of fascinating interest in this historic highway. I propose to-day to deal with that portion of its course which lies more especially within the sphere of the Club's activities, and in which we find the strongest evidence of the part it played in the Roman occupation—the portion which lies between the Tyne and the Tweed. I do not intend to attempt any very detailed description of its track, or indeed of the remains which lie beside it, but merely to bring it before you as a small portion of a great system in which, thanks to archaeological discovery, we have been enabled to gain an unusually clear view of the methods of Roman expansion, and the life on the frontiers of the empire.

A section cut across the road where it crossed the Tyne at Corbridge showed that it had a width of 35' 9" between heavy stone kerbs, with a carefully prepared surface of cobble stones and gravel; but, with this exception, we know little of its construction. What we do know with certainty is, that time out of mind it has been a means of communication across the Border; that in the Middle Ages it formed part of a great highway—the Dere Street—which can be traced running through Durham, Northumberland and Roxburghshire, and northward almost to the Forth; and that all along its course, on the section which chiefly concerns us here, there are situated at intervals forts and camps of the Roman time, to which it formed the connecting link. It is the presence of these military works which establish its character as a Roman highway, and which link it up with the great road system of the Empire.

In the early centuries of our era there was no more potent engine of civilization than the great military roads, which radiated from Rome across Europe. In the process of conquest, the narrow pathways of prehistoric

times were widened out by the pioneers, or abandoned for more direct ways. The armies followed the pioneers, and pitched their camps on the margin of the roads which they had constructed. As they passed on, they established forts to guard their communications. In the rear of the forts gathered the settlements of the traders and the veterans, which, as years passed, grew up into towns and cities. Almost at our doors, we can follow the familiar stages of Roman advance, just as we might trace them on the roads across the Alps, advancing northward to the Rhine, or traversing the eastern lands towards the Euphrates.

Let us very briefly trace the course of the Dere Street. From Corbridge, where beside the Tyne lies the site of the ancient Corstopitum, the road climbs over Stagshaw Bank, and issuing from the line of the wall of Hadrian to the west of the fort of Hunnum, runs northward for some thirteen miles over gradually rising ground, until it reaches the valley of the Rede. Here, in a rich grassy meadow, stands the fort of Habitancium, a site as yet hardly touched by the spade. Nine miles beyond Habitancium on the edge of the Redesdale moorland, lies the fort of Bremenium, partially excavated in 1852 by the Duke of Northumberland. Thence following the road across the moors for a distance of seven and three-quarters miles, and passing on the way the earthworks of a marching camp at Foulplay Head, we reach the unexplored group of entrenchments, known as Chew Green or Makendon camps, lying on the banks of the Coquet just to the south of the Border line. Four miles on, after traversing the high ridges of the Cheviots, we descend to the valley of the Kale, and, crossing the river, pass on the left a large camp at Towford. Again rising, we cross the high land separating the valley of the Kale from that of the Oxnam, and six and a half miles from Towford, stand beside the little fort of Cappuck, excavated in 1911-12. Eleven miles from Cappuck, we reach Newstead,

where, on the South bank of the Tweed, lies the site of a marching camp and of a fort, posted to guard the crossing of the river.

We have thus on this section of about fifty miles, at least eight sites, without counting the line of the wall of Hadrian, which show signs of Roman occupation, and which exemplify the progressive stages in the advance of Roman conquest. There are the great camps at Foulplay Head, at Towford, and at Newstead—camps designed to hold a large force, probably legionary, on the march. There are the forts of more permanent character planted at intervals on the line of march, varying in size and in construction—the tiny blockhouse at Cappuck holding the crossing of the Oxnam; the earth forts at Makendon; the stonewalled forts at Newstead, at Bremenium, and at Habitancium. Lastly, there is Corstopitum, which doubtless had its beginnings in a fort, but in which the typical barrack blocks and administrative buildings had in a measure given place to structures, suggesting that it formed a depot for stores, and that it had passed by a gradual process of evolution from a fort to a town.

That we have so much within so small a compass is due chiefly to the fact that the track of the road runs for so many miles of its course through high uncultivated upland. Habitancium, Bremenium, and Makendon, as well as the camps on Foulplay Head and at Towford, are all clearly visible on the surface. Corstopitum, Cappuck, and Newstead in the lower country have been levelled by the plough, and it is only through excavation that we have recovered their outlines. It is safe to say that they are not the only halting places that have disappeared. In the section of the road between Cappuck and Newstead at least, it is probable that there is more to be found.

Of such military works as I have mentioned, the temporary camps would naturally, in course of time, disappear most easily. Wherever a Roman army encamped it entrenched

itself, and the form which these entrenchments took at the period of military activity in Caledonia was invariably a great parallelogram, defended by an earthen rampart rounded at the corners, with a single ditch, and having in all probability six gates, of which two were placed on each side and one at each end, a short ditch, termed a *titulus*, being cut in front of each gate to break the force of any sudden attack upon it. To this type belonged the Newstead camp, which enclosed an area of forty-nine acres; the camp at Towford enclosing forty-four acres, and the camp at Foulplay Head forty-two acres in extent. They are all of them very much larger than the forts posted at intervals along the military roads, and they must each have been designed to hold a considerable force, such as a legion on the march.

Passing from the camps, which are typical of the first stage of conquest, we come to the forts, posts usually much more strongly entrenched in order that they might be successfully defended by a comparatively small body of men, and placed at intervals to guard the crossing of a stream, or to keep the highway open for traffic. Of these, the most typical are Habitancium, Bremenium, and Newstead.

Let us take Newstead as conveying the clearest picture of a typical fort. During the period over which its occupation extended, it no doubt underwent considerable change and alteration, and as regards its internal plan, we can only deal with its buildings as they were laid out in its final phase. In size it is unusually large, but its general features were probably common to all the larger military posts in Great Britain. It was rectangular in shape, somewhat greater in length than in breadth, defended by a stone wall, 7' 6" in thickness, and three parallel lines of ditches. The surrounding wall enclosed an area of 15·716 acres. The fort had four gates, one at each end of the parallelogram, and one in each side. A broad street, the *Via Principalis*, forming

a passage between the north and south gates, divided it into two unequal sections, of which the larger lay upon the west containing the central building or *Praetorium* of the fort which faced the street. At right angles to the *Via Principalis* a street ran from the east gate to the central building, which stood, flanked on either side by buildings more or less of an administrative character. The barrack buildings of the soldiery were divided into two portions; twelve blocks occupied the space between the *Via Principalis* and the east rampart, an area sometimes styled the *praetentura* of the fort, while remains of other six blocks were traced behind the central building, in the south of what is termed the *retentura*.

The central building formed the headquarters. The *Via Principalis* in front of it appears to have been enclosed so as to make a long hall or portico, a feature which is common on the forts of the German *Limes*. From this hall, entrance was obtained to an outer courtyard, surrounded on three sides by a covered ambulatory, or possibly a series of narrow chambers. The court terminated towards the interior in a heavy wall pierced by a single central doorway, which gave access to an inner court, and, looking through this doorway when the building was occupied, there would be visible the standards of the garrison enshrined in the *sacellum*, the central of the five chambers constructed against the rear wall of the building. In this shrine, in addition to the standards, stood the altars dedicated to the gods specially worshipped by the army—to Jupiter, to Mars, to Victory, or, as in the case of an altar found at Bremenium, to the genius of the Emperor and the standards of the Cohort. Beneath the *sacellum* lay a shallow vault constructed to hold the military treasure. The rooms flanking the central chambers were occupied as offices by the staff, by the officers of the commissariat, and the regimental book-keepers.

On either side of the headquarters building were long narrow blocks with their walls buttressed, doubtless to

support heavy vaulted roofs. These were the *horrea*, the storehouses of the garrison. They were specially constructed to prevent damp, and between the buttresses, the side walls were pierced by narrow windows to give ventilation to the interior.

To the south of the headquarters building, separated from it by a buttressed storehouse, stood a large square house, with a central court entering from the *Via Principalis*. This building, which had all the characteristics of an official dwelling, is usually identified as the residence of the commandant. All round its court ran a passage, from which entrance was gained to a series of chambers. Those next the rampart showed signs of cellarage and cooking arrangements, and were probably the kitchens of the house. On the west side, there projected into the court a small apsed chamber, which was not improbably a shrine.

To the east of the *Via Principalis* lay the series of twelve long barrack blocks, already mentioned. They were arranged in pairs, each pair having an open space or passage between them. Each block was divided into eleven small huts, and in these were quartered the men of a *centuria* with their petty officers. The *centuria* in the latter half of the second century appears to have consisted of eighty men, so that the block would provide accommodation for eight men in each hut, leaving one for the petty officers, such as the *optio* and *tesserarius*. The centurions were probably installed in some of the more central buildings. A group of six *centuriæ* in Roman military organisation formed a Cohort, so that at Newstead the barracks of the *prætentura* could have accommodated the equivalent of two Cohorts, or about 960 men, a Cohort being located on each side of the road leading to the east gate.

In the *retentura* of the fort, behind the administrative buildings, are remains of a further series of barrack lines, six in number. These occupied the space between the south rampart and the road leading to the west gate, and were probably occupied by the cavalry of the garrison. No

corresponding buildings were found to the north of this road. The open space which lay here may have formed an exercise ground, and the long building which flanked it on the east, the stabling for the horses.

Attached to the Newstead fort were, at least, three annexes, each defined by an enclosing ditch. It is probable that these gave shelter to the traders and others of the civilian population following in the rear of the army. In one of the annexes lay the baths, which are almost invariably found on the outskirts of the *castella*.

Our knowledge of the plan of a Roman fort is not materially added to by any investigations which have taken place on the sites of the other forts on Dere Street. With the exception of Cappuck, which can hardly be classed with *castella* designed to hold a cohort or some approximate force, the only one which has been subjected to any systematic excavation is Brementium. The area of the fort is four and a half acres, so that it is very much smaller than Newstead. The plan obtained corresponds in its main features with those of other forts excavated in Scotland. It has the usual administrative buildings, the headquarters being flanked on either side by apparently a double line of buttressed buildings—a somewhat unusual provision of storehouse accommodation. To the rear of these structures many foundations were located and planned, the most of which doubtless belonged to barrack blocks. One building in the south-west corner has the appearance of a bath. As a whole, the plan seems confused, and no doubt the excavators were hampered by modern cottages on the site, and possibly by foundations of more than one period. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the plan was the presence of the treasure vault in the headquarters building, which lay in the altar, to which reference has been made, bearing the dedication to the Genius of the Emperor and the standards by the 1st Cohort of the Vardulli, and a *numerus* or company of Pioneers, no

doubt the troops then forming the garrison. The altar must have fallen into the vault from the *Sacellum* above.

All that we know of the plan of Habitancium is, that it was a stone walled fort covering about five and three-quarters acres; that its gateways had some architectural pretensions—the south gate, which was excavated in 1854, was of good masonry, flanked by projecting towers; and that at the south-west corner of the fort lay a building which was doubtless a bath.

The excavation of Corstopitum is incomplete. The investigation of the site has continued during the summer months for seven years, and there is still, doubtless, much to be recovered; but it is obvious from a study of the plan which we now have, that at Corstopitum, Roman conquest had advanced a stage further than at Newstead, and that we have before us an example of a town. It stands on the rising ground to the north of the Tyne, over which the Dere Street was carried on a stone bridge. MacLauchlan's survey of the site shows that it had a more or less circular outline, and the discovery of a ditch on this outline proves that he was approximately correct. No town wall has so far been discovered, but the plan as a whole is significant of the transition which had taken place in the abandonment of the rectangular outline of the camp or fort for the encircling defence of the town. The interior had been laid out in regular *insulae* or squares. The principal street, which has been termed the Stanegate, ran from east to west, while the Dere Street entering from the south crossed it more or less at right angles. On the north of the main street, in a central position, lay the foundations of a great building, 217' \times 221', which has been termed the *forum*, and which still presents to us one of the most magnificent examples of Roman masonry that we possess in Britain. It is uncertain whether this great structure really was designed as a *forum*, a general meeting place surrounded by offices and shops, or as a great military storehouse and arsenal; indeed, there is some doubt as

to whether it was ever really completed. Beside it on the west lay two of these strongly constructed buttressed buildings which are so common a feature of the plans of the forts and which we know were the granaries or storehouses. The two blocks lie side by side. The doorways must in each case have been placed in the ends facing the street, and in each the entrance was covered by a portico. Also facing the main street, in a niche between these buildings and the larger *forum*, stood a fountain, the edges of the stone slabs forming the basin worn down in irregular outline by the wear and tear of long usage, just as you may see them in Pompeii. On either side of these public buildings lay structures, which were probably houses or shops, perhaps combining both functions; while further to the north was situated a building showing the characteristic arrangements of a bath.

To the south of the main street were erections of varied character—dwellings, shops, workshops. A potter's kiln was found in one of them, while another seems to have been employed as a pottery store, a third had been occupied by a smith whose stock of arrow heads, in every stage of manufacture, lay upon the floor. From among these blocks, two stand out as probably public buildings. In the plan of the more important of these, there is much that recalls the plan of the headquarters building of a fort. It had an apsed room at one end resembling a *sacellum*, from which a narrow staircase descended to a vault, in which there was found an altar dedicated to the Discipline of the Emperors by the soldiers of the Second Legion (*Augusta*.) The other building, smaller in size, consisted of a single chamber, terminated at one end in an apse. At the opposite end was the doorway, over which a portico had been erected, the whole suggesting a temple.

When we consider altogether, the inscribed stones, the fragments of architectural details, the large numbers of coins, metal objects, and pottery found on the site,

we recognise that Corstopitum must have held a considerable population, possessed of a certain degree of wealth and refinement, in which the military element preponderated. The dedications of its altars and other inscribed stones are those of legionary soldiers, not of auxiliaries. The town lay sheltered behind the great wall which crowned the rising ground to the north. It was placed upon a great military road which linked up the garrisons of the north with the important legionary fortress of York. We can well understand that in all probability it played no small part in the traffic with the forts on the wall, and it is probable that it formed a base for the organisation of more than one expedition to Caledonia. Its character as a base is revealed in its spacious storehouses probably also in the inscription, unfortunately incomplete, on an altar recovered in 1908 from one of these very structures, bearing a dedication by a special officer placed in charge of the *horrea* on the occasion of an expedition, which is conjectured to be that of Severus.

The discovery of a line of double ditches near the *forum*, not yet fully investigated but undoubtedly dating from an early period, gives us reason for believing that Corstopitum in its earliest stage was a fort laid out in the usual rectangular form, but in the three hundred years in which its history lies, the place evidently underwent many changes, and must have seen more than one abandonment and rebuilding. It is the same story all along the road wherever the spade has penetrated deep enough to enable us to unravel the problems of the sites. At Habitancium, at Bremenium, at Cappuck, and at Newstead, we have in every case, whether the period of occupation was long or short, the same history of advance and of retreat, of reconstruction and of abandonment.

The Agricolan advance must have passed along the road. Its pottery comes from the lowest levels at Corstopitum; there are traces of it at Cappuck; it is found in the ditch of the early fort at Newstead, and

in many of the rubbish pits there. The troops of Lollius Urbicus must have followed the same line of advance when Pius ordered a forward policy, and resolved to re-occupy Agricola's forts abandoned by Domitian or Trajan. Even in the comparatively short space of some forty years, which separates this advance from the final abandonment of Caledonia about A.D. 180, there is evidence of an interruption of possession at Newstead, and of a shock which must have affected the whole line, not improbably leading for a brief space to the evacuation of Corstopitum. With Commodus about A.D. 180, the history of Newstead closes, but Bremenium was still held, and for more than a century later its garrison of Vardulli sheltered behind its massive walls, looked out upon the wide-spread distance of the Redesdale moors. When the garrison of Bremenium was withdrawn, in the reign of Carausius, Habitancium too was probably abandoned, and the whole forces retreated behind the great wall. Corstopitum must have continued its existence as a Roman town to the end of the 4th century—probably about that time the wave of barbarian unrest broke over the great wall and overwhelmed it. It is at that period that the coin series ends, and we know that the owner of one buried treasure of forty-eight golden pieces, carefully wrapped in lead and concealed somewhere about the year A.D. 385, never returned to claim it.

The inscriptions found at Corstopitum are not very numerous, but if we examine them with those from the forts along the road, they add materially to the information we can gather from a study of the plans. They are primarily of a military character: they tell us of troops and garrisons. Corstopitum must have seen the soldiers of the Second Legion (*Augusta*), of the Sixth Legion (*Pia Fidelis*), and of the Twentieth Legion (*Valeria Victrix*), all of which took part in the building of the Antonine *vallum*. The Sixth Legion is mentioned at Bremenium with the Twentieth Legion; the latter also has left its

traces at Cappuck and Newstead, all three must have passed along the road, but in the forts the more permanent garrisons were, no doubt, composed of auxiliaries. Germanic Vangiones from the Rhine, and Gauls, held Habitancium; dark-haired Iberian Vardulli manned the walls of Bremenium. Alpine mountaineers from Rhaetia, mentioned on the altar of their tribune, which forms the stair lintel at Jedburgh Abbey, were probably the garrison of Cappuck or some neighbouring post, while an *Ala* of Vocontians, Southern Gauls may for a time have formed the garrison of Newstead.

The inscribed stones tell us also of great officials, of Lollius Urbicus, who led the Antonine advance into Caledonia, and of Julius Verus, both of whom were legates of Antoninus Pius; of Calpurnius Agricola, who, under Marcus Aurelius, quelled a British rising, and of Tiberius Claudius Paulinus, and Cornelius Egnatius Lucilianus, both legates of Gordian. The dedications of the altars have preserved for us the names of many of the officers, tribunes commanding cohorts, centurions, and once—at Newstead—that of a decurion, of the Vocontian *Ala*. At Habitancium, we find a Consular Beneficiary, an official whose special duty was the supervision of the Imperial highways. The strange mixture of races which went to make up the Roman army is reflected in the deities to whom they set up their altars—To Diana Regina; to the god Silvanus; to Apollo, are three of the Newstead dedications. They present a triad of deities whose worship was associated with Balkan lands. A Centurion at Cors-topitum sets up his altar to Jupiter Dolichenus, to Brigantia, and to his safety—a combination of divinities in which we recognise an eastern cult, and the worship of a goddess, the eponymous deity of the Brigantes, a tribe settled in the north of England. Diodora, the Priestess, raises her altar to the Tyrian Hercules. Pulcher, we know nothing of his designation, dedicates to Astarte. The Beneficiary at Habitancium pays his vow to the God Mogon of the

Cadeni, the local deity of a tribe from the Rhine. Many others might be mentioned—to Jupiter the Greatest and Best; to Minerva; to Fortune, whose altars not infrequently come to light in the Bath Houses; to the Campestres, who specially gave protection to the cavalry soldier; to the deified Imperial House; to the goddess Rome. Sometimes the dedication of an altar or a tablet conveys to us a fragment of the history of the fort or town. At Habitancium, we learn that the gate with the walls, dilapidated through age, were rebuilt from the ground. The completion of the bath building is commemorated at the same fort, while at Bremenium the restoration of the *ballistarium* is the reason for setting up a tablet. In conclusion one or two tombstones may be referred to. Barates, the Palmyrene, lies buried at Corstopitum. The sculptured stone, bearing a figure of his wife, Regina, a woman of British birth, is preserved at South Shields. The slab raised to the memory of Aurelia Lupula, by her son, Dionysius Fortunatus—"a much revered mother, may the earth lie light upon thee"—was found embedded in the wall at Habitancium, perhaps a relic of defences hastily strengthened as the Caledonian hordes pressed southward.

But the people themselves, and the traffic of the road, are brought nearer to us by more personal relics from the rubbish pits of Newstead and Corstopitum. Seldom has the opportunity presented itself so fully for the study of the people of these frontier posts as on these two sites. Whatever the garrisons may have been, legionary or auxiliary, their possessions tell us of a highly organised civilisation. The transport trains, the lines of carts, the strings of packhorses, must have moved continually along the road, bringing many things from further south. Red ware for the table service made in Gaulish potteries; great amphoræ, fashioned in Provence or in Spain, filled with oil, wine, or salted fish; heavy mill-stones from the volcanic rocks of the Rhineland; richly chased vessels of bronze from Italy itself.

We can put together the whole equipment of the soldier, from the fragments of armour, from the weapons he has left behind ; and the figure which rises before us differs but little from that of the men-at-arms depicted on the Trajan column in the varying phases of the Dacian conquest. We can picture to ourselves the cohorts marching along the road, the column headed by the trumpeters and standard bearers. The men are clad in a shirt-like garment of leather reaching to the knee, over which they wear their armour consisting of plates protecting the chest and back, and a series of overlapping bands of metal encircling the body. The helmet is swung from the shoulder ; the sword is worn on the right thigh ; the shield is borne on the left arm, while over the left shoulder is carried the long hazel-shafted spear, from which hangs a cooking pot of bronze, and other smaller items of equipment. In so many details we can see the impress of that common stamp which the Empire laid upon the varied races it brought together in its service—in weapons, in pottery, in metal work, in designs and patterns, brought from common sources of supply ; but also among things typical of Roman provincial art we can distinguish both at Newstead and at Corstopitum a series of objects which indicate the presence of the native population and of their handicrafts. It is probable that as the occupation was prolonged, these native products played an increasingly important role, gradually replacing many of the wares which at an earlier stage were imported from Gaul or the Rhine. But the most attractive feature of these smaller objects of antiquity lies in their human interest ; it seems but yesterday that they were laid aside. The worn shoes, with their hobnailed soles ; the pioneers' axes, with their edges turned and blunted ; the cooking pots on which Silvanus, or Niger the soldier of the troop of Crispus, scratched their names with the points of their knives ; the *phalerae* of Domitius

Atticus; the jar of Attius Secundus—in their presence there comes to us across the gulf of many centuries the throb of life of the ancient world.

I have now the pleasant duty of nominating my successor; and I desire to place before you the name of Mr Howard Pease, of Otterburn Tower, Northumberland. Mr. Pease has made a special study of the history and romantic traditions of the Borders; and I need only mention his latest work *The Lord Wardens of the Marches* to ensure his acceptance as one admirably equipped for the office, which in accordance with precedent I now vacate.

Reports of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1913.

EDINBURGH.

THE first meeting of the year was held on Wednesday, 4th June at Edinburgh, and was favoured with fine weather, though the proverbial haze of Auld Reekie precluded the members from seeing far beyond the city. An attractive itinerary, prepared with much care by Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., who undertook the conduct of the party, drew together an unusually large gathering of members and guests, as the following list will indicate :—Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Misses Aiken, Ayton ; Mrs. Anderson, and Misses Anderson, The Thirlings, Ewart ; Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Edinburgh ; Mr. Wm. B. Boyd, and Miss Boyd, Faldonside ; Colonel Brown, and Miss Brown, Longformacus ; Mr. G. G. Butler, Ewart Park ; Misses Cameroh, Trinity, Duns ; Mr. Reginald Collie, Stoneshiel ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Mrs. James Curle, Priorwood, Melrose ; Mrs. Denholm, and Miss F. Denholm, Press Castle, Reston ; Sir George B. Douglas, Bart, Springwood Park ; Rev. Thomas N. Dunscombe, Amble ; Mrs. Erskine, The Priory, Kelso ; Rev. James Fairbrother, Warkworth ; Mr. George Fortune, Duns ; Mr. Arthur Giles, Edinburgh ; Mr. Thomas Graham, Alnwick ; Mr. R. Henderson, Alnwick ; Mr. George Henderson, and Miss Henderson, Upper Keith ; Mr. G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler ; Mr. R. G. Johnston, Duns ; Dr. John Carlyle Johnstone, The Hermitage, Melrose ; Mr. James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh ; Mr. Hugh M. Leadbetter, Knowesouth, Jedburgh ; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton ; Mr. William Maddan, Norham ; Mr. James Millar, Duns ; Miss J. M. Milne Home, The Cottage, Paxton ; Mr. Henry Paton, Edinburgh ; Rev. David Paul, LL.D., and Misses Paul, Edinburgh ; Rev. Morris Piddocke, Kirknewton, Northumberland ; Mr. John Prentice, Berwick ; Mr. Andrew Riddle, Yeavering ; Mr. James Romanes, and Mrs. Romanes, Fordell, Melrose ; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington ; Mr

A. P. Scott, Amble ; Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick ; Miss Simpson, Bonardub, Coldingham ; Mr. Henry Smail, Berwick ; Mr. Thomas J. Stuart, and Mrs. Stuart, Aldie, Melrose ; Rev. A. P. Sym, and Mrs. Sym, Lilliesleaf ; Mr. John Turnbull, Galashiels ; Mr. David Veitch, and Mrs. Veitch, Duns ; Mr. James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh ; Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick ; and Mr. Joseph Wilson, Duns.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The rendezvous was on the esplanade or parade ground to the east of the Castle, which was formed in 1753 with the rubbish excavated from the foundations of the Royal Exchange, and has since been adorned with many monuments in honour of Scottish men-of-arms. Before the siege of 1573, this space was occupied by a triangular court called "The Spur," at whose eastern end the town wall, constructed in 1450, and running from the Well-house tower below the Castle—whence water is believed to have been drawn for the garrison—was pierced by a barrier gate. On its removal, the approach to the Castle was by a narrow roadway on the ridge of the *hog-back*, preserved in the line of the Royal Mile, upon which stood a drawbridge at the gateway. At this end and in sight of the deep moat surrounding the only undefended side of the hill, the members were received by Mr. Blanc, who read an interesting historical notice of the changes that had overtaken the Castle site through the erection at various periods of defensive and other works. Edinburgh—or as Simeon of Durham wrote it, Edwinsburch—derives its name from Edwin of Northumbria, who stormed the place in 626, and is credited with raising a stronghold upon its formidable height. From that date it attained still greater distinction through the rude state maintained in it by its Royal possessors. Occupied by Malcolm Canmore and his illustrious Queen, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Ironside, it gained a magnificence hitherto unknown, as according to her biographer, Bishop Turgot of St. Andrews, "she introduced so much state into the royal palace that not only was it brightened by the many colours of the apparel worn in it, but the whole dwelling blazed with gold and silver"; and all this she did, "not because the honours of the world delighted her, but because duty compelled her to discharge what the kingly dignity required." The first

notice of it as a Royal residence occurs during the reign of Alexander I. (1078-1124), while it is specifically designated such in that of David I. (1084-1153). In 1291 the Castle was besieged and taken by Edward I., and thereafter was frequently captured and recaptured during the War of Independence. Owing to Bruce's policy of leaving no place of strength standing, which might form a means of support to an adversary, its original character and outline have baffled the research of the antiquarian, the only building that seems to have escaped demolition being the small Norman chapel, called after St. Margaret, and probably founded by her son, David, if not built during her life-time. In 1344 the Castle was rebuilt by Edward III., after having lain for a time dismantled; and on the return from captivity of David II. it became his chief residence, a great keep, known as David's tower, being erected by him above the site of the half-moon battery, which now forms such a conspicuous feature on the north-east corner of the court. This building along with the Constable's tower was reduced in 1573 by Sir William Drury, Governor of Berwick, who was dispatched by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Regent Morton, and with the aid of five batteries completely demolished the eastern front. During the Stuart period Edinburgh acquired the dignity of the chief burgh of the Kingdom, a circumstance which doubtless led to the construction of the hall and royal apartments forming the Palace, which may be regarded as the second oldest in the group of buildings now encircling the crest of the Castle hill.

Premising that for the most part the existing modern buildings date from the reconstruction begun by the Regent Morton, Mr. Blanc conducted the party over the various portions open to public inspection, supplying valuable information regarding their antiquity and uses. At the arched gateway, in accordance with traditional usage, they were challenged by the Constable, and required, if not to render a reason for their reception, at least to surrender suspect satchels, including cameras! Passing under the Constable's tower, whose upper chambers are associated with the imprisonment of the Marquis of Argyll (1685), they reached the Argyll battery, commanding the new town and the Firth of Forth, and in clear weather affording an extensive view of the

Fife coast and the Ochil range in the west, and North Berwick Law and the intervening plains of Lothian on the east. By the steep winding road which traverses the Inner Citadel, they proceeded to the Oratory of St. Margaret, based on the obtruding rock, and exhibiting probably the oldest masonry in the city. Malcolm Canmore's Queen died in the Castle, and her mortal remains were removed through the old sallyport above the steep wooded slope on the west of the hill to Dumfermline Abbey, where they were interred in 1093; and in memory of her consecrated life, if not during its honoured course, the small Norman chapel of rectangular design was dedicated. It is built for the most part of wide-jointed ashlar, which is in excellent preservation, and is entered by a door on the north, which leads directly into the dimly lighted shrine. A chancel arch with double shafts and zig-zag mouldings crosses the vaulted nave, separating the rounded apse which forms the distinctive feature of the chapel. Such an unusual termination in a building which is square without, and whose eastern angles within have been finished with solid walling, is also exemplified in Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, where two of Queen Margaret's children, Matilda and Mary, took the veil, which circumstance together with the acknowledged crudeness of the architectural details, may have contributed to the belief that the Oratory was erected during her life-time. On the same level is built the King's bastion, on which is mounted the venerable Mons Meg, believed to have been forged in the 15th century at Mons, in Flanders, which among many wanderings was conveyed to England on the disastrous expedition in support of Perkin Warbeck in 1496, and numbered among the guns captured by Cromwell. After suffering humiliation through bursting on the occasion of firing a salute for the Duke of York in 1682, it was transferred to London; but through the patriotic efforts of Sir Walter Scott it was eventually restored to Edinburgh.

The Palace yard now attracted attention, as in addition to objects of historic interest, the musical element made its appeal in a contribution from the regimental band! Without enquiring of their guide the occasion of this pleasing interlude, the members followed him into the Banquet Hall, "Magne Camere," with whose restoration and furnishing his name is

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officially connected. It occupies the southern side of the Palace square, and forms a part of the Palace buildings which it adjoins. It has been the scene of many historical incidents and national festivities, and only when the Castle ceased to be a royal residence was it reduced to baser uses. Thereafter it served the purposes of military hospital and store, till in 1883 the discovery of a staircase, communicating with the Hall from a series of vaults underneath, awakened fresh interest, and induced Mr. William Nelson, Edinburgh, of publishing fame, who had already carried out a scheme of restoration on the Constable's tower, to undertake its reconstruction. The work was entrusted to Mr. Blanc, who, in the course of his examination of the fabric, discovered the original 16th century roof of painted wood, and in the east gable the flue of the fire-place, from which data he designed the handsome modern chamber, lighted from the south side by double transomed windows, enriched with armorial glass, and panelled in oak to a height of fourteen feet, which to-day commands the admiration of visitors. The hall measures 73' 1" in length to the oak screen at its west end, and 83' 5" over all, 32' 2" in breadth, and about 40' to the open of the roof, and has been utilised as an armoury, in which coats of mail and weapons of war, from the 16th century to the present day, have been artistically grouped together. A modern piece of ordnance occupies the space in front of the canopied fire-place, and forms an object of affectionate interest, namely, the gun-carriage which bore the mortal remains of Her Majesty Queen Victoria from Osborne to Cowes, 1st February, 1901, and also those of His Majesty Edward the Seventh from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, 17th May, 1910. Time was given to examine the royal apartments in the simple buildings which form the east side of the square, one of which retains the name of Queen Mary's room, and the traditional birthplace of James VI., while another, the Crown Room, affords safe custody for the ancient regalia of Scotland, last used in 1651 when Charles II. was crowned at Scone.

On regaining the esplanade, after a hurried inspection of the lunette or half-moon battery from which the time-gun is daily fired at one o'clock, the party, through the courtesy of the Lord Provost, were marshalled by Mr. Barnett, the custodian of the

Municipal Museum, and conducted through many of the closes and wynds which enter off the Lawn market and High Street. One of these on the north side of the thoroughfare has come into prominence of late and is worthy of particular mention, by reason of the generosity of the Earl of Rosebery, who presented it to the city for the purpose of a Museum. In Lady Gray's close, which connects High Street with the Mound, there stands an ancient mansion, over whose moulded doorway is inscribed—"Feare the Lord and Depart from Evil, 1622"—with the arms and initials of the original proprietor, Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, and Geida, his wife, sister of Sir John Smith of Grothill, Provost of Edinburgh. Sir William's daughter, Agnes, second wife of Sir Archibald Primrose, married first Sir John Dundas of Newliston. Their daughter married the first Earl of Stair, and after his death purchased the house built by her grandfather, where she resided till her death in 1731. From her the building has obtained the title by which it is now known, Lady Stair's house; and on account of his kinship with her Lord Rosebery purchased it, and after restoration gifted it to the municipality of Edinburgh.

ST. GILES CATHEDRAL.

Having traversed the courts associated with the names of Milne, Boswell, and Brodie, the members emerged upon Parliament Square, where their attention was directed to the initials—"I.K. 1572"—on the pavement, commemorative of the Scottish reformer, John Knox, and the outline of a heart in the causeway, reminiscent of *The Heart of Midlothian*, and the site of the original Tolbooth, erected about the 14th century in the form of a tower as another means of defence to the increasing town. Becoming ruinous and a source of danger, an order was issued by Queen Mary in 1561 for its demolition, the Provost and Magistrates being enjoined meanwhile to "provide a sufficient Hows and Rowmes reparit as efferis, for the Lords of the Session, Justice and Sheriff ministring of Justice to the Lieges of the Realm." Ampler space also being required for the assembling of Parliament, land originally occupied by the collegiate buildings of St. Giles, and sloping abruptly to the Cowgate, was surrendered, upon which the historic hall, now the haunt of wigged advocates and anxious litigants, was erected in

1639, to be afterwards known as Parliament House. Beneath it lies the fine chamber, divided down the centre by a handsome arcade of round arches with octagonal pillars, in which is located the Advocates' Library, instituted in 1682, and entitled to receive a copy of every work published in Great Britain. The Law Courts fill the entire south side of the square, and being of classic design harmonize but ill with the crowned and cruciform structure that covers the central space. From its humble foundation about A.D. 854, the Church of St. Giles has had a strange and eventful history, being in turn a parish church in medieval days, a collegiate church in 1466, a cathedral church under Charles I., and now in a particular sense a national church, where in all times of public sorrow and joy the Scottish nation may give expression to its feelings of sympathy and felicitation. Dedicated to St. Giles, the patron of cripples, who passed his time as a hermit of the region near the mouth of the Rhone, it conformed to the tradition of many other places of worship erected in his honour, in being built beside the highway, in this instance leading from the Canongate to the Castle. Before the Reformation it served as the parish church for the entire population, being capable of accommodating a very large congregation; but about 1581 it was divided into two parts, respectively known as the Great Kirk and the Little Kirk, the former being allocated to the south-east parish of the town, the present Tron parish, and the latter being set apart for the north-west parish, the present parish of St. Giles. On the issue of a royal charter erecting Edinburgh into a bishopric, the partition wall was demolished, and instructions given to the Magistrates, "willing theme with all convenient diligence to build ane Church for the south east Parochin," which scheme was put into execution on 4th March, 1637, when the foundation stone of Christ's Kirk at the Tron was laid. Even within the memory of the present generation the building was again partitioned to supply the needs of three several congregations, a disfigurement which moved the late Dr. William Chambers to find an outlet for his pious munificence in its complete restoration. In the course of a hurried visit it was impossible to obtain any full conception of the alterations and enlargements effected on the structure during its eventful history; but evidence was not wanting of its

extension, and of the heightening of the roof of the nave, and of the care bestowed in its restoration on the preservation of details invaluable to the archaeologist and expert in tracing the course of its gradual growth and development. One feature, however, evidenced in the banner-decked columns and aisles, and in the mural memorials of peaceful citizens and patriotic kinsmen, could not fail to impress, namely—that Scotsmen throughout the world, of whatever clan or Communion, united in venerating “the holy and beautiful house” where their fathers worshipped, and in reserving for its sacred custody the emblems of their martial instinct and the tributes of their thanksgiving and respect.

Owing to its recent dedication on 19th July, 1911, by His Majesty King George, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Mary, the chapel of the Order of the Thistle naturally formed an object of special interest. Built from the designs of Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.S.A., architect, whose happy inspiration to compensate for the meagreness of ground space by increasing the altitude to an unusual degree, enabled him to embody a sense of dignity, the chapel is sumptuous and ornate to a degree. The carving of the canopied stalls for the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the sixteen Knights of the Order, is elaborate and beautiful, reflecting credit upon Scottish craftsmanship, while the treatment of heraldic and armorial details affords proof of the learning and taste displayed by the skilled artist in the execution of his royal commission. It is worthy of note also that the choice of this site was determined through failure to obtain sanction to restore the nave of Holyrood Abbey-church, and to found the chapel there; and that it is to the magnanimity of the Earl of Leven and Melville, in dutiful devotion to his father's memory, that a spiritual dwelling place, worthy of its traditions and aims, has been provided for this most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle.

THE CANONGATE.

By one o'clock the members were not averse to seeking rest and refreshment in the Carlton Hotel, where lunch was provided for a large company, no formal business being transacted because of the crowded state of the room. On the stroke of two they were again astir, and renewed acquaintance with the Royal Mile

at the point where the north and south Bridges intersect the High Street. Turning eastwards their attention was at once attracted by the quaint building on the left, whose two sides, projected on the pavement, narrow the course of High Street. Traditionally regarded as the house of John Knox, and now made use of for a repository of Reformation relics, it illustrates a phase of Scottish architecture of which it is almost the only remaining example. The original structure of stone is fitted with a projection on the angle, beyond the edge of which a timber front has been extended, in keeping with the policy approved by the town authorities in 1508, when, having cut down all the wood on the Burgh Muir and the Common Myre, they popularised its sale among the townsmen by permitting purchasers "to extend the said new front the space of Seven Feet into the Street; whereby the High Street was reduced fourteen Feet in its Breadth; and the Buildings which before had Stonern Fronts were now converted into Wood, and the Burgh into a wooden City." The whole effect of outside stair and overhanging attic windows is extremely picturesque, and unlike anything surviving in the line of the street. A little farther east the High Street is again intersected by St Mary's and Jeffrey Streets, engineered by the Improvement Commissioners of Edinburgh to open up the crowded mass of buildings in that district. The latter diverges northwards in a curve and includes the reconstructed Trinity College church, at first situated on the level of the North British Railway, which was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, widow of James II., and Regent during the minority of her son, James III. At the junction of these new thoroughfares stood the Netherbow Port, destroyed in 1764, at which terminated the town wall of 1450, whose course ran nearly parallel with the High Street on the south side. Here the Burgh of the Canongate begins. To understand the significance of the name it is necessary to recall that among the manifold benefactions of David I. was the foundation of the Abbey of the Holy Rood, round which clustered a settlement of Augustinian canons, whose royal charter granted them power to erect a Burgh between the church and the town, styled by him *Burgo meo de Edwinsburg*. In course of time, therefore, there grew up a town, which derived its name, Canon-

gate, from the religious house, and was destined to be absorbed into the larger Burgh. Like its venerable neighbour it consisted of a single street with tall buildings, called "lands," lining either side; and though in all probability at an early date extending to the city bounds, it was at no time included within its defences, nor did it possess any of its own. At first its residents and builders were vassals of "the monastery of the Holy Cross," but in 1636 the superiority of the regality of the Burgh was secured by the city, and in 1856 it became an integral part of Edinburgh. Perhaps the most picturesque object in its main street is the tower of the Tolbooth, with its corbelled turrets and wooden spire. Built in the 16th century, as the inscription over an archway indicates, *Patrie et Posteris*, 1591, it has suffered at the hands of latter day restorers, one only of its cells retaining its vaulting, and a somewhat common-place hall having been constructed through the inclusion in the ancient courtroom of cells immediately above it. On a niche in the building are conspicuously displayed in colour the arms of the Canongate, comprising a stag's head with a cross between the antlers, and the legend beneath, *Sic itur ad astra*, recalling the story of King David's miraculous escape from an infuriated white hart, when hunting in the royal forest below Arthur's Seat. Availing himself of the opportunity of resting within this venerable Bridewell, the President conveyed to Mr. Blanc and Mr. Barnett the Club's acknowledgment of the great favour they had conferred in their preparation of the day's instructive itinerary, and congratulated them on the success which had attended its completion. Before separating about half-past three o'clock, the members paid a visit to the adjoining churchyard of the Canongate, in which are laid to rest Adam Smith, the author of *Wealth of Nations*; Dugald Stewart, professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh University; Horatius Bonar, hymn writer; and Robert Ferguson, whom Burns recognised as his master, and to whose memory he raised the simple headstone, on which he inscribed the tribute:—

"No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay,
No storied urn nor animated bust;
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust."

SCREMERSTON AND GOSWICK LINKS.

THE second meeting was held at Scremerston on Thursday, 26th June, when there were present :—Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson, The Thirlings ; Mr. Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside ; Mr. G. G. Butler, Ewart Park ; Misses Cameron, Trinity, Duns ; Mr. Robert Carr and Miss Carr, Grindon ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Miss C. H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham ; Mr. William Grey, Berwick ; Miss Simpson, Bonardub, Coldingham ; and Mr. James A. Somervail, Hoselaw. Miss Hope, Sunwick, and Messrs. Martin and McAninly, Coupland, were included among the guests. Captain Norman, R.N., Berwick, was unexpectedly prevented from joining the party.

The party met at Scremerston Station on the arrival of 9-15 a.m. train from Berwick, and proceeded along the coast by the public road till they reached the Links, where they separated and engaged in an enjoyable botanical ramble, the atmospheric conditions being specially favourable, as the sun was obscured for most of the day, and a cool breeze blew from the south-east. The outstanding botanical feature of the neighbourhood is the wonderful profusion of the Bloody Cranesbill (*Geranium sanguineum*), which literally carpets the Links for a distance of at least three miles. The plants were in full flower, and reaching only a few inches in height, supplied a wealth of glorious colour to an otherwise bare and dull surface. Many shades were represented ; but though a few were noticed which approached the colour of the variety so abundant on Walney Island, Lancashire, none of a distinctly sporting character were gathered. On a sand dune between Scremerston and Cheswick farms, facing south, a remarkably fine display of the Burnet-leaved rose (*Rosa spinosissima*) also arrested attention, the size of its pale white flowers being in striking contrast with the height of the individual plants, which

in that locality were peculiarly low and scrubby. In the course of the ramble the following plants were gathered :—*Thalictrum minus*; *Ranunculus aquatilis*; *R. bulbosus*; *Cakile maritima*; *Nasturtium officinale*; *Arenaria serpyllifolia*; *Stellaria holostea*; *Cerastium tetrandrum*; *Linum catharticum*; *Hypericum quadrangulum*; *Geranium molle*; *Erodium cicutarium*; *Anthyllis vulneraria*; *Lotus corniculatus*; *Astragalus hypoglottis*; *Stachys sylvatica*; *Sedum acre*; *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; *Conium maculatum*; *Bunium flexuosum*; *Ænanthe crocata*; *Anthriscus vulgaris*; *Galium verum*; *G. cruciatum*; *Tragopogon pratensis*; *Leontodon hispidus*; *Sonchus oleraceus*; *Hieracium Pilosella*; *Gentiana Amarella*; *Veronica Anagallis*; *Scrophularia nodosa*; *Myosotis palustris*, var. *strigulosa*, (Reichb.); *Lycopsis arvensis*; *Cynoglossum officinale*; *Echium vulgare*; *Primula veris*; *Glaux maritima*; *Orchis latifolia*; *Iris Pseudacorus*; *Alisma Plantago*; *Triglochin maritimum*; *Scirpus maritimus*; *Carex vulpina*; *C. arenaria*; *C. vulgaris*; *C. glauca*; *C. hirta*; *C. distans*; *C. paludosa*; and *C. riparia*; *Phalaris arundinacea*; and *Botrychium lunaria*. The Links throughout are strewn with Bent (*Ammophila arundinacea*); but in spite of the cover thus afforded no nests of sea birds were observed. An egg of the Common Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*), however, was gathered, according with a note by Mr. George Bolam in his *Birds of Northumberland*:—"On 24th June, 1900, my boy and I found a solitary nest, containing two hard-set eggs, on Cheswick sands." The Ringed Plover, Stock Dove, Wheat-ear, and Meadow Pipit were also noticed. A fine specimen of a Tiger Moth was captured, but was not identified. Near the old Lime Kiln between Scremerston and Goswick, attention was drawn to the shelving rock-formation on the coast, and numerous varieties of "St. Cuthbert's Beads" were gathered from a weathered rock abounding in Crinoids.

About 2 o'clock the members drove from Goswick farm to the Plough Inn, Beal, where eighteen sat down to a sumptuous repast. A letter from Mrs. Hodgkin, Barmoor Castle, in acknowledgment of one of sympathy addressed to her by the President in the name of the Club on the occasion of the lamented death of Dr. Hodgkin, their late President, was read; as, also, a communication from the Plant Protection Section

of the Selborne Society, craving the active sympathy of the Club in behalf of its object. After due consideration, it was resolved that, while approving of the aim of the Selborne Society in taking practical steps to preserve plants which from various causes are becoming more scarce, and of the appointment of the Secretary as correspondent in this behalf, the Club deemed it inexpedient, even if it were possible, to enlist public interest in the meantime. Nominations in favour of Mr. James P. Cornett, Claxheugh Grove, Sunderland, and Rev. Thomas Nicholson Dunscombe, Amble, were duly intimated. A flower of a gigantic Hemlock from the mouth of the Whitadder was submitted for inspection by Mr. Wm. Grey, Berwick.

MAKENDON CAMP.

THE third meeting was held at Jedburgh on Wednesday, 23rd July, when the following members and guests were present:—Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr. G. G. Butler and Miss Butler, Ewart Park; Dr. J. Carlyle Johnstone, Melrose; Mr. Robert Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, Coldstream; Rev. Charles J. Cowan, B.D., and Mrs. Cowan, Morebattle; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr. Robert A. Curle, Overwells; Mr. William Dunn and Miss Dunn, Redden; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Mr. C. J. N. Fleming, M.A., Melrose; Mr. C. J. Fraser, Glasgow; Professor Haverfield, Oxford; Rev. Norman C. Keith, Earlston; Mr. H. M. Leadbetter, Knowesouth; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Mr. Archibald Milne Home and Miss Milne Home, Paxton Cottage; Mr. J. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Dr. James McWhir, Swinton; Mrs. Pearson, Otterburn; Colonel W. J. Oliver, R.A., Lochside; Mrs. J. R. C. Smith and Miss Smith, Mowhaugh; Mr. J. M. Smith, Cherrytrees; Mr. James A. Somervail and Miss Somervail, Hoselaw; Mr. W. C. Stedman, Jedburgh; Mr. Andrew Thomson, Galashiels; Mr. John Turnbull, Galashiels; and Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick.

To overtake the long journey to the camps at Makendon, at the source of the Coquet water, in the space available from the arrival of the 9.23 a.m. train at Jedburgh, and the departure of

the 4.46 p.m. train for Edinburgh, it was found necessary to requisition motor conveyances, which were provided by Mr. T. Hardie, Spread Eagle Livery Stables, there. Three hired and five private cars accordingly left the station at half-past nine o'clock on their way to Hindhope, whence the ascent of the Cheviot could be comfortably made along a sheep-track from the farm. The morning was dull and the air extremely fresh, but by mid-day the sun broke through the clouds and rendered the walk among the hills lightsome and most enjoyable.

Leaving Jedburgh by the Morebattle road which leads past the picturesque policies of Hartrigge, the seat of Lord Stratheden and Campbell, the members obtained a pleasing view of the ancient Royal burgh on the Jed, which retains much of its ancient glory in the well-preserved Abbey ruins and the Canon-gate leading to the quaint red sandstone bridge, which connects the Boundaries on the south with the church lands on the northern side of the river. A steep ascent speedily brought within sight the Dunion, verdant to its summit, and to the south the rugged outline of Rubers Law, while to the west the triple Eildons revealed themselves at an unusual angle, forming a delightful setting to the less well defined Selkirk hills in the distance. An exquisite panorama of hill and dale was left behind as the party descended to the valley of the Oxnam, where particular note was taken of vigorous hedgerows of intermingled Beech and Barberry, and of excellent root and corn crops on the highly cultivated farm of Oxnam Row. On crossing the rapidly lessening stream near Swinside, they noted to the west the plantation of Birken-side, famous for its breed of badgers, and at Middlesknowes caught a glimpse of hay in kyles on the up-lying lands of Plenderleith. At Pennymuir, famous in former days for a fair at which fat lambs formed the chief article of sale, a camp was indicated on the high ground to the right as the road dipped abruptly to Towford, where the course of the Kale water was reached. Here a substantial school and school-house in a self-contained building supplied the means of education to the scattered population at the foot of Cheviot, and a slack on the north side of Woden Law revealed the ancient Roman highway, close by which stood the ruined farm of Street-house. Following the course of the Kale, on the west side of

which the heights above Towford were wholly over-run with Bracken, whose luxuriance was evidenced in the deep shade of green it had assumed, the party reached Hindhope at 10.45, and leaving the cars at once proceeded, under the guidance of the President, in the direction of the Roman remains on the farther side of the Border line.

Keeping Brownhart Law (1,664 feet) on the left, and making use of a sheep path which led in a south-easterly direction, they experienced no difficulty in gaining the boundary fence, from which on a plateau about half a mile below could be traced the contour of the group of camps variously named Makendon and Chew Green. The entire surface was waving with mountain grass, and not favourable to botanical research; but the abundance of herbage in no degree obscured the clear outline of earthworks which must, at the time of their formation, have proved formidable means of defence. Approaching them as they did from the north, the members entered a rectangular enclosure which, to some extent, overlapped upon the main camp which includes two others much smaller, the easternmost, however, being the strongest of all. Assembled within it, the President indicated to them the route followed by Dere or Watling Street, which, originating in Kent, leads northward through Durham and Northumberland and onward into Scotland, and may have been at first tracked by the primitive occupants of the land, long before its conquest by the Romans. Reference was also made to the military stations at Corbridge and Newstead, which the Club had very recently had the opportunity of visiting. Makendon, whose history is altogether unknown, he regarded as one of the marching camps of the Roman army, in contra-distinction to the block-house type of fort to be found at Cappuck near Jedburgh, and its overlapping rampiers as probably indicative of the changes which took place on many Roman sites in the north, and of the alterations of garrisons as the fortunes of the Empire rose and fell. This military station occupies a space of many acres at 1,436 feet above sea-level, and is bounded on the south by the mountain stream which in its course to the sea is known by the name of Coquet. From the camp, looking south, one could follow the continuation of the Roman road, which as it ascends the western slopes of Thirlmoor is locally styled Gammel's Path,

leading onward to the Outer and Middle Golden Pots, believed to have been the sites of former milestones. It required but little exercise of the historic imagination to picture the scene of bustle and din which the presence of the Roman eagles would occasion in a region whose quiet is disturbed to-day only by the bleating of sheep and the cackle of Black-cock or moor-fowl; but less easy was it on a midsummer day, when because of the keen wind blowing from the north, the members gladly sought the shelter of the ancient ramparts in which to partake of a scanty meal, to understand how legionaries nurtured under sunny skies could endure the rigour of a northern winter, if their lot was to be quartered on the wind-swept plateau at the head of Coquet.

Half-an-hour was available for examining the station, and at 12.45 p.m. the order was given for members to strike tents and retrace their steps to Hindhope, or else to accompany the President's party as they followed the line of Dere Street to the east of Brownhart Law, and continued northward by Streethouse to Towford, where it crosses the water of Kale. The larger number, including all the ladies with one exception, elected to adopt the shorter course, reaching Hindhope, where they rejoined the motor conveyances. A dozen more venturesome selected the ancient line of march, and in spite of exposure to fierce gusts which issued at intervals from the gullies between the hills, enjoyed a charming view of the country from east to west, the sun by this time having rendered the prospect definite and bright. They reached the ford, as it happened, before the arrival of the larger section, thereby proving that the Roman conception of road-making possessed the merit of directness, if of nothing else.

The grassy nature of the Cheviots in this region precluded the possibility of making a large collection of plants, but very frequent was the recurrence of the Yellow Pansy (*Viola lutea*) and the Heath Bed-straw (*Galium saxatile*), while in damp hollows facing south, Ragged Robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and Narrow-leaved Willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*) lent colour to the surrounding herbage. Among other plants gathered were:—*Sedum villosum* : *Empetrum nigrum* : *Vaccinium Myrtillus* : *Linum catharticum* : *Cardamine pratensis* : *Hieracium pilosella* :

Carex ovalis : *C. stellulata* : *C. vulgaris* : and *C. disticha*. Few birds were seen ; but Grouse and Black-cock were flushed among the grass, and Snipe within the confines of the camp at Makendon.

Dinner was served in the Spread Eagle Hotel, Jedburgh, where only twelve sat down. The usual toasts were honoured. Apologies for absence were intimated from Rev. J. F. Leishman and Mr. Henry Rutherford. A nomination in favour of Mr. John Macpherson Smith, Cherrytrees, Yetholm, was duly intimated.

BOWHILL, NEWARK, AND HANGINGSHAW.

THE fourth meeting of the year was held at Selkirk on Thursday, 21st August. A long continued drought had been broken by showers in the course of the morning, but the day maintained the bright character of its predecessors this season, and enabled the large company to enjoy the drive through the romantic scenery with only an occasional resort to wrap or waterproof. Among those present were the following:—Mr. T. Craig Brown, Selkirk, who in the unavoidable absence on the Continent of Mr. James Curle, Priorwood, discharged, at his request, the duties of President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mr. Edward A. Aiken and Miss Aiken, Ayton ; Mr. Norman B. Avery, Brackley ; Mr. Wm. B. Boyd, Miss Boyd, and Miss Boyd Wilson, Faldonside ; Mr. Richard Brown, C.A., Hangingshaw ; Misses Cameron, Trinity, Duns ; Mr. Robert Carmichael and Mrs Carmichael, Coldstream ; Mr. Reginald Collie and Mrs. Collie, Stoneshiel ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Mr. Thomas Dunn, Selkirk ; Mrs. Erskine and party, Melrose ; Mr. John Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Duns ; Dr. Robert Shirra Gibb and party, Boon ; Dr. Henry Hay and Surgeon-General Hay (I.M.S.), Edinburgh ; Mr. George Henderson and party, Upper Keith ; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Alnwick ; Mr. James Laidlaw, Jedburgh ; Mr. William Maddan, Norham ; Mr. James Millar, Duns ; Mr. Benjamin Morton, Sunderland ; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle ; Mr. William McNay and Mrs. McNay, Coldstream ; Mr. Henry Paton, Edinburgh ; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington ; Rev. J. Sharpe, Heatherlie ; Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick ; Miss Simpson, Coldingham ; Mr.

Jas. A. Somervail and Mrs. Somervail, Hoselaw ; Mr. John Turnbull, Galashiels ; Mr. James Veitch, Jedburgh ; and Mr. Joseph Wilson, Duns.

The members assembled at the Railway Station, where they were accommodated in well-horsed conveyances from the County Hotel, and started, in company with several private motor cars, at 11.50 a.m. for Bowhill, the route chosen being the same as followed at the meeting held in 1904 for St. Mary's Loch, the report of which contains an account of the Battle of Philiphaugh, which need not be repeated here.* Opposite the west lodge leading to the modern mansion of that name, in the grounds of which stands a stone pyramid to commemorate the Covenanters who fell in the bloody engagement of 13th September, 1645, the Yarrow was crossed and entrance gained to the picturesque policies of Bowhill, now chiefly interesting as the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the manor-house of his vast estates in Ettrick Forest, to which it is a comparatively recent addition. When first mentioned in 1455, the Forest stead of Bowhill was in the possession of the King, and occupied by his flocks, having been acquired through the forfeiture of Douglas. For upwards of two hundred years thereafter the property was associated with the name of Scott, various branches of the family either owning or occupying the lands ; but in 1690 the name gave place to that of Murray of Philiphaugh, Colonel William Murray,* brother of the then Lord Clerk Register having obtained possession of it. About 1702 he was succeeded by his brother John, who after being admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1688, represented the burgh of Selkirk from 1689 to 1702, and the county from 1703 to 1707. On 6th June, 1707, he took his seat on the Scottish Bench as Lord Bowhill, thereby terminating his Parliamentary career. A year later he began the building of a residence at Bowhill, in the construction of which he was greatly indebted for "carriages" to the magistrates of Selkirk, who "being sensible of many acts of favour received from him, and that he stood in need of lime," granted "a complement of 40 horses to bring home 40 bog to his

* *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, Vol. XIX., p. 124.

lordship." At his death in 1714 he was succeeded by his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, son of the aforesaid Colonel William Murray, of whom there is little known save that on account of some misdemeanour he made a hurried flight to Ireland, where in 1730 he let North and South Bowhill to Andrew Ker in Haining and Philip Scott in Oakwood, at £866 Scots, and the parks and gardens at £207 Scots, the timber on the estate being valued at £300 sterling. In the ownership of the estate he was followed by James Veitch, related to the ancient family of Veitch of North Sinton and Dawyck, who being a staunch Jacobite, joined the rebellion of 1745. To his pen we owe a manuscript copy of the Psalms of David in metre, as used in the Church of England, being entitled "written by James Veitch of Bowhill, at Bowhill, September the XXI 1746." Shortly thereafter the lands reverted to the possession of Scott of Buccleuch. From a rent-roll in 1766 it is ascertained that the "holding" of Bowhill was 960 sheep, 4 nolt, and 12 bolls sowing, the rent being £60 10s. ; and in his Agricultural Survey of Scotland in 1777, Mr. Wright seems to have been favourably impressed with its advanced condition, as he bears the following testimony :—"in every corner of this county a traveller meets with illustrious marks of this young nobleman's (Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch) zeal for improvements. Here we have no fewer than 120 acres of hill planted by him with fir and other trees."† The work of afforestation thus begun has been fostered by succeeding owners, and to-day the Forest lands have to a great extent been redeemed from the reproach of treelessness.

But it is Sir Walter Scott's association with Bowhill that supplies it with popular interest to-day. Drawn by a strong sense of feudal attachment, and by the affectionate regard of his host, Charles William, 4th Duke of Buccleuch, of whom on

† It was of his Duchess, the only daughter of 4th Earl of Cardigan, afterwards Duke of Montague, that Louis Philippe, King of the French (1830-48), declared that though he had conversed with nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, he had in no instance been so embarrassed as by the formal and dignified bearing of Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch.—*History of Selkirkshire*, Vol. II., p. 276.

the occasion of his death at Lisbon in 1819, he penned the generous appreciation:—"Others of his rank might be more missed in the resorts of splendour and of gaiety frequented by persons of distinction; but the peasant while he leans on his spade, age sinking to the grave in hopeless indigence, and youth struggling for the means of existence, will long miss the generous and powerful patron, whose aid was never asked in vain when the merit of the petitioner was unquestioned," he continued a frequent and welcome guest to the end of his life. From the last letter he received from him, as he was about to embark at Portsmouth on his fruitless voyage in search of health, we learn that a west wing to the mansion-house was in process of building, of which a spacious library was to form a leading feature, and that a space over the fireplace was reserved for a specially commissioned portrait of "the Guardian of Literature," as he styled Sir Walter. The proposal, however, was never carried out; and though the blank in the library has been filled up with a canvas by Raeburn, it is one which was originally painted for Constable, the publisher, and became familiar through the publication of highly-prized prints.†

On the south face of a finely wooded hill stands the mansion, at the beginning of last century no more than a shooting lodge, but now a stately residence in the Italian style, surrounded by extensive plantations recalling its ancient fame for supplying good bows to the archers of Ettrick. In front of the building a succession of terraces terminates with a small, ornamental lake, which owing to the continued want of rain presented a very turbid appearance, but on whose surface numerous wild fowl disported themselves. An opportunity having been afforded of examining the exterior of the house, the party were conducted by Mr. Lunt, the head-gardener, through the flower garden, which by the aid of constant spraying appeared in all the freshness of summer beauty. Particular attention was directed to a glass-house containing a gorgeous display of seedling Begonias (*Begonia tuberosa*), all

† A full account of the Scotts of Buccleuch may be obtained in the *History of Selkirkshire*, pp. 243-279, from which the facts already given have been extracted.—Editor.

of which in spite of their diversity in habit and form had been raised from the same seed-packet. Though included in the day's itinerary, it was not intended to spend much time at Bowhill, as the main objective of the meeting was Newark Tower, situated in the grounds but some distance westward.

NEWARK.

On the way thither by a road which afforded beautiful glimpses of the Yarrow as it flowed past Foulshiels, the home of Mungo Park, and Broadmeadows, where the Ettrick Shepherd was established overseer, and thence through Philiphaugh to join the Ettrick, attention was directed to the Duchess's Bower situated on the summit of a high ridge running out from the side of Bow Hill, and terminating in a precipitous slope close to the edge of the river. This is believed to approximate the site of old Wark from which the present stronghold derived its name. With a history peculiarly its own Newark formed the centre of interest in the Forest of Ettrick. The name of Newark occurs as early as 1294, when John Baliol addressed a letter to Edward I. of England from it; but it is not clearly demonstrable that this place was Newark in the Forest. The first indisputable mention of it is found in a Charter of 1423 by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Wigton. The author of *Caledonia* concludes that it was erected by William, first Earl Douglas, after he obtained possession of the Forest (1353-1384), but this is improbable. The coat of arms, built high in the north wall, is not that of any branch of that house, but bears the lion rampant of the King of Scotland, and the conclusion seems unavoidable that the present tower must have been erected either before Bruce's grant to Lord James (1314-1329), or after Ettrick Forest had been re-included in the Crown lands in 1455. The latter alternative seems to be substantiated by the production of Exchequer accounts, in which various payments to Sir Thomas Jeffray, Master of works there, towards the building of the tower, were made about 1466. Before it was completed it was placed in the custody of John of Moray (ancestor of the Murrays of Philiphaugh), who was assigned the rent of the half-stading of Whitehill for his fee as custodian. After the treacherous murder of William, Earl of Douglas, for a time

the favourite of the King, in 1452, James II. lost no time in taking possession of his lands, among which was Ettrick Forest. In 1455 he went to Newark with his army to arrange the management of the revenues of the Forest; and in 1459 he re-visited it, twenty-one horses being employed to convey the necessary victuals from Edinburgh, and £22 Scots being spent in repairing and building a hall, two chambers, and other houses for the royal visit. The tower was included with the Forest in the dowry granted to the Queen of James III., Margaret of Denmark, in 1473, and also in that of the Queen of James IV., Margaret of England, in 1502. After her husband's tragic death at Flodden, Queen Margaret had difficulty in collecting the rents of her lands in Selkirkshire, and for a time entrusted the custody of Newark and the Forest to Murray of Philiphaugh; but when in 1522 she separated from Angus, she offered him Ettrick Forest in order to obtain his assent to a divorce. Though not accepted at the time, the agreement was concluded by Angus on the Queen attaining her object. In 1528, however, he was accused of treasonable action and deprived of the estates, and though the Douglasses were afterwards restored to favour, their restoration did not renew their connection with the Forest. About this time the Scotts of Buccleuch gained possession, and so great was their influence in the district that in 1532, when she came to hold a court at Newark, "Wicked Wat" refused to surrender the keys to the Queen Dowager; but through pressure brought to bear upon him by Henry VIII., he in time recognised Her Majesty's rights. Her miserable death in 1541 restored the Forest to her son, James V., and after his death, broken-hearted, in 1542, Buccleuch was appointed captain and keeper of the building "with power to make deputies and constables." Since that time it has remained in the hands of that powerful family. During their early occupancy it was besieged by Lord Grey, whose Northumbrian troops were augmented by the Kers, and burned by him. In 1627, when Walter, first Earl of Buccleuch, left home to join in the Dutch Wars, his family took up residence in the tower, where his Countess gave birth to a son. On his return, he quitted the Forest home, and went to reside at Branksome. Fearing an outbreak

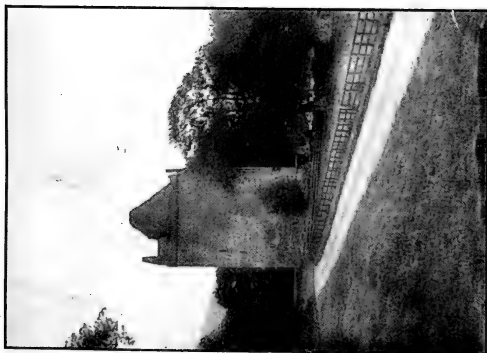
of civil war, he removed the family muniments, plate, and more valuable furnishings to the Bass Rock, so that the Protector after defeating the Scottish army at Dunbar in 1650, and gaining possession of Newark, found it empty.

In spite of the poetic fancy which pictures the Minstrel's admission within its "embattled portal," and his gracious reception in its hall by the pitying Duchess, who deigned "to listen to an old man's strain," the hold was never again occupied by the family. During the minority of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, it was unroofed, the wooden beams and most serviceable stones being made use of to build a farm house in the vicinity; but on the accession of Walter, fifth Duke, whose expressed purpose at his majority banquet was "to make use of the station in which he was placed to promote the general welfare," practical steps were taken to preserve the ruin from decay. (Plate VII.) In consequence, the stronghold presents a wonderfully perfect outline, its lofty walls, 9 feet thick at the base, giving little or no indication of injury save in the windows which bear traces of modern repair. Rectangular in shape, it is entered by a door on the north side, on the right of which in the thickness of the wall is a stone staircase of 104 steps leading to the roof. Below the level of the doorway are the cellars, 22 feet deep, divided into two storeys, and above the hall, provided with fireplaces and cupboard recesses, are two storeys of domestic apartments. The height from the ground to the apex of the gable is 83 feet. The building is entirely roofless; and on the ledges of the various floors are flourishing strong plants of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), an unlooked for wilding some thirty miles from the sea. The wall of the irregularly shaped court-yard, which is loopholed and entire at the base, has a gateway on the east side, near which stood a two-storeyed guard-house. On it was gathered yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). While the company were assembled on the floor of the hall, Mr. Craig Brown read a descriptive account of the tower, tracing its history on the lines already followed, for the reproduction of which we are largely indebted to his admirable *History of Selkirkshire*, a presentation copy of which is in the library of the Club in Berwick Museum.

HANGINGSHAW.

Continuing westward by the carriage drive which joins the public road from Selkirk to St. Mary's Loch near Yarrowford, the members proceeded to Hangingshaw, the present residence of Mr. Richard Brown, C.A., at whose invitation they were afforded the opportunity of visiting that picturesque and sequestered mansion. Though now a small and comfortable country house, raised on the bank of a stream of the same name which has its rise in the hills forming the boundary between the counties of Selkirk and Peebles, the original building was regarded at one time as "the largest, the best, the richest, and the grandest furnished house in the South of Scotland." Being accidentally destroyed by fire about the year 1769, its owner, John Murray of Philiphaugh, was constrained to execute a trust-deed in favour of his creditors, whereupon the lands were purchased by James Johnstone of Alva, Stirlingshire. An early reference to this ancestral home of the Murray family, accustomed to wield well nigh undisputed authority in the Forest of Ettrick, occurs in connection with the name of John de Moravia, of Fallahill, Midlothian, who in 1461 acquired possession of Philiphaugh and the Forest steadings of Harehead, Hangingshaw, and Lewinshope, and in the following year was appointed Herd-keeper to the Queen Regent, Mary of Gueldres. Under various renderings, for example Hangand Schaw, which appears in a contract, dated 14th October 1527, between James Murray of that ilk and Sir Walter Scot of Branxholm, the property continued in their possession till the loss already mentioned befell them, which forced its owner to repair to the West Indies to retrieve his fortune. This he did to such good purpose that on his return he endeavoured to re-purchase the estate, but his efforts proved unsuccessful.

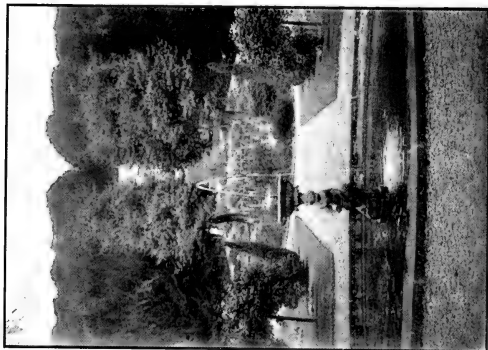
A long approach fringed with handsome forest trees, amongst which Beech, Larch, and Scots Fir were especially conspicuous, led to an opening in the wood through which the mansion-house was seen perched at the top of a succession of terraces, planted with ornamental and flowering shrubs. From the uppermost of these, looking southward, a charming vista (Plate VIII) opened out, terminating with Newark Hill, and the plantation of Black Andro crowning it. The Heather



NEWARK.

From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns.

p. 87.



HANGINGSHAW.

From a photograph by Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns.

p. 88.



(*Calluna vulgaris*) which covered a large portion of its surface added charm to the prospect, the continuous sunshine of preceding weeks having contributed to its exquisite colouring. A ramble through the grounds disclosed an assortment of herbaceous and bedded out plants in good flowering condition, noteworthy being the rows of Sweet Peas that lined the paths of the garden. Considerable interest was evinced in the aged Yews (*Taxus baccata*), which nobly maintained the traditionary character of the neighbourhood for supplying needful material for the Ettrick bowmen. One veteran in the garden, which branched abruptly from the ground, measured 13 feet 6 inches round the bole. Note was taken also of two variegated Hollies of unusual dimensions, the larger of which girthed 5 feet 11 inches; a Magnolia which had attained its treelike proportions by reason of the shelter afforded by the surrounding wood (3 feet 4 inches); a fine specimen of *Araucaria imbricata* (5 feet 5 inches); and a *Sequoia sempervirens* (5 feet 10 inches). A delightful quiet pervaded the scene, and added pleasure to the hospitable reception accorded the party. It was reported that for several seasons on the moor behind Hangingshaw a peculiar breed of Black-game (*Tetrao tetrix*), closely approaching white, had been observed and shot.

At 2.45 p.m. the return journey to Selkirk was commenced, the route selected affording a view of Newark from the level of the Yarrow, as well as of the ruined cottage of Foulshiels and of Philiphaugh farm, between which and the bridge crossing the Ettrick lay the scene of the hottest part of the battle in 1645. Thirty-two sat down to dinner in the ball-room of the County Hotel, in which the Royal Bodyguard of Scotland have been wont to dine on the occasions of their competing for the Selkirk arrow, and whose gatherings were often graced and gladdened by the Border Minstrel.

After the usual toasts were duly honoured, Mr. Henry Rutherford in the name of the Club conveyed to Mr. Craig Brown and Mr. Richard Brown their acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality shown them during the day. Nominations in favour of Mr. Bertram Talbot, Monteviot, Mr. Neil Grey, Milfield, and Miss Mary Hope, Sunwick, were duly intimated,

HABITANCIUM, OTTERBURN, AND BREMENIUM.

AFTER a lapse of fifteen years the Club revisited Redesdale on Wednesday 17th September, being the fifth meeting of the year 1913. On the arrival of the 10-32 a.m. train at Woodburn on the North British Railway, the members, some on foot, and others in motor cars provided for the day's excursion, proceeded down Watling Street to "the moated mound of Risingham," as sung by Sir Walter Scott in *Rokeby*, where they were joined by the President and others, who had reached the rendezvous by Carter-bar or Rothbury. Among the company, who numbered upwards of forty, were the following:—Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr. Edward A. Aiken, Mexico; Miss A. M. Aiken, Ayton; Miss Avery, Redhill; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Dr. Alexander Dey, Wooler; Miss Dodds, Woodburn; Rev. T. N. Dunscombe, Amble; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose, and party; Rev. James Fairbrother, Warkworth; Dr. R. Shirra Gibb, Boon; Mr. Andrew Glegg, The Maines, Chirnside, and party; Mr. Thomas Graham, Alnwick; Mr. John Grey, Broomhill, Acklington; Dr. William Thompson Hall, Newcastle; Mr. Ralph Henderson, Alnwick; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Alnwick; Rev. A. Illingworth, Corsenside; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Mr. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Mr. Adam P. Scott, Amble; Mr. T. P. Short, Berwick; Mr. James A. Somervail, Hoselaw; Mr. Edward Thew and Mrs. Thew, Ebchester; and Rev. A. D. Venn, Sheerness-on-Sea.

HABITANCIUM.

At the outset, chief interest centred in the remains of the Roman station of Habitancium, whose area encloses 4 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches, and conforms to the customary plan of "a right angled parellelogram, with the angles cut off by a radius of about 40 feet." It stands on rising ground about 470 feet above sea level, and within the property purchased,

about the year 1822, by Thomas Shanks of Todridge in the parish of Hartburn, of which the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, was some time vicar. Through his influence, Thomas Shanks, and his son, Richard Shanks, between the years 1841 and 1845 made excavations on the site, and thereafter presented an altar, inscribed stones, and other objects found there to the Museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The most important of the inscribed slabs, discovered near the south gateway, is figured in *Archæologia Eliana* (Series I., Vol. IV., p. 20) with an account. The station lies on the left or south bank of the river Rede, which seems to have been crossed by a bridge auxiliary to the camp, the foundations of which Mr. Henry MacLauchlan, in his *Memoir written during a Survey of the Watling Street in the years 1850 and 1851*, says he was informed, had existed at a depth of four feet in the deposited mud of the stream. In a reference to the history and nature of the fort, the President hazarded the conjecture that the ramparts, still so complete though overgrown with grass, and exhibiting on the north angle two tiers of the original masonry, had replaced earlier earth-mounds—as was the case in many Rhenish towns—the construction of stone fortifications being found necessary in the course of the occupation of the district. It was known that the 1st Cohort of Gauls had occupied it, and from an inscription on a slab discovered within the enclosure, the honour of restoring a portion of the wall, as well as the gateway over which the slab had been set, was attributed to Septimus Severus. It is believed to have been held into the 5th century. In the course of the aforesaid excavation, a building, probably occupied by baths, was laid bare, from the furnace beneath which loads of coals were removed. An altar to Fortune, found in its vicinity, suggested that its apartments had been made use of by the commissioned officers as a club-house, and that in consequence of games of chance being engaged in there, it was deemed advantageous to propitiate that goddess. From the bed of the river, two altar stones were recovered, bearing evidence of the worship by the garrison of a deity, named Magon or Mogon, and it is to one of these, now preserved at Cambridge, that we are indebted for the

ancient designation of Habitancium. Whatever may have been its subsequent history, an irregular row of Ash trees, which form the only embellishment of the meadow in which the station now lies buried, bespeaks its occupation in later times by hillmen, whose dwellings have proved less durable than those of the strangers whom they succeeded.

OTTERBURN.

Following Watling Street through West Woodburn, and leaving the parish church of Corsenside unvisited, the party drove in a northerly direction to the pleasant and historic village of Otterburn. At Otterburn Tower they were hospitably entertained by the High Sheriff of the County and Mrs. Pease, under whose guidance three Roman altars, from Rudchester in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, a well-selected library, and a sunny garden, gay with autumn flowers, were in turn inspected. This modern castellated building, erected, it is said, on the site of an ancient Pele, unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots on the eve of the battle of Otterburn (1388), represents the house in which Sir Walter Scott visited Mr. James Ellis, the then proprietor, on 25th September 1812. In a letter, dated 22nd of February of the same year, his prospective host acknowledged the pleasure he had in perusing the *Border Minstrelsy*, but took exception to the statement in the introduction to *The Battle of Otterbourne*, that "The ground on which this memorable engagement took place is now the property of John Davidson, Esq., of Newcastle, and still retains the name of Battle Cross"; and in expressing the hope that Sir Walter would take an opportunity to correct that involuntary, but to him unpleasant mis-statement, and calling in question the identification of the field known as Battle Croft with the scene of the conflict, he indicated "a considerable eminence called Fawdon Hill," belonging to himself, as the site of the Scottish encampment, being more in accordance with the accepted description by Froissart. This position is more than a mile distant from Battle Croft; and in his reply Sir Walter offered the following conciliatory explanation:—"The Scotch appear to have left their camp and moved in an oblique direction against the flank of the English, who had unawares engaged themselves among the followers of their camp. Such movements, executed

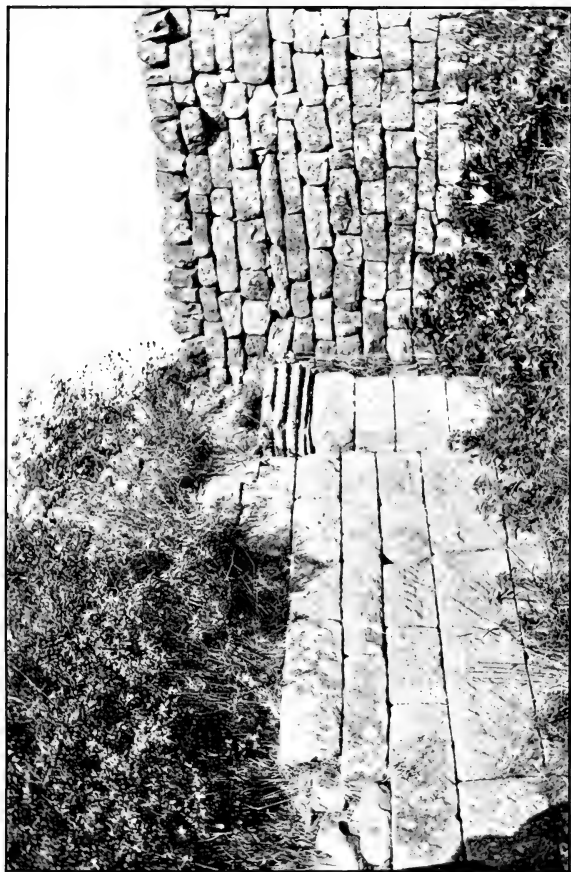
by a body of 10,000 or 12,000 men, together with the various changes of position during the vicissitudes of so long and desperate an engagement, must have covered a great space of ground, and the incidents of the battle probably gave name to various places within a mile or two of each other." Within the precincts of Otterburn Tower, where the members were at liberty to stroll for about an hour after noon, no vestige of Border warfare was visible, the grounds being artistically laid out in a terraced garden, in which herbaceous plants were effectively massed together, and rare Alpines were snugly esconced in rock work where they bloomed as if still located in their native haunts. The modern device of wall-gardening was also successfully carried out, many sun-loving species enlivening the retaining walls. During the visit, Mr. Pease gave a descriptive account of the building and its former owners, as well as of relics of the Roman occupation of the district of which he was the possessor, and was cordially thanked for his kindness by the President.

BREMENIUM.

It was no part of the day's programme to visit the battle-field, where "Percy wi' the Douglas met and the blude ran down like rain," and therefore resuming the drive northward, and passing Ellishaw bridge, where was a medieval hospital which survived until, or almost up to the time of, the suppression of the religious houses, and the church and vicarage of Horsley in Redesdale, they reached High Rochester, a small hamlet of half-a-dozen houses occupying the site of the Roman station of Bremenium, which is situated on a gentle declivity facing north, and now overlooking a summer camp of Artillery, recently erected by the War Office. This ancient hill-fort stands 950 feet above sea-level, and slightly exceeds in dimensions that of Habitancium, containing as it does 4 acres, 2 roods, and 33 perches. The western gateway is about 12 feet wide, and directly opposite to that on the east. Here the President gave a short address descriptive of Watling or Dere Street, and the several forts, including Makendon, along its course from Redesdale to the valley of the Tweed, of which he has dealt in more detail in his Annual Address. Viewing Bremenium in the light of a base-station, he pictured the inclusion within its walls

of the customary administrative buildings and probable double granaries, and explained the unusually heavy and broad portions of the walls as constructed for the purpose of a *ballustarium*, from which such partially rounded stones as were observed upon the gable of the school-house porch at Horsley might be projected. The station was occupied about A.D. 80, and evacuated in 293, being therefore later than that at Newstead, and not so late as that at Corstopitum. On the north-east there are still indications of an extensive morass, which must have formed an additional means of defence.

The hamlet of Rochester was a fastness of one or more families of the numerous clan or 'grain' of Hall. In 1604 there were on the place five householders of the name, all customary tenants, each of whom held from 6 to 23 acres of arable and meadow land, beside common of pasture in Redesdale waste or moor. Several of the name voted at elections of Knights of the Shire in 1722, 1734, and 1774; but about the end of the 18th century part of the hamlet fell into the hands of Charles Francis Forster of Low Buston, who, dying in 1809, gave that and other property to his natural son, Augustus Cæsar Forster (born 1782, died 1855). The latter removed certain altars and inscribed stones discovered at Bremenium to his house at Campville in the chapelry of Holystone, but ultimately presented them to Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, with whom he had served in the Royal Navy. These were removed subsequently to Alnwick, and are now preserved in the Museum of the Castle. Stimulated by the gift, the Duke, who was lord of the regality of Redesdale, within which is Rochester, directed excavations to be made in the year 1852, a full account of which, written by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, may be found, together with an admirable plan of the station drawn to scale, in the Newcastle volumes of the Archæological Institute. The excavations at that time were confined to the southern half of the enclosure. In illustration of the finished character of the masonry, which in places stands nine feet above the foundations, and in the western wall exhibits occasionally eight and even nine courses of facing-stones, a portion of it adjoining the west gate-way is herewith submitted. (Plate IX.)



BREMENIUM (ROMAN MASONRY).

From a photograph by Mr Thomas Graham, Alnwick.



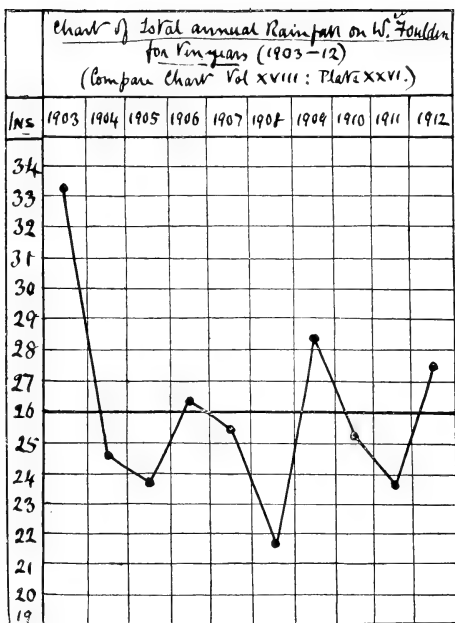


CHART OF TOTAL RAINFALL ON WEST FOULDEN
FOR TEN YEARS (1903-12).

By Mr J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

20 NO. 25

NATURAL
HISTORY.

A large number of the members returned to Otterburn, where they dined at the sign of the Murray Arms at 3 o'clock, having inspected, on their way back, through the courtesy of the Rev. Thomas Stephens, a memorial stone taken from Bremenium, which is now preserved in the porch of the vicarage.

BERWICK.

THE Annual Business Meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Thursday 9th October, when there were present:—Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Misses Aiken, Ayton; Mrs. Anderson, The Thirlings; Mr. Hippolyte Blanc, F.S.A. (Scot.) Edinburgh; Misses Cameron, Duns; Major Douglas Hamilton, Melrose; Hannah, Lady Elliott, Maxpoffle; Mr. Arthur Giles, Edinburgh; Mr. William Grey, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr. George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton; Rev. Walter R. Macray, Duns; Mr. William Maddan, Norham; Mr. A. L. Miller, Berwick; Rev. W. S. Moodie, Ladykirk; Captain Norman, R.N., Berwick; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; and Mr. B. P. Selby, Pawston. Apologies for absence were received from Mr. W. J. Bolam, Berwick; Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Selkirk; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Rev. James Fairbrother, Warkworth; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Alnwick; Mr. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Mr. Stephen Sanderson, and Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick.

At one o'clock the President delivered his Annual Address, choosing for his subject:—The Roman Road from Corstopitum to Newstead; in the course of which he made special reference to the camps at Makendon, Bremenium and Habitancium, which had been visited in the course of the year. He nominated as his successor Mr. Howard Pease of Otterburn Tower, Northumberland, and referred to the loss sustained through the death of the following members during the year:—Major Robert Brown, Littlehoughton, by Lesbury; Major James Farquharson, Edinburgh; Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Dr. Edward Johnson, Hampstead; Mr. Benjamin Morton, Sunderland; and Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, Barmoor Castle.

The Secretary read a condensed report of the meetings at Edinburgh, Scremerston, Jedburgh, Selkirk, and Woodburn, all of which had been largely attended. The Treasurer's statement was submitted, showing a credit balance of £333 19s. 4d. It was resolved that the annual subscription should remain at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence. Mr. George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, reported on the transactions of the British Association at Birmingham to which he had been appointed a delegate; and was cordially thanked for his diligence and for a carefully prepared resumé of the proceedings. The appointment of a delegate for next year was remitted to the President and Secretaries for consideration.

In expressing regret regarding the backward condition of the Proceedings, the Secretary desired that another should be associated with him in the Secretaryship. At his suggestion, and with the view of expediting the publication of the reports, it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. John Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., Alnwick, to whom the Club had been greatly indebted for contributed papers and service in other directions, ungrudgingly given, Mr. Hodgson having signified his willingness to serve for a time in that capacity.

The following, after due nomination, were elected members of the Club:—Mr. James Porteous Cornett, Claxheugh Grove, Sunderland; Rev. Thomas Nicholas Dunscombe, Amble Vicarage, Northumberland; Mr. John Macpherson Smith, Cherrytrees, Yetholm; Mr. Bertram Talbot, Monteviot, Jedburgh; Mr. Neil Grey, Milfield, Northumberland; Miss Mary Hope, Sunwick, Berwick; Rev. Philip Sidney Lockton, The Parsonage, Melrose; Mr. Cecil A. Hope, Chapel-on-Leader, Earlston; Mr. Squire Duff-Taylor, Cotgreen, Melrose; Mr. Thomas William Johnson, Narrowgate, Alnwick; and Mr. John Whinham, Grosvenor Terrace, Alnwick.

The following places of meeting for 1914 were generally approved:—Wark and Roxburghe Castles, or Castle Heton and Tillside; Pease Dean, Cockburnspath; Elsdon and neighbourhood; Morebattle and Linton; and Eglington and Old Bewick.

Rev. J. F. Leishman read a communication regarding an inscription believed to belong to the bell of Ayton parish

church, which had disappeared since the date of its exhibition to the Club in 1868. A letter from Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick, regarding the renting of Club rooms in the town, was remitted to the President and Secretaries to deal with it as they might be advised. Captain Norman, R.N., exhibited a copper coin recently dug up in a garden on Castle Hill, which bore the date 1811, and had been identified by the authorities at the British Museum as a penny token of Berwick Main Colliery, payable at Newcastle and London, which had been put in circulation during a period of depression in the National treasury.

At three o'clock the members dined in the King's Arms Hotel, where the customary toasts were duly pledged.

A SHIPWRECK IN NORTHUMBERLAND IN 1565.

Francis, Earl of Bedford, writing from Berwick, December 29th, 1565, to the Earl of Leicester, reports :—

“There hath of late been taken up by the Earl of Northumberland’s men in a township of his, a chest wherein was, as is ‘credibly reported, £2,000 in Spanish gold, which chest, with an ‘armour therein, was cast on land from a ship that perished on ‘this coast. The gold is carried to my lord of Northumberland, ‘and is thought to come out of Spain by Yaxeley, and that he is ‘drowned with the ship, but hereof there is no certain knowledge, ‘for no man escaped that was on the same ship. To my lord ‘admiral I have written hereof and sent his lordship one piece of ‘the gold that was of the same.”¹

¹ Report on the Pepys MSS, Hist. MSS Commission, (1911) p. 72,

BARMOOR AND THE MUSCHAMPS.

By J. C. HODGSON, F.S.A.

Under the name of Beyrmor the manor of Barmoor formed a small part of the extensive barony which King Henry I (1100-1135) bestowed on Robert de Muschamp.¹ The barony in 1212 was held by another Robert de Muschamp, apparently the great-grandson of the grantee, of whom his kinsman, William de Muschamp, held "Beyrvice" as the fourth part of one knight's fee of the new feoffment.²

William de Muschamp of Barmoor was probably a son of that William de Muschamp who confirmed to the prior and convent of Holy Island a toft and croft in Beyrmor with four acres of arable land in the place called Langstrothirside, and a hundred loads of peat to be taken annually out of his peat store Kentefen, a gift originally made by his father, Stephen de Muschamp, in consideration of a right of sepulture within the hallowed walls of the priory. The charter was attested by Alexander the chaplain of Lowick, John of Beyrmor, William, son of Isabell of Beyrmor, and others.³ This same Stephen de Muschamp, on November 6, 1289, obtained from Edward I., being then at Clarendon, a grant of free warren on all his demesne lands of Beyremor.⁴ He was still alive in 1292, when he pleaded the grant.⁵

¹ Testa de Nevill, Hodgson, *Northumberland* Part III. Vol. 1, p. 210; and *Arch. Æl.* Series II, Vol. xxv, p. 153.

² Testa de Nevill, Hodgson, *Northumberland* Part III. Vol. 1, p. 211.

³ Raine, *North Durham*, charter No. DCLXXX.

⁴ *Cal. Charter Rolls*, Vol. II., p. 339.

⁵ Placita de quo warranto, 21 Edw. I; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part III., Vol. I, p. 169.

When St. George, Norroy King of Arms, held his visitation of Northumberland in 1615 he, or his deputy, found preserved in the charter chest of George Muschamp of Bar Moor a number of early 14th century charters, abstracts of which are preserved in the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. Several of these are undated and the order in which the writer has arranged them is only conjectured.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Fulbrigg et Isabella uxor mea concessimus dedimus et reddidimus domino Stephano de Muscocalampo domino nostro totam medietatem dimidiæ carucatæ terræ etc., quam de predicto Stephano domino nostro tenuimus in territorio de Bermore. Hiis testibus dominis Willelmo de Herun, Roberto de Manerio, (died 1354), Philippo de Letewell, Henrico de Dichent, militibus Roberto de Ulecester, Johanne de Luker (died 1352), Jacobo de Honborne et aliis. Sine data.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32.

Adam filius Emmæ de Gaterswicke et Eufemia uxor mea dedimus et dominæ Agnetæ sponsæ quondam domini Stephani de Muscocalampo decem acras terræ cum uno messuagio in territorio de Gaterswicke. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Manerio (died 1354), Gilberto Heron domino de Ford Jacobo domino de Honborne, Willelmo de Aula de Bellesden et aliis. Sine data.—*Harleian MSS*, 1448, folio 32.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, etc. Willelmus filius Isabellæ de Byremore salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse etc. Stephano de Muscocalampo et heredibus suis totam comunam in terra de Crakden. Sine data. Testibus domino Waltero de Huntercombe, domino Willelmo Herun, Roberto de Manerio (died 1354). Stephanus de Muscocalampo.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32,

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Muscocalampo miles salutem in Domino etc. Noveritis universitas vestra me concessisse Willelmo de Muscocalampo filio meo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis terras et tenementa que habuit de dono Patricii filii Roberti de Bollesden. Sine data. Testibus Rogero de Heron et Roberto de Manerio militibus.—*Harleian MS*, folio 33.

An acquittance from Pierce de Kellen and Elizabeth his wife, wherein they acknowledge to have received of Mounsier William de Muschampe 25 marks, in parte of paiement of fortie markes, the which the said Mounsier William was bound for the marriage of Richard sonne and heire of John de Coniers to Margery the daughter of the said Mounsier William Muschampe in the raigne of Edward the sonne of Edward the second.

John Conyers = Mounsier William de Muschampe, knight =

Richard Conyers, 2 Edw. II = Margaret Muschampe, 2 Edw. II, (1308-1309).
—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32.

Hec indentura testatur quod dominus Willelmus de Muscocalampo executor testamenti domini Walteri de Borudon nuper defuncti reddit compotum suum sociis suis scilicet dominis Waltero de Borudon, Gilberto de Borudon, militibus, et Willelmo perpetuo vicario de Edesham executoribus dicti testamenti in ecclesia de Elderton die Jovis post festum Sancte Trinitatis anno Domini 1312 (May 26, 1312) in presentia dominorum Phillippi de la Ley, Thome Grey, et Roberti de Hestlington, militum, de 25*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* ob. de quibus solvent Richardo de Elmdon burgensi Novi Castri super Tynam 12*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* etc. Item domino Waltero de Borudon filio et heredi dicti defuncti 69*s.* 6*d.* etc. et sic quietus est dictus dominus Willelmus.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 33.

Willelmus de Muscocalampo salutem. Noveritis me et heredes meos teneri Hugoni de Muscocalampo filio meo primogenito et Christianæ uxori et heredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus quondam annum redditum decem marcarum exeuntem de manerio de Baremore. Dat. 1313.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 33.

Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Johannes Spornell de Bollesden salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse Willelmo de Muscocalampo militi omnia bona mea mobilia et imobilia in territorio de Bollesden. Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi secundo. Willelmus de Muscocalampo miles. Anno 2 Ed. 2 (1319-1320).—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32,

Beatrix relicta Richardi de Knapton concessit Richardo de Emeldon burgensi villæ Novi Castri super Tynam omnia terras et tenementa in parvo Tindeley. Testibus, domino Johanne de Fenwicke tunc vicecomite Northumbr', Roberto de Clifford, Roberto de Lucre, militibus, Johanne de Rodam, Rogero de Ederstone, Henrico de Swynogh et aliis, anno 15 Ed. II. (1321-1322).—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32.

John de Coupland standeth bound by obligacon to Thomas Muschampe to pay him two hundred poundes at Baremore. Dated 1331. *In French*. Seal: *A shield charged with a cross*.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32,

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Equitaniæ, omnibus ad quos etc., salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper per literas nostras patentes concessimus dilecto valecto nostro Michaeli de Pressen, manerium de Middleton juxta Belford in comitatu Northumbr' quod fuit David le Marischall Scoti et quod per forisfacturam predicti David ad manus nostras devenit, habendum eidem Michaeli pro termino vitæ reddendo nobis per annum ad decem marcas etc. nos ad requisicionem Phillippæ reginæ Angliæ concessimus predicto Michaeli pro bono servitio suo manerium predictum habendum unacum servitiis liberorum tenentium eidem Michaeli et heredibus suis etc. Teste me ipso apud Edinburgh tertio decimo die Septembris anno regni nostri nono (1335).—*Harleian MS* 1448, folio 33.

1341, May 17, Thomas de Muschamp had licence to crenellate his house at Barmore. Pat. Roll, 15 Edw. III, part 2, *memb.* 48. *cf.* Bates' *Border Holds*, p. 9.

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et dominus Hiberniæ omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali etc. licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto nobis Thomæ de Muscocalpo quod ipse mansum suum de Baremore in comitatu Northumbr' muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare et mansum illud sic firmatum et kernellatum teneri possit sibi et heredibus suis possit tenere imperpetuum etc. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium 17 die Maii anno regni nostri Angliæ 15, regni vero nostri Franciæ 2 (1341).—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 33.

Willelmus de Lodewike capellanus concessit quod tertia pars manerii de Baremore quam Johanna que fuit uxor Willelmi de Muscocalpo militis tenet de hereditate ipsius Thomæ (*sic*) ex dono Thomæ de Muscocalpo sibi concessa et que post decessum ipsius Johanniæ ad predictam Thomæ de Lodewike et heredes suos reverti deberet post mortem ejusdem Johanniæ integre remanent Thomæ de Muscocalpo pro termino vitæ ejusdem Thomæ post ejus mortem remanent Willelmo filio Thomæ de Muscocalpo et Constantiæ filiæ Johannis de Loker et heredibus masculis de corpore predictæ Constantiæ pro defectu talis exitus remaneat tertia pars predicti manerii Roberto fratri predicti Willelmi. Dat. 1341.

Willelmus Muscocalpo, miles. = Johanna.

Thomas de Muscocalpo. = . . . Stephanus de Muscocalpo.

Willelmus de Muscocalpo. = Constancia filia. Robertus Muscocalpo.
Johannis Loker.

Harleian MS, 1448, folio 33.

Willelmus filius Rogeri de Muscocalpo salutem. Inspexi quoddam scriptum factum Thome de Muscocalpo domino de Baremore per Michaellem Pressen et me prefatum Willelmum de quodam annuo redditu 30s. pro termino vitæ predicti Thome exeunte de manerio de Middleton juxta Belford et post mortem dicti Thome remaneat Roberto filio predicti Thome et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis et pro defectu talis exitus remaneat Willelmo filio predicti Thome et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis pro defectu talis exitus rectis heredibus ipsius Thome remaneat imperpetuum. Dat. 1341.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 33.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Robertus filius Hutredi de Barmore eternam in Domino sempeternam (*sic*) me dedisse Luciæ le Britun sex acras terre in territorio de Lewicke. Testibus, domino Willelmo de Muscocalpo, domino Roberto de Manerio (died 1354) et aliis. Sine data.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Robertus filius Hutredi. Noveritis me dedisse Matildæ filiæ Roberti, pro homagio et servitio suo quatuor acras terræ in campo de Lowicke. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Muselians, domino Willelmo de Ford, domino Roberto de Manerio (died 1354), domino Roberto de Ulcester (living 1315), domino Jacobo de Hebborne, domino Willelmo de Bellesden, Willelmo de Mustelians, Willelmo de Newenton etc. Sine data.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32.

Henricus del Strother nuper vicecomes Northumbr' recepi de Thoma de Muscocompo per manus Willelmi de Prestwicke deputati mei etc. Anno 36 Edw. III (1362-1363).—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 32.

A petition in French by Thomas Muschampe to Kinge Edward the third (1326-1377). That whereas Mounsier John Lilburne was taken prisoner in the warres by his enemies in Northumberland and by them carried away into Scotland and there detained, and for his deliverance he wrote into me as his allye that I should remayne ostage for him for three weekes, which beinge done accordinglie he tooke a corporall oathe upon the Evangeliste to his Maisters, Roberte Mautalente and John Mautalente and William le Clerkes, that he would render his body within that tyme or els to paie sixe hundreth markes, the which covenantes and oathes by him was altogether neglected and broken contrarie to the order of chivellrie, the which all knightes and gent. oughte to have kepte inviolable—by reason whereof there is risen a scandall and infameie to the Englishe nacon by the Scottes, and therefore moste humblie entreateth that his Maiestie would be pleased to deliver him by his speciall grace.—*Harleian MS*, 1448, folio 33.

In a list of gentlemen who were retained by the King in fee, with an estimation to do the King service, drawn up after 1526, and before 1542, it is stated that 'Edward Muschiaunce of Gatherwick, from Scotland 4 mile, may dispend 4 pound by the year, of his wife's feoffment. He may serve the King with 4 horse-men.'⁶

Henry the VIIIth by the grace of God, Kinge of England and of France, defender of the faith, Lord of Ireland, and on earth ymediatly under God supream Lord of the Church of England. To our trustie and welbeloved servante Edward Mustians greetinge. Forasmuch as for certaine respetes and consideracons us moveinge, wee have at this tyme named and appointed our righte trustie and righte welbeloved servante and counsellor Sir William Evers knighte, our deputie Warden of our East-marches from neuخته (*sic*) Scotland, understandinge that the principall habitacon is within the limites of the same, and that ye have ever bene with your body, substance, and all your strength, ready to serve us truly

⁶ John Hodgson Hinde, *Northumberland*, p. 347.

and faithfully, etc. wee have given and granted, and by theise presentes wee give and grante, unto you an annuitie of twentie markes by the yeare to be paid to you yerely etc. Given under our signit at our Mannor of Greenwich the 23 yeare of our Raigne (1531-1532).—*Harleian MS.*, 1448, folio 32.

In the De Barco Roll of 1508, there is a record of an action brought by Ralph Hebburn of Hebburn, esq., against George Muschance, late of Barmour esq., to recover £100.⁷

It was at Woodside in Barmoor that Surrey encamped on the 8th September, 1513, before the battle of Flodden.

At the Musters taken by Sir Robert Ellerker, knight, on the 17th, 8th and 20th April, 1538, John Musceyens headed the troop of 67 horsemen of the vill and township of Lowick. Roger Muschans appeared with the Bowsden contingent, and Edward and William Musceyns came with the Gatherick men.⁸

In the accounts of the bursar of the prior and convent of Durham for 1539, George Muschauns is credited with the payment of 4*cs.* 8*d.* for the tithes of Bowsden, but he had paid nothing on account of the tithes of Barmoor Mill; Edward Muschaune paid 6*s.* 8*d.* for Gatherwick tithes, and 33*s.* 4*d.* for those at Barmour.⁹ In the following year—

31 Henry VIII., Hilary Term (1540), there was a fine between Thomas Clapham, gent., John Uryd and Henry Colyngwode, plaintiffs, George Musceyance and Joan, his wife, deforciantes. Eight messuages and lands and wood in Barmoor. For this fine the said John and Henry granted to the said George and Joan the said tenements for their lives, and after their decease the same to remain to Roger Musciance, son of Edward, son and heir of the said George, and to his heirs for ever—Feet of Fines (*Northumberland*).

On December 1st, 1549, Janet Muschaunce of Berwick, widow, made her will :—

"I bequieith my soule to God Almyghty and to all the celestiaall company in heaven; my body to be buried in the parrishe church of Lowicke, dedicate of Sainte John." She mentions her leasehold farm of Gathricke, her daughter Elizabeth Collingwood, Isabell Owrd (apparently another daughter) whom she makes her executors, her brother Thomas, Richard Muschaunce son of Edward Muschaunce, Roger Muschaunce's wife, Stephen Muschaunce, and Richard Clapame, whose consanguinity is not described, but who was probably a favourite grandson.—*Durham Wills and Inventories*, p. 125, Surtees Soc. pub. No. 11.

⁷ *Arch. Æl.* Ser. III, Vol. vi. p. 84.

⁸ *Arch. Æl.*, Ser. I, Vol. iv., pp. 195, 196.

⁹ *Feodarium*, ed. Greenwell, pp. 302, 305. Surtees Soc., No. 58.

In the Feodary's Book of 1568, it is stated that George Muschiens then held the towns of Barmor, Gathericke and Middlilton with lands in Bosden.¹⁰ Five years after, an action was raised in the Court of Exchequer by the Crown against George Mushiens *alias* Muschampe, concerning certain tenements, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved cell of Holy Island; depositions were taken at Alnwick on the 12th February, 1572/3.¹¹

At a muster of the East Marches taken March 10th 1578/9, there appeared from Barmor, a village of George Muschamp's, gentleman, eight tenants of whom only four were horsed.¹²

At another muster of the East Marches taken on the 1st and 3rd days of September, 1584, there appeared from Barmur town and Gatherick stead, 4 horsemen, 6 footmen, and 30 spearmen; and at yet another muster taken on the 30th of the same month, there appeared from Barmoor 8 men, one of whom was Robert Muschampe.¹³

In an undated survey of the manor of Wooler, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is stated that George Muschiens held his lands in Barmor by the fourth part of a knight's fee; he was within age and was a ward of the lord of the manor of Wooler.¹⁴

13 Dec., 1585. Will of Robert Muschamp of Gatherick, gent. To be buried in the church of Lowicke, in the queer besyd my wife. My eldest son, John Muschamp, sole executor of this house of Gatherick with the lord's consent. To my second son, Edward Muschamp, my lease in Lowick. I leave my sons to the care of my cossens, Mr. George Muschamp, esq., and Mr. Thomas Swinnoe. My daughter, Elizabeth Muschamp, to the care of my cossen Mr. George Muschamp's wife; my second daughter, Esball Muschamp to my cossen Mr. Thomas Swinnoe's wife; my youngest daughter, Margery, to my brother-in-law, Mr. Kerswell's wife in Holderness. Witnesses: George Muschamp, esq., Robert Watson, minister, William Muschaunce.—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

¹⁰ Liber Feodarii, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part III., Vol. III. p. lxx.

¹¹ *Arch. Æl. Ser. III.*, Vol. IV., p. 10.

¹² *Cal. Border Papers*, ed. Bain, Vol. I., p. 16.

¹³ *Cal. Border Papers*, ed. Bain, Vol. I., pp. 153, 158.

¹⁴ Grey Deeds, Lambert MS.

Lowick: 29 Feb., 1592. Will of Katherine Muschaunce of Bowsden, widow. To be buried in the parish church of Lowick. My two sons, Thomas Hall and Cuthbert Hall his brother, executors. To my son, Robert Muschance's eldest daughter, Elsebeth Muschaunce, the whyt cowe; to my son Robert Muschaunce's eldest son, George Muschaunce.--Raine. *Test. Dunelm.*

When St. George, Norroy King of Arms, made his Visitation of Northumberland in the year 1615, George Muschamp of Barmoor, availed himself of the opportunity of entering his pedigree, deducing it from his great-great-grandfather, John Muschamp, who married Isabel, daughter of — Manners, of Etal. Of his own descendants he entered the names of his eight sons, two daughters, two grandsons and one grand-daughter, the three latter being the fruit of the marriage of his eldest son William and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Gilborne of Charing.

George Muschamp probably died soon after 1615, for his eldest son William received the honour of knighthood May 11, 1617, at Berwick. On the 14th February 1617, he and George Muschamp were parties to a settlement made by Ralph Muschamp of a moiety of the manor of Lyham.¹³

9 March, 1617. Will of John Muschampe of Lowick. To be buried in the church porch of Lowick. My son-in-law, John Thompson in Lowick, executor. I lent my master, Mr. John Denton of Cardew in Cumberland, £30. Pr. 1619.—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

Sir William Muschamp died on or before 1631 :—

22nd September 1631. Administration of the goods of Sir William Muschampe of Barmore, knight, committed to Elizabeth the widow; William, Ralph, Thomas and Margaret Muschamp, the children, being under age.—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

The widow, being a south country woman, returned to London and married, secondly, William Denton, doctor of medicine.

The will of Dame Elizabeth Muschamp, wife of William Denton, M.D., of Barmoor, in the parish of Lowick, who died in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in London, was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 23rd July, 1638, by her daughter Mary Muschamp.¹⁴

¹³ Grey Deeds, *ex* Lambert MS.

¹⁴ *Year Book of Probates*, published by J. and G. F. Matthews,

PEDIGREE OF MUSCHAMP OF BARMOOR.

Arms:—*Azure 3 Butterflies argent.*

John Muschamp of Barmore = Isabell, da. of Manners of Etell
in Northumberland, esquire | in Northumberland.

George Muschampe, esq., = da. of Strangwaies.
sone and heire. |

Edw. Muschampe, esq., = da. of Sir Roger
sone and heire. | Grey of Horton, knight.

George Muschampe = da. of Colling- Roger Muschampe =
wood of Etall. sone and heire.
s.p.

George Muschampe, esq. of = Elizabeth, da. of John Selby,
Barmore, liveinge, 1615. | of Twizell, knight.

William Muschampe, = Eliza. da. of Sr. Nich. Gilborne,
sone and heire. of Charinge, in Kent, kt.

Raphe, 2. John, 5. Margaret, wife to Isabell,
George, 3. Roberte, 6. Hen. Collingwood 2 daughter.
Henry, 4. Thomas, 7. of Etall.
Daniell, 8.

George, sone and
heire, atatis 2
annorum, 1615. | William, 2.
1 yere old.

Margaret.

Harleian MS., 1448. Folio 34.

Sir William Muschamp was succeeded by his son George Muschamp,¹⁵ who distinguished himself in the Civil Wars and also received knighthood.

Sir George Muschamp of Barmoor, having carried arms against the Parliament as colonel of a regiment, was sequestered in the month of April, 1645, although he had submitted himself in the October previous and had taken the Covenant at Lowick Church. He was possessed of the manor of Barmoor, of the yearly value of £300; charged nevertheless with annuities of £20 each to his three brothers William, Ralph and Thomas, given them by the will of their mother Dame Elizabeth Muschamp, widow of Sir William Muschamp, knight. The property was also charged with the payment of £200, being the portion of his sister Mary Muschamp,—and of certain rent charges granted respectively 8 and 7 years previously to John Ridley of Alnwick and John Forster of Adderstone. These charges amounted to about £1300. The recusant was fined £600, which was ultimately reduced to £520. On the 15th July, 1650, his wife Dame Gilibert Muschamp petitioned for her clearing of her jointure. Sir George Muschamp again petitioned the County Committee for Compounding on 4th May, 1654.¹⁶

Sir George Muschamp married, first Mary, daughter and coheir of William Swinhoe, and secondly Gilibert, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton in Lancashire.

The fines exacted by Parliament completed the ruin of this ancient house.

In the British Museum there is a copy of a rare and curious tract printed in 1650, entitled

Wonderful news from the North, or a true Relation of the sad. and grievous torments inflicted upon the bodyes of three children of Mr. George Muschamp, late of the county of Northumberland, by witchcraft, and how miraculously it pleased God to strengthen them and to deliver them. As

¹⁵ Sir George Muschamp, knight, having received a commission to raise a regiment of Foot in the North Parts, applied to the municipal authorities of Berwick for a licence to recruit by beat of drum, but, in spite of his great local influence, his request was refused.—Berwick Guild Book, cited by Raine, *North Durham*, p. 267.

¹⁶ Welford, *Royalist Compositions*, p. 297, Surtees Soc. Pub. No. 111.

also the prosecution of the sayd witches, as by oath and their own confession will appear, and by the indictment found by the jury against them at the Sessions of the Peace held at Alnwick the 24th day of April, 1650. London : Printed by T. H., and are to be sold by Richard Harper at his shop, Smithfield, 1650. 4to. 28 pages, exclusive of title page and preface.

The transactions which followed are very complicated, but the following may be accepted as a not incorrect reading of the documents :—

Sir George Muschamp left an only daughter, Mary, who married her kinsman Edward Muschamp, successively of Gatherick and Holy Island, and, being childless, conveyed her interest in Barmoor, Gatherick, etc. to (her father's brother) William Muschamp, described in 1658 as of Barmoor, and in 1659 of Clontarf, co. Dublin, in a forlorn hope that the inheritance of her fathers might be continued in the family. William Muschamp had to borrow in order to complete the purchase from his niece and falling deeper into difficulties was involved in law-suits with the London money-lenders. In or before 1656 he sold Barmoor Woodend to Robert Gray. Watts and Blackborow, the London creditors, having obtained possession, Barmoor was conveyed in 1661 to William Carr, esq., of Gray's Inn (to which society he had been admitted Nov. 20, 1652, as eldest son of Robert Carr of Etal, esq.) at the same time giving a power of attorney to Robert Carr of Etal to receive the rents.

1656. August 8. William Muschamp, esq., of Barmoor, for £170 conveys an annuity of £20 charged at Gatherick to Edward Wolrich, of London, citizen and grocer, and Ann his wife.

1656. August 8. Defeasance of Edward Wolrich of London, citizen and grocer, to William Muschamp of Barmoor, esq. Signed by William Muschamp. Seal armorial, *three flies*.

1658. Hilary Term. Edward Muschamp, gent. and Mary his wife, for £520, convey Barmoor to William Muschamp.

1658. November 29. William Muschamp and Frances his wife, for £520, convey to William Watts.

1659. February 9. William Muschamp of Clontarffe, co. Dublin, for £500, grants to William Watts of London, the reversion, expectant on the death of Edward Muschamp and Mary his wife, of the township of Gatherick in the parish of Lowick.

1660. Trinity Term. William Watts and Margaret his wife, for £400, convey Barmoor (except 240 acres) to Peter Blackborow of London, merchant.

12 Charles II, 1st Jan. (1660/1). Agreement between the mortgagees and Edward Muschamp respecting the rights of Mary his wife.

Indentures between Peter Blackborough, of London, merchant (1), W. Watts, merchant (2), Ralph Gardner¹⁷ of Middle Temple (3), and Mary Moore of Alnmonth, widow (4). Watts had conveyed to Blackborough the fee simple of the town of Barmoor which Watts had purchased from William Muschamp of Barmoor, esq. Said purchase conditional on payment of £3000. Watts had not paid all the purchase money, and Edward Muschamp of Gatherick, in right of his wife, makes claim to the premises. Dated 1st Jan., 12 Charles II (1660/1). Lord Waterford's MSS.

1668. May 28. Mary Muschamp, widow, sole daughter and heir of Sir George Muschamp, late of Barmoor, knight, deceased, and relict of Edward Muschamp, late of Holy Island, for a certain sum of money, quit-claims to Peter Blackboro of London, merchant, all her rights in the manor-house and town of Barmoor, and in the lands, coal mines, &c., of Gatherick. Subject nevertheless to the payment of an annuity of £50 per annum, granted to the said Mary and Edward Muschamp, her late husband, deceased.

1677. October 13. Peter Blackborow, for £500, conveys Gatherick to Francis Blake of Ford Castle, covenanting to keep him harmless from claims which might be made by William Muschamp, Mary Muschamp, William Watts, and William Carr of Etal, esq.

The sale to Carr must have been a provisional agreement, for at the time an action was pending (in the year 1662), in the Court of Exchequer between Peter Blackboro,¹⁸ plaintiff, and John Ridley concerning the lands of William Muschamp at Barmoor, Bowsdon, Gatherick, and Aldmouth (? Alemouth),¹⁹ in connection with which depositions were taken at Alnwick on the 1st of September in that year.²⁰ A suit was before the same Court in 1665, brought by Peter Blackboro and William Chamberlain against William Carr and Matthew Hunter, con-

¹⁷ Ralph Gardner, party to the deed of 1st January 1660/1, a Tyneside man of more than local note, was admitted to Gray's Inn, 29th January, 1654/5. A biography of him may be found in Mr. Richard Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. II., p. 266.

¹⁸ The name of Peter Blackboro of Barmoor, esq., appears in a list of gentry in Northumberland and North Durham, drawn up in the reign of Charles II., and printed in Blome's *Britannia*. Cf. John Hodgson Hinde, *Northumberland*, page 394.

¹⁹ 40th Report of Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, p. 111.

²⁰ *Arch. Æl.*, Ser. III, Vol. IV., p. 34.

cerning the manor of Barmoor and a farm called Gatherick. William Muschamp (late of Barmoor), William Watts (late of London), merchant, and Sir Robert Carr, father of the said William Carr, are all mentioned in the depositions.²¹

The assessments in the Book of Rates of 1663 are as follows :—

William Carr, esq., for Barmoor, at £120 per annum.

Mr. Robert Gray, for Woodend, at £25 per annum.

Mr. Edward Muschamp, for Gatherick, at £20 per annum;

and Mr. Lancelot Ord of Weetwood, for tithes arising out of these places, at £10.²²

Before taking leave of the Muschamps, a word may be said of a branch which lingered for a few years. When the estates of Sir George Muschamp were sequestered for his delinquency in 1645, he claimed allowance (amongst other estate charges), for an annuity of £20 per annum, secured to his third brother Ralph Muschamp. Mr. Raine states that he (or perhaps a son of the same name) married Isabella Allom of Spital, and had issue a son, Forster Muschamp, and two daughters, Grace and Mabel.

Forster, son of Ralph Muschamp of Spital, was bound apprentice, 8th May 1700, to Charles Matfin of Newcastle, hostman, but on account of some technical irregularity by his master, the indentures were quashed by the Company of Hostmen by a resolution made August 6th, 1701, and he had to be bound *de novo*. This was carried out; and he was admitted free of the Hostmen's Company, 12th Aug., 1709. He died childless, and apparently unmarried.

7 April, 1742. Will of Forster Muschamp of Spittle, gent. To Grace Muschamp, widow of my late father, Ralph Muschamp, a house and £180; remainder to my sister, Isabel Graham. To Ralph, son of my late sister, Grace Thompson. William Armorer, jun., of Berwick, gent., executor. Pr. 1743.—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

Sir Robert Carr of Etal did not, so far as is known, spring from the Northumbrian family of that name, but appears to have belonged to the Scottish family of Kerr or Carr of Greenhead. He obtained Etal by purchase in 1636, was sequestered as a delinquent in 1652, and was knighted at the Restoration.

²¹ 40th Report of Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, p. 140.

²² Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part III., Vol. I., p. 276.

His eldest son, William Carr, in whose name Barnoor was purchased, married in the year 1661 Margaret Boscawen, of the parish of St. Gregory, London, daughter of Hugh Boscawen of Tregothman in Cornwall, she being 25 years of age at the time of her marriage. In 1667 William Carr, being then of Etal, with Margaret his wife purchased Barnoor Wood-end from Robert Gray, and in the same year Mrs Carr's brother, Hugh Boscawen, as trustee for his sister and brother-in-law, completed the purchase of Barnoor from Blackboro.

The initials of William and Margaret Carr, with the year 1681, were cut on a stone let into the front of the tower, demolished in 1801.

At a court of the manor of Wooler held in 1689 there were summoned for:—

Barnoor and Woodend ...	Madam Margaret Carr.
Gatherick	Sir Francis Blake.
Lowick	The heirs of John Forster, esq.

Mrs Carr having survived her husband, and, dying without issue, by her will dated July 9th, 1702, seems to have given the property to her kinsman, Lord Falmouth, who had dealings with it in 1712. It was sold, *circa* 1720, to Martin Bladen of the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster.

Martin Bladen, born about the year 1680, was son of Nathaniel Bladen of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and of Hems-worth in Yorkshire, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton. He was educated at Westminster School, and, entering the army, served in the Low Countries and in Spain, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Stockbridge, Hampshire, from 1715 to 1734, for Maldon in Essex from 1734 to 1741, and for Portsmouth from 1741 to his death. He was appointed Comptroller of the Mint in 1714, Commissioner of Trade and Plantations in 1717, Plenipotentiary to the Conference at Antwerp in 1732, and was a steady supporter, in and out of Parliament, of Sir Robert Walpole. He died February 15, 1746, and was buried in the chancel of Stepney Church. He is said to have married, first, Mary, daughter of Colonel Gibbs, and by her to have had issue two daughters. Be this as it may, he married in 1728 Frances, widow of John Foche, niece and heiress of Joseph

Jory of Bethnal Green, and of Aldborough Hatch, now in the parish of Great Ilford, Essex, with whom he acquired a plentiful fortune.

His published works comprise :—*A Translation of Caesar's Commentaries of his Wars in Gaul ; Solon Philosophy, or no defence against Love ; Orpheus and Euridyce.*

One of Colonel Bladen's sisters married, as her second husband, Edward Hawke of Barking and of Lincoln's Inn, by whom she became mother of a son, Lord Hawke, the famous admiral.

Colonel Bladen's²³ widow did not long survive him, and devised her Aldborough Hatch property to her kinswoman Ann, wife of Mr. J. L. Middleton, afterwards Sir John Lambert Middleton of Belsay, 4th baronet, whose descendants sold the Aldborough Hatch to the Crown in 1820.²⁴

From the representatives of the Bladens,²⁵ either directly or indirectly, Barmoor was acquired by Samuel Phipps of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and of High Green near Sheffield. He died in 1791 and was buried in Lincoln's Inn chapel on the 28th of March. Being the last survivor of his family, he gave Barmoor

²³ It is asserted that the county of Bladen in Carolina and the town of Bladensburg in Virginia are named after members of the family who served in North America.

²⁴ Cf. Martin Bladen, *Dictionary of National Biography and Notes and Queries*, 3 Series, Vol. VII., p. 326. *Et. inf.* Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart. &c.

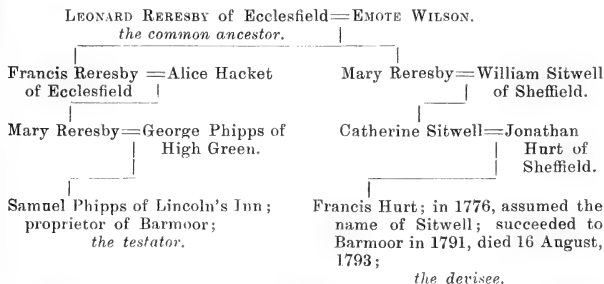
²⁵ In the *Newcastle Courant* of September 23, 1758, notice is given by Mr. Colston Stow of his intention to perambulate and ride the boundaries of the Barmoor estate. It does not appear whether he proposed to do this as proprietor or as agent for an absentee owner. He was a son of Richard Stow, a freeman of Berwick, and was born in 1720.

Coulson Stowe, of Newhall, esq., was put on nomination, but was not pricked, to serve the office of Sheriff of Northumberland for 1762, cf. *Newcastle Journal*, 21 Nov. 1761.

About the same period there was a heavy fall of timber, as is shown by the following advertisement :—

To be sold now standing and growing at Baremoor, in the parish of Lowick, 1163 fine oak trees, marked and numbered, &c —For further particulars enquire of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq., of Jesmond. *Newcastle Courant*, 10th March, 1761.

with considerable other property to his second cousin Francis Sitwell, which name he had assumed in 1776, in lieu of his paternal name of Hurt on succeeding to the property of his maternal uncle, William Sitwell. The following skeleton pedigree will show the connection between the testator and the devisee :—



Francis (Hurt) Sitwell gave Barmoor to his second son, Francis Sitwell, who, finding the old mansion house of the Muschamps and Carrs to be unsuitable as a residence, demolished it, and about the year 1801 built a new house, which, with the estate, rests with his descendants.²⁶

THE TOWER OF BARMOOR.

The tower was probably erected about the year 1341, after Thomas de Muschamp obtained the King's licence to crenellate his house at Bairmore.²⁷ In the list of castles and fortalices drawn up in 1415 it is stated that John Preston held the tower of Barmor.²⁸ It is not known in what capacity Preston was occupier. In a return drawn up soon after the accession of King Henry VIII (August 21, 1509), it is stated that George Mostians was both owner and inhabitant of Barmer, situ-

²⁶ In the Return of Owners of Land in 1873—or new Domesday Book—published by the order of the House of Commons, it is stated that Mr. Francis Sitwell was proprietor of 3766 acres in Northumberland, of the yearly rental of £2,855.

²⁷ *Patent Rolls*, 15 Edw. III., part II., memb. 48.

²⁸ *Bates, Border Holds*, p. 17.

ated six miles from Tweed and seven miles from Tevedale, and that the hold could receive a garrison of thirty horsemen.²⁹ In 1541 Bowes and Ellerker, the Crown surveyors, found at Ryermore "a tower of thinherytaunce of Mr Muschyens, in extreme decaye and almoste ruynous for lacke of reparacions."³⁰ Nine years later Sir Robert Bowes reported the tower of Parmor belonging to Edward Muschaunce" to be amongst the towers 'in tymes past raised and casten down by the Scottes.'³¹

The writer knows of no drawing or engraving of the tower, but it is stated that on one of the chimney pieces there was cut ^M₁₅₉₄ suggesting extensive repairs at that period. After the property had been alienated by the Muschamps and acquired by the Carrs of Etal, further alteration was made, as is proved by a stone let into the front of the house on which was cut w ^C₁₆₈₁ M being the initials of William Carr and Margaret his wife. The tower with its appurtenances was taken down about the year 1801,³² when the handsome building, styled euphemistically, Barmoor Castle, was erected.

Something of the nature of a house-warming was given on the 9th of July, 1804, when Mr. Francis Sitwell held there his first show of rams of the improved Leicester breed, when a large company gathered at Barmoor to be entertained in the new house. In the *Newcastle Courant* of the 14th July, 1804, an account of the proceedings of the day is given, which states that "perhaps in no part of the land have greater improvements been made than at Barmoor. . . . The old castle has been rebuilt in a most grand, substantial, and elegant manner, the roads, formerly very bad, are now altered and made good, and more convenient to the public, while inclosing, planting and cultivating the demesne lands preceded the whole."

²⁹ Hodgson Hinde, *Northumberland*, p 339 ; Bates' *Border Holds*, p. 23.

³⁰ Bates' *Border Holds*, p. 37.

³¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part III., Vol. II., p. 204.

³² Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, Vol. I., p. 380.

Nor was neighbourly good-natured banter wanting; for Robert Ord Fenwick of Lemington, in *The Goblin Groom*, published in 1809—a kind of squib written in the style of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, writes:—

The ocean blue, with clustered isles,
The only feature here that smiles,
Here glouring o'er the German flood,
Bare Barmoor's baby castle stood,
With pallid face of new built woe,
Sad contrast to the moor below.

BARMOOR CHAPEL.

A congregation forming a Protestant Nonconformist church at Barmoor, apparently had its origin in the learned Luke Ogle, who on St. Partholomew's day, in 1660, was ejected from the church and vicarage of Berwick. After being silenced in Berwick, he preached for a time in the church of Ancroft, and on being driven thence, settled on some small property he had himself purchased at Bowsdon, in the parish of Lowick.³³ There he abode until the Indulgence, illegally issued by James II., permitted him to return to Berwick, where he ministered to a remnant (a church as it were within a church) gathered as a Nonconformist congregation, until his death in the month of April, 1696, at the age of 66 years.³⁴ Some of his descendants settling in Ireland, rose to great positions. There is a statue with an eloquent epitaph set up to the memory of one of them in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin.³⁵

³³ Calamy, *Account*, Vol. II., p. 503.

³⁴ In the Preaching Licenses, granted by Charles II., was one granted May 2, 1672, to Luke Ogle of Berwick to be a general Presbyterian teacher; and on the 5th September of the same year the house of Luke Ogle at Bowsdon (*query* Bowsdon) was licensed as a meeting place.

Cf. Arch. Æl. Series II., Vol. XIII., p. 63, 64.

³⁵ Luke Ogle by his will, dated 1st of July, 1690, gave his property at Bowsdon to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his eldest son, Samuel Ogle, sometime Recorder of Berwick, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the testator's other sons in tail male. In 1726 Samuel Ogle, son of the Recorder, suffered a recovery, and in 1727 sold his property at Bowsdon to Thomas Younghusband of Budle.

About the year 1672, Mr. Ogle is said to have been succeeded at Barmoor by William Bird, a personal friend of Boston, author of *The Fourfold State*. He died after a ministry of forty years, on December 12th, 1712, and was buried at Lowick, where there is the following monumental inscription to his memory :—

Here lies the remains of the Rev. Wm. Bird, late Minister of
the Gospel at Barmoor, who died Dec. the 12th, in the year of
our Lord, 1712, Aged 67 years.

He is stated to have married a daughter of — Isaacson of Fenton, near Wooler, but this cannot be literally correct, for it was not until 1732 or 1734, that Anthony Isaacson, collector of the Duke of Richmond's dues, in the port of Newcastle, purchased the estate of Fenton. It is quite possible that Mrs. Bird may have been one of Anthony Isaacson's seven sisters.

He was succeeded by Edward Arthur, who, to his pastoral charge, added the stewardship of the Barmoor, Holburn, and Fenham estates; and also, to his ultimate ruin, farmed at Barmoor. His "pulpit exhibitions were universally esteemed and admired; his voice was sweet and musical; his manner bold and expressive." About the year 1740 he resigned his charge at Barmoor, having accepted a call to Etal. Subsequently he removed to Swalwell, near Gateshead, where he died in 1760.³⁶ After his death a volume of his sermons was published, entitled :—

Sermons | on | Various Subjects | By the Reverend |
Mr Edward Arthur | Minister | at Barmoor, Etal, and
 last at Swalwell, near | Newcastle.
Berwick | Printed by and for W. Phorson | and |
B. Law, Ave Maria Lane, London. | MDCCLXXXIII.

³⁶ On Thursday morning died, in advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Edward Arthur, dissenting minister at Swalwell; a person who was most zealously attached to the Protestant interest, a sound and orthodox preacher, a real friend and strenuous asserter of the cause of liberty, a truly loyal subject, and remarkably warm and hearty in his wishes for his King and country. —*Newcastle Courant*, 20 Sept., 1760.

Arthur is said to have been a nephew of his predecessor, Mr. Bird.

The preface states "The following sermons are, by the desire of the author's friends, published for the benefit of his two daughters, who live at Etall in Northumberland." The volume contains seventeen sermons on 417 pages of demy octavo.

Mr Arthur was succeeded by Edward Hall, said to have been second son of Edward Hall of Whitelees in Redesdale,³⁷ by his wife Elizabeth Young of Farnham, on the Coquet above Rothbury. His "eldest brother lived at Low Flatworth, Northumberland, and the younger brother was a sadler in Newcastle. Of the sisters, the eldest married Rev. John Oliver of Southdean, presbytery of Jedburgh, the second married Rev. George Scott, and the third died unmarried." A scholar with some knowledge of Hebrew, Mr Hall married Jane, daughter [*query* sister] of Nathaniel Yellowly of Alnwick, a family of great respectability in that town, whose memory is commemorated by a tablet in the Parish Church. He died July 12, 1780, aged 69, after a ministry of thirty-six years.

Soon after the beginning of his ministry, the chapel of Barmoor became too straight for the congregation, and a plot of ground in the village of Lowick was obtained from Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., under a lease for sixty-one years, commencing in 1746, which chapel was rebuilt in 1821.

The disused chapel of Barmoor remained standing until 1804, when it was removed by the proprietor of the estate to open out the view from the mansion house.

These notices are based on a carefully written *History of the Presbyterian Church of Barmoor and Lowick*, published anonymously in 1824 (without printer's name) to record the rebuilding of the Presbyterian chapel at Lowick. It gives a list of subscribers to the building fund. This tract is now unobtainable, and the writer has never seen but one copy, and that was in 1895, in the library of the late Mr R. G. Bolam of Perwick.³⁷

³⁷ Edward Hall of Whitelee died February 23, 1721, aged 44 years. His daughter Barbara, wife of the Rev. George Scott, Presbyterian minister at Harbottle, died October 6, 1742, aged 33. Cf. Mural Tablet in Elsdon Church.

JAMES ELLIS OF OTTERBURN,

A POETICAL ATTORNEY.

By RICHARD WELFORD, M.A.

ALTHOUGH the Club has twice visited Otterburn—first in July, 1881, and again last year, and on the first occasion quotations were made from the notes of Mr James Ellis of Otterburn Tower, on the Mote Hills of Elsdon and Robin of Risingham, while on the last visit his letters to Sir Walter Scott were cited, yet no biography of the man himself has appeared in our volumes. Now Mr Ellis, if not exactly a naturalist, was an antiquary, a minor poet, and a person of considerable literary ability. It seems, therefore, right and fitting that present-day members of the Club should have some more intimate acquaintance with a writer who is quoted in their Transactions as an authority upon subjects in which the Club is interested.

James Ellis was a native of Hexham, son of William Ellis, town sergeant (formerly a glover), by Jane Charlton, his wife, and was baptized there on the 30th of July, 1763. Intended for the profession of the law, he was articled to William Hunter, a local solicitor. But before his apprenticeship expired his master died, and, in the early part of 1783, being then in his twentieth year, he was turned over to the firm of John and Thomas Davidson, eminent conveying solicitors in Newcastle. In the office of Messrs Davidson he completed his term, and in due course passed his examinations.

The brothers Davidson were lawyers with a more than ordinary taste for literature. One of them, it is said, wrote poetical compositions of "great beauty and point." In their employment were a couple of clerks who were also of a literary turn—Thomas Bedingfeld, whose mother was a daughter of Sir John Swinburne of Capheaton, and George Pickering, whose

father was a land agent at Simonburn. These young men spent their leisure time in study, and they induced young Ellis to join in their pursuits. Bedingfeld and Pickering cultivated the poetic muse; Ellis displayed antiquarian proclivities; all three were devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. In these processes of mental culture they were encouraged by their employers, whose excursions into local literature were of a somewhat similar character.

Placed on the roll of attorneys, Mr Ellis quitted his genial surroundings in Newcastle, and started business on his own account in his native town. There, however, he found insufficient scope for his energies, and within a short time he came back to the Tyneside metropolis. Fortune favoured him. Settling down to the steady and careful practice of his profession, he married, on the 27th of June, 1795, Rachel, only daughter of John Gallon of High Shaws, Elsdon, a descendant of a family long domiciled in the county town of Alnwick, and, being a man of "unblemished respectability of character," he achieved success.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century the estate of Otterburn, ancient home of the Umfravilles, the Halls, and more recently of the Ellisons, came into the market. It had been purchased some years earlier from Henry Ellison by James Storey of the Low Lights, North Shields, an eminent shipbuilder, and at his death in February, 1789, family disputes arose which ended in the Court of Chancery ordering the estate to be sold. Mr Ellis and one of his old apprentice masters, John Davidson, bought the property. Mr Ellis obtained the tower, manor, and demesne lands; to Mr Davidson went the village and lands on the west side of the burn called the Otter. From his home in Newgate Street, Newcastle, Mr Ellis migrated to Otterburn Tower, and there he remained till his death, about thirty years later. At Otterburn he was able to cultivate the tastes acquired during his pupilage, to mingle a love of poetry with researches in archaeology, and to perform the usual duties of a country squire.

Walter Scott (afterwards Sir Walter) had published his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" in 1802-3, and in the first volume was a ballad on the "Battle of Otterbourne," to which he

had prefixed sundry notes of explanation. Mr Ellis, having carefully studied the subject during his residence in the Tower, wrote to Scott in February, 1812, pointing out sundry errors in the narrative. To this letter Scott replied, and in September of that year, being then engaged on his poem of *Rokeby* and on his way to visit the scenes he was portraying, he visited Mr Ellis at Otterburn with Mrs Scott and the children, stayed all night, and spent next day in exploring the district. The correspondence with Scott was published in 1850 by John Fenwick as one of the Newcastle Typographical Society's Tracts, and in the same year Mr Fenwick issued in the same series a "genealogy of the family of Radcliffe," which Mr Ellis had compiled for Mr Fenwick's use as steward of some of the old Radcliffe baronies.

Three years after the letters to Scott had been written, there issued from the press of Mrs Sarah Hodgson a volume dedicated to Scott, and entitled

Poetry, Fugitive and Original, by the late Thomas Bedingfeld, Esq., and Mr George Pickering. With Notes and some Additional Pieces by a Friend. Collecta revirescent, 8vo, 1815.

In this volume 51 pages are allotted to Mr Bedingfeld, 72 to Mr Pickering, 20 to Bedingfeld and Pickering jointly, and 40 pages of "Trifles" to the editor. The editor was Mr Ellis, who by this publication preserved the memory of his early days and of the friends who shared his aspirations. The book became notable from its inclusion of a poem by Pickering, entitled "Donocht Head," which, being attributed to Robert Burns, elicited from that poet the remark "Donocht Head is not mine. I would give ten pounds if it were."

Mr Ellis joined the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries at its foundation in 1813, but made no contribution to the Society's publications. His chief cult seems to have been Border History, and his acquirements in that pursuit were freely placed at the disposal of friends engaged in its elucidation. Sir Walter Scott describes him as "an ingenious correspondent and an excellent antiquary"; the Rev. John Hodgson, historian of Northumberland, expresses obligations to him "for copies of ancient deeds, freely communicated, and kind and hospitable attention to myself."

It was through Mr Ellis's genial influence that Robert White, author of well-known works on the battles of Otterburn and Bannockburn and innumerable contributions of legend, story and song to local publications, came to Newcastle. White's father was a tenant farmer on the Otterburn estate, and the boy had had access to the well-stocked library of the generous landlord, when, in 1825, the latter wrote to a friend in Newcastle inquiring if he knew of an opening suitable for a steady and intelligent young man. The friend did know of such a place, and Mr White became a valued official in the works of Robert Watson in the High Bridge, and so remained during the greater part of his life.

By his marriage with Rachel Gallon, Mr Ellis had one daughter named Susannah, baptized at Hexham September 4, 1798, who died in early youth. He lived at Otterburn till the year 1830—a year which proved fatal to both himself and his wife. She died at the age of 69 in Mid-January, and ten weeks later, on Lady Day, aged 67, he also departed.

JAMES STOREY OF OTTERBURN.

The exact date of the purchase of Otterburn by James Storey has not been ascertained; but it was subsequent to the year 1774. Although he built, or perhaps re-built, the western portion of the hamlet, he does not, except for summer visits, seem to have resided at Otterburn. He died, during Evening Prayer, in Christ Church, Tynemouth, on Sunday, the 22nd of February, 1789, aged 54 years. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Shaw, of North Shields, he had issue twelve children.

Mr. Storey's Redesdale property was advertised in the Newcastle newspapers of the 15th of October, 1796, to be sold, by auction, on the 22nd of that month. It comprised Otterburn, Soppet, Farneyleugh, &c.

J. C. HODGSON,

EXTRACTS (CHIEFLY LOCAL) FROM THE CHRONICLE OF LANERCOST.¹

Communicated by WILLIAM MADDAN.

The volume from which the following extracts have been selected is the first translation into English of the great record known as the Chronicle of Lanercost in Cumberland, although this chronicle has long been familiar to students of English and Scottish history in the 13th and 14th centuries in its Latin form as edited for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs in 1839 by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J.

The new edition being strictly limited, there being only one hundred copies on hand-made paper and two hundred ordinary copies, it is not easily accessible to everyone, and this is the excuse for this short paper. All those interested in historical studies are deeply indebted to Sir Herbert Maxwell for giving us this interesting record in English, following up his valuable services in translating another grand old Border chronicle, the *Scalacronica* of Sir Thomas Gray of Heton, published in 1907.

EXTRACTS :—

Then, after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1st August, 1294] there happened a sudden stupendous flood in the river of Scotland called Teviot, prognosticating future events at hand, such as we have witnessed before our eyes. For the waters of the Teviot suddenly waxed without much rain, overflowing bridges and lofty rocks, sweeping away the mill below Roxburgh Castle and others, besides everything else that was in their way. Also the flood broke down the bridge of Berwick, and threw

¹ The Chronicle of Lanercost, 1272-1346, translated by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. Glasgow : Maclehose, 1913.

These extracts are reprinted by the kind permission of Messrs. James Maclehose & Sons.

down a tower, even overthrowing all the piers of masonry, and many of the people who were crossing [the bridge] were washed away to sea. P. 108.

At the Festival of St. Lucia [13th December, 1294] Pope Celestinus called together the college of cardinals, and, with the unanimous assent of all, decreed and ordained that it should be lawful for any pope or cardinal to renounce his dignity, should he wish to do so. Immediately after this declaration, he resigned the pontifical dignity in their presence. [Celestine] agreed, and nominated Benedict de Gaytan, with three others, who unanimously chose Benedict. A native of Anagni, now known as Boniface VIII., he was ordained on the morrow of the Circumcision (1st January, 1295), and ordered his predecessor to be arraigned on a charge of heresy. The latter fled in fear to Sicily. P. 110.

This extract is set out to illustrate in a wonderful manner how news concerning the Roman see was carried to very remote and barbarious districts. One is amazed to see our Chronicler, sitting in his quiet scriptorium, on the wild Border of England and Scotland, noting this unique historic fact. It was this Celestine who after sitting five months in St. Peter's chair, made himself famous in history by making the "Great Refusal," a phrase coined by Dante; *Inferno*, Canto III;

e vidi l'ombra di colui.

Che fece per viltate il gran rifiuto,

and saw the shadow of him who from cowardice made the "great refusal."

The Lord Robert de Brus, a noble baron of England, as well as of Scotland, heir of Annandale, departed from this world, aged and full of days. He was of handsome appearance, a gifted speaker, remarkable for his influence, and, what is more important, most devoted to God and the clergy. He passed away on *Cæna Domini* [12th May 1295]. It was his custom to entertain and feast more liberally than all the other courtiers, and was most hospitable to all his guests, nor used the pilgrim to remain outside his gates, for his door was open to the wayfarer. He rests with his ancestors at Gisburne in England, but it was in Annan that he yielded up his spirit to the angels, the chief town of that district, which lost the dignity of a borough through the curse of a just man, in the following way. Some time ago [middle of 12th century] there lived in Ireland a certain bishop and monk of the Cistercian Order, a holy man named Malachi, who, at the command of the Captain-General of the Order, hastened to that place [Clairvaux] where also he died and rests in peace, remaining famous by his tokens (*signis*). When he died, the holy Bernard, who was present, preached with tears an exceedingly mournful

sermon, which I have often seen. [See St. Bernard's works]. Now this bishop, beloved of God, when he had crossed over from the north of Ireland, and, travelling on foot through Galloway, with two of his fellow clerics, arrived at Annan, enquired of the inhabitants who would deign to receive him to hospitality. When they declared that an illustrious man, lord of that district, who was there at the time, would willingly undertake that kindness, he humbly besought some dinner, which was liberally provided for him. And when the servants enquired of him, seeing that he had been travelling, whether he would anticipate the dinner hour, or await the master's table, he begged that he might have dinner at once. Accordingly, a table having been dressed for him on the north side of the hall, he sat down with his two companions to refresh himself; and, as the servants were discussing the death of a certain robber that had been taken, who was then awaiting the sentence of justice, the baron entered the hall, and bade his feasting guests welcome. Then the gentle bishop, relying entirely upon the courteousness of the noble, said—'As a pilgrim, I have a boon from your excellency [namely] that, as sentence of death has not hitherto polluted any place where I was present, let the life of this culprit, if he has committed an offence, be given to me.'²

The noble host agreed, not amiably, but deceitfully, and, according to the wisdom of this age, which is folly before God, privily ordered that the malefactor should suffer death. When he had been hanged, and the bishop had finished his meal, the baron came in to his dinner; and when the bishop had returned thanks both to God and to his host, he said, 'I pronounce the blessing of God upon this hall, and upon this table, and upon all who shall eat thereat hereafter.' But as he was passing through the town, he beheld by the wayside the thief hanging on the gallows. Then, sorrowing in spirit, he pronounced a heavy sentence, first on the lord of the place and his offspring, and next upon the town; which the course of events confirmed; for soon afterwards the rich man died in torment, three of his heirs in succession perished in the flower of their age, some before they had been five years in possession, others before they had been three. When the said Robert [de Brus] was informed of this, he hastened to present himself in person before the holy man, beseeching pardon and commending himself to him, and thenceforth paid him a visit every three years. Also, when in his last days he returned from a pilgrimage in the Holy Land [in 1273] where he had been with my Lord Edward, he turned aside to Clairvaux, and made his peace for ever with the saint, providing a perpetual rent, out of which provision there are maintained upon the saint's tomb three silver lamps with their lights; and thus, through his deeds of piety, he [de Brus] alone has been buried at a good old age. P. 111.

² Translator's note: Early Christian bishops had the privilege of remitting sentence of death on criminals.

This extract gives a very graphic glimpse into the far past, and brings before us the knightly de Brus, the cruel, deceitful baron, and the saintly bishop, whose funeral sermon was preached by St. Bernard himself. For further notice of this interesting legend see *Scots Lore* by Mr. George Neilson, LL.D.

On Monday in Passion Week [26th March, 1296] Sir John Comyn of Buchan invaded England with an army of Scots, burning houses, slaughtering men, and driving off cattle, and on the two following days they violently assaulted the city of Carlisle; but, failing in their attempt, they retired on the third day. Hearing of this, the King of England sent an expedition against the Scots at Berwick, and in Easter week, to wit, on the third of the kalends of April [30th March, 1296] that city was taken by the king, its castle also on the same day, and about 7,000 men were put to the sword. P. 115.

That which the revelations described above portend, was also made clear in an open vision manifested at Berwick to the eye of sense before the Christmas following. For verily as some little children were hurrying off together to school in that same city to be taught their letters, at break of day, as is usual in the winter season, they beheld with their natural eyes (as they afterwards assured many persons) beyond the castle, Christ extended upon the likeness of a cross, bleeding from his wounds, and with his face turned towards the houses of the city. Time coming was soon to show whatsoever chastisement that [vision] indicated. P. 124.

That this befel the Scots, in the year of the Lord 1296 (which by the way was leap year) is shown by their manifest arrogance. Notwithstanding that in past ages they have always been subject to the English sceptre (although they often rebelled and spurned the prince assigned to them, and also many times did not only exclude Saxons from the King's Council and service, but also expelled them from the land, as the above-quoted chronicles testify), they now relapsed into callous hatred, and, after the expulsion of all the courtiers whom my lord John, their King, had brought with him, they committed a fresh crime by preventing him, who was the head of the people, from performing any act of state or from going wherever he wished, confining him like a fugitive under guard night and day, so that he was not allowed to attend a conference to which he was summoned by King Edward, nor could he make known to him [Edward] his good will. Moreover, trusting vainly, as aforesaid, to allies and arms, they constrained the King and his children to stay at home and to take the field for war; and for this reason, seizing corn and cattle, and other provender in all quarters, they repaired their castles, fortified Berwick, the principal seaport and town of the kingdom, and brought foreign auxiliaries thither, paying no heed to the divine wrath which was im-

pending over them, whereby they were collected, as sheep for the slaughter, and were consecrated at Easter for the day of massacre. P. 131.

We thank our good chronicler, amidst all his irrelevancies for telling us that in 1296 the good town of Berwick was the principal town and seaport of the kingdom of Scotland.

[1296] With kingly courage, he [King Edward] pressed forward into the region of the unstable inhabitants of Moray, whither you will not find in the ancient records that any one had penetrated since Arthur. His purpose was to explore with scattered troops the hills and woods and steep crags which the natives are accustomed to count on as strongholds. With what piety and frugality he performed all these things, let his pardons, condescensions, bounties and festivals testify. Having brought all that land into subjection he returned to Berwick on the octave of the Assumption [22nd August] where the homage of the people of Alban [Scotland] was repeated to my lord the King of England and his son and successor; also it was renewed again by a charter with all the seals of the nobles, which remains confirmed by a solemn oath made in touching two pieces of the Lord's cross. But that ceremony of swearing, not being imbued by the faith of those who performed it, was worthless to them, as their open acts made manifest in the following year. P. 150.

Since mention has been made here of the protection of St. Francis being faithfully invoked, I will allude here to two incidents which took place in Berwick about three years before the destruction of that town. That same city was formerly so populous and busy that it might well be called a second Alexandria, its wealth being the sea, and the waters its defence. In those days, the citizens, having become very powerful and devoted to God, used to spend liberally in charity; among other [objects] out of love and reverence they were willing to provide for the Order of St. Francis, and allotted a certain yearly sum of money from the common chest for the honourable celebration of every festival of the blessed Francis, and further, for the provision of clothing for the poor friars dwelling in their city, whereby they fulfilled the double object of charity, and of performing devout service to the saint who began life as a trader, expecting that even in the present [life] greater profits from trading would be the result of their costly piety. Nor did their conjecture play them false nor their hope deceive them, seeing how they increased in riches; until as [the hour of] their expulsion drew nigh, they were persuaded by the suggestion of certain persons of corrupt mind (who became the source of calamity, not only to these citizens, but indeed to their whole country) first to diminish their accustomed charity and then to reduce it by one half. But whereas Sir John Gray, knight as well as burgess, who had departed this life many years before, was the promoter of this charity, God warned the populace of their imminent danger, in manner following. [Here follows a legendary story]. P 156.

This extract contains the famous passage, so often quoted by every writer of history dealing with the War of Independence, describing Berwick as a second Alexandria and the wealth of its citizens.

In a footnote on p. 168 the learned translator writes "Wallace is usually honoured by the knightly prefix 'Sir'; but there is no record of his receiving knighthood." One may safely ask what records exist of the conferring of knighthood on almost all the warriors who fought on both sides. Wallace's knighthood rests, like that of many others, on 'habit and repute.' Our Chronicler, at p. 138, says—"In accordance with this plan, on the eleventh of the kalends of May [21st April] the Earl of Mar and others came before Dunbar with the *chosen candidates* for knighthood, intending to have that fortress as a base." What records would there be of the knighthoods conferred by the Earl of Mar on this occasion? Is it at all likely that Sir John Stuart and Sir John the Greame, who both fell at the battle of Falkirk (22nd June 1298) and other distinguished Scots of knightly rank would have served *with*, if not under, Wallace if he had not been a knight? In the charter to Alexander, called "Skirmishur," dated 1298, by Wallace as Guardian, he is distinctly styled knight. This charter, if not confirmed, was at least recognized by King Robert Bruce. The English Chronicler (*Cottonian MS.*) testifies that Willelmus le Waleis with five knights (*cum quinque militibus*) fled to France. Surely a man with five attendant knights would be a knight himself! In the famous letter of credence by the King of France to his agents at Rome, Wallace is styled "our loved William the Waleis of Scotland, knight." This document is endorsed "Quarta L^a R^a Fanc" (fourth letter by the King of France), and was found on Wallace's person when captured and brought to London. Certain Scots, who had been exiled after the fall of Stirling Castle, were ordered to do their utmost to apprehend "*Mons* Williame le Waleys" and they would earn merciful consideration for their own offences, but short work is to be made of Wallace "tant q. *Mons* Gulliamc le Waleys li soit renduz" (as for Sir William Wallace he may surrender.) No doubt Sir Herbert Maxwell would translate "Monsieur" in a *Norman-French document* issued by Edward I by the knightly "Sir." It is true, however, that Andrew de Moray and Wallace,

in the famous letter to the Free Town of Lubeck, and in the letters of protection to the monks of Hexham, only described themselves as "Leaders (*duces*) of the Army of the Kingdom of Scotland." Perhaps the monkish scribe considered it unnecessary to add the knightly designation to the names of men who were commanders-in-chief, who themselves could confer knighthood on the field of battle. However what better evidence do we want than that of the writer of the English Cottonian MS. who tells us that Wallace had the honour of knighthood from one of the *chief earls* of the kingdom (Mar?) "*faciens de praedone militem, tanquam de corvo cignum*" ("thereby converting a robber into a knight, as a raven into a swan.") Wallace Papers p. 9.

If this statement be called in question, Wallace may have been knighted by his staunch friend, the Bishop of Glasgow, as we know that the superior clergy possessed the right of conferring knighthood, and William Rufus was actually knighted by Archbishop Lanfranc.

About the feast of the Assumption (15th August, 1310) the king [Edward II.] came to Berwick with Piers, Earl of Cornwall, and the Earl of Gloucester, and the Earl of Warenne, which town the King of England had caused to be enclosed with a strong and high wall and ditch, but the other earls refused to march with the king by reason of fresh disputes that had arisen. But he [the king] advanced with his suite further into Scotland in search for the oft-mentioned Robert [de Brus], who fled in his usual manner, not daring to meet them, wherefore they returned to Berwick. So soon as they had retired, Robert and his people invaded Lothian, and inflicted much damage upon those who were in the king of England's peace. The king, therefore, pursued them with a small force, but the Earl of Cornwall remained at Roxburgh with his people to guard that district, and the Earl of Gloucester [remained at] Norham. P. 190.

In the same year [1311] my lord Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, came to the king in Scotland, to do homage for the earldom of Lincoln which had come to him through his wife. . . . But, forasmuch as the king was in Berwick, the earl was advised not to go before him outside the realm to render homage, neither would the king come across the river to him; wherefore there was much apprehension of civil war in England, because the earl, having four other earldoms besides that of Lincoln, threatened to return immediately with 100 knights, whom he had brought with him (without taking account of foot soldiers besides), and to enter upon the lands of the said earldom whereof he had offered homage to the king, who declined to receive it. But, by God's influence, the king followed wiser counsel,

crossed the water of Tweed, and came to the earl at Haggerston, about four miles from Berwick, where they saluted each other amicably and exchanged frequent kisses. Although hitherto they had been much at discord because of Piers de Gaveston, yet [that person] came thither with the king; but the earl would neither kiss him nor even salute him, whereat Piers was offended beyond measure. P. 192.

Now while the aforesaid things were getting done with Piers, the March of England had no defender against the Scots, and therefore they rendered tribute to Robert [de Brus] in order to have peace for a while. Meanwhile, however, the Scots burnt the town of Norham, because the castle did them great injury, and they took away men as prisoners and also cattle. P. 198.

Now the oft-mentioned Robert [de Brus], seeing that thus he had the whole March of England under tribute, applied all his thoughts to getting possession of the town of Berwick, which was in the King of England's hands. Coming unexpectedly to the castle, on the night of St. Nicholas [6th December 1312] he laid ladders against the walls, and began to scale them; and had not a dog betrayed the approach of the Scots by loud barking, it is believed that he would quickly have taken the castle, and, in consequence, the town. Now these ladders, which they placed against the walls, were of wonderful construction, as I myself, who write these lines, beheld with my own eyes. P. 200. [And so on, very curious and interesting].

In the octave of the Epiphany [14th January 1315-6 full moon] the King of Scotland came stealthily to Berwick one bright moonlit night, with a strong force, and delivered an assault by land and by sea in boats, intending to enter the town by stealth on the water-side, between Brighthouse and the castle, where the wall was not yet built, but they were manfully repulsed by the guards and by those who answered to the alarm, and a certain Scottish knight, Sir J. de Landels, was killed, and Sir James of Douglas escaped with difficulty in a small boat. And thus the whole army was put to confusion. P. 216.

On the second day of the month of April [1318] in mid-Lent, about midnight on Saturday, the Scots treacherously took the town of Berwick through means of a certain Englishman, Peter of Spalding, living in the town, who being bribed by a great sum of money received from them, and by the promise of land, allowed them to scale the wall and enter by that part of the wall where he himself was stationed as guard and sentry. After they had entered and obtained full possession of the town, they expelled all the English, almost naked and despoiled of all their property; howbeit, in their entrance they killed few or none, except those who resisted them. Also the castles of Wark and Harbottle, to which they had already laid siege, were surrendered to them in that season of Lent, because relief did

not reach them on the appointed day. Also they took the castle of Mitford by guile, and subdued nearly the whole of Northumberland, as far as the town of Newcastle, except those castles which have not been mentioned above. Howbeit, the castle of the town of Berwick defended itself manfully against the town, but at length capitulated through want of victual. P. 219.

On the night of the King's [Edward III.] coronation in London, in [1327] the Scots, having already heard thereof, came in great force with ladders to Norham Castle, which is upon the March, and had been very offensive to them. About sixteen of them boldly mounted the castle walls; but Robert de Maners, warden of the castle, had been warned of their coming by a certain Scot within the castle, and, rushing suddenly upon them, killed nine or ten, and took five of them alive, but severely wounded. This mishap ought to have been a sign and portent of the ills that were to befall them in the time of the new king. P. 256.

On the same day of the Annunciation [25th March, 1333] . . . the Scots were defeated in Northumberland, and likewise others near the town of Berwick. Now when the King of England heard that the Scots had thus invaded his land and done all the evils aforesaid, notwithstanding that he had not yet broken the peace and concord arranged between himself and David, son of Robert the Bruce, who had married his sister, who was with him [David] in Scotland, he approached Berwick about the feast of the Apostles Philip and James [1st May] to make war upon the Scots in aid of his kinsman, the King of Scotland [Edward Balliol]. P. 278.

Here follows a description of the disastrous battle of Halidon Hill at which fell seven Scotch earls, twenty-seven knights, and over 30,000 foot-soldiers, although the last figures are perhaps exaggerated.

Throughout all these transactions, the King of France was fitting out warships and preparing an army of his own kingdom, besides the King of Bohemia and his mercenary troops, with stores and arms, in aid of the Scots against their true and rightful king, my lord Edward de Balliol, and against his kinsman, the King of England, who was his ally and defender, supporting him in all ways, and this because David, the son of the late Sir Robert de Brus, had done homage to him [King Philip] as holding his kingdom (if he could obtain it) from him as Lord Paramount. . . . But whereas the king [of England] is lord of the sea, possessing far more ships than all other Christian princes, the seamen of England undertook on peril of their heads that, if the foreigners made good a landing, they should never afterwards enjoy the use of a single one of their ships. P. 297.

This extract bears very early and convincing testimony of the English supremacy at sea about which we hear so much in our own time.

Nevertheless the king [Edward III] did not remain long in Perth, but, having dismissed the King of Scotland [Edward Balliol] and his people, marched with a detachment of his army to Stirling in the west country, where, in place of the ruined castle, he *caused a fort to be built—a pele*, as it is called in English. P. 299.

This short extract is of great interest as giving a clue to the exact meaning of the word “peel” about which so much has been well written by Dr. Neilson, who has made the subject his own. It is much to be regretted that our good Chronicler, towards the end, rather outrages our very grateful feelings towards him by making a somewhat vulgar and indecent reference to King David Bruce, (quite undeserved) certainly the weakest and most foolish man who ever sat on the throne of Scotland.

We repeat our sense of the great obligation we owe Sir Herbert Maxwell for enabling us to enjoy this grand old Chronicle without struggling with the mediæval Latin of the original.

BERWICK BRIDGE.

“At the sitting of the House of Commons, July 22nd, 1646, it was ordered that £500 be allowed to the town of Berwick out of the fines of James Ogle [of Causey Park] and Gilbert Swinhoe [of Chatton] delinquents, to be employed for the repair of the bridge and walls of that town, much ruined by the violence of the sea and by the great ice of last winter. . . . In the winter of 1645 . . . the Scots left not a doore or any tymber they could come to, but took them to their fyres. They kept 14 guards and 14 fyres day and night.”¹

¹ *Records of the Committee for Compounding*, ed. R. Welford. Surtees Soc. pub., No. 111, p. 302.

- Pyrola media* : Abbey St. Bathan's,
Berwickshire.
- Gentiana Amarella* : Scremerston Links, Berwick.
- Linaria minor* : Burnmouth, Berwickshire.
- Mertensia maritima* : Pease-burn Shore,
Cockburnspath.
- Samolus Valerandi* : Holy Island, Northumberland.
- Polygonum Lapathifolium* : Gordon.
- Goodyera repens* : Gattonside Hill, Melrose.
- Listera cordata* : Gattonside Muir, Melrose.
- Epipactis palustris* : Newham Bog, Northumberland.
- Corallorhiza innata* : Whitmuir Hall, Selkirk.
- Tulipa sylvestris* : Longnewton, St. Boswells.
- Scilla verna* : Gunsgreen Links, Eyemouth.
- Ornithogalum umbellatum* : Whitmuir Hall, Selkirk.
- Butomus umbellatus* : Faldonside, Melrose.
- Acorus calamus* : Foulden, Berwick.
- Schænus nigricans* : Gunsgreen Links, Eyemouth.
- Eleocharis multicaulis* : . . Whitmuir Hall, Selkirk.
- Eriophorum polystachyon*
var., *latifolium* : Faldonside, Melrose.
- Carex incurva* : Snook, Holy Island.
- „ *remota* : Faldonside, Melrose.
- „ *Baenninghausiana* : Edlingham, Northumberland.
- „ *teretiuscula* : Langmoss, Selkirk.
- „ *vulpina* : Scremerston Links, Berwick.
- „ *muricata* : Abbotsford Ferry, Melrose.
- „ *limosa* : Gattonside, Melrose; and
Primside, Yetholm.
- „ *pendula* : Bothal Woods, Morpeth.
- „ *filiformis* : Murder Moss, Selkirk.
- „ *extensa* : Dunglass, Cockburnspath;
and Linkum Shore, Coldingham.
- „ *distans* : Gunsgreen Links, Eyemouth.
- „ *laevigata* : Yeavinger Bell,
Northumberland.
- „ *vesicaria* : Pawston Loch,
Northumberland.
- „ *riparia* : Campfield Bog, Cornhill.

OBITUARY:

THOMAS HODGKIN, Esq., D.C.L., D.LITT.

BY COMMANDER F. M. NORMAN, R.N.

By the death of Dr. Hodgkin, in his 82nd year, not only our Club, the Borders, and literary circles, but a large range of friends and admirers have experienced a severe loss; for, being characterized by the individuality of a cultured English gentleman, of a fine genial presence, scholarly attainments, and strength of character, he inspired respect and esteem among all who were privileged to come into contact with him.

After a long and useful life, he passed away suddenly at Falmouth, from heart failure, on March 2nd, 1913, just as he was setting out to attend the Friends' Meeting House in that town.

Although by birth and descent a Southerner, Dr. Hodgkin was one of the most distinguished of Northumbrians.

The son of a prominent London barrister and Quaker preacher, he was born at Tottenham, on July 29th, 1831, and after graduating with classical honours in 1851, became a Fellow of University College, London, in 1864. In 1859 he helped to found the Bank in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence, which soon became a leading banking firm on Tyneside, and has since been amalgamated with Lloyds.

His real bent and interests, however, were not centred in banking, but craved for an outlet in another direction—in literature, antiquarian research, and historical studies.

The chief historical work which emanated from his able and facile pen was "a stately row of volumes" on *Italy and her Invaders*, which appeared between 1880 and 1890, for which he received the distinction of honorary D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Other important, if less massive works, followed from time to time, including the first volume of a *Political History of England*.

Besides his historical works he wrote freely and informatively on general topics, there being a large variety of subjects which he included in the range of his interest and abilities, among which special reference in these pages must not be omitted to his papers on the Battle of Flodden [*Archæologia Eliana*, second series, vol. xvi], which are, of course, able, and very useful and valuable, as being the concentration, by the pen of a skilled historian, with the addition of original matter, of all the information that is accessible about that famous conflict.

As far as I am aware, Dr. Hodgkin's last publications were, *Southward Ho!* written in 1909, after a long tour in Australia, in the interests of the Society of Friends; and as late as 1911 a pamphlet, embodying original research on British Migrations to Gaul in the Fifth Century.

Dr. Hodgkin, who, as we well know, for many years past resided at Barmoor Castle, Lowick, Northumberland, is survived by his widow, and a family of three sons and three daughters.

The Roll of our Club was graced by Dr. Hodgkin's name for nine and-a-half years—he having been elected in October, 1902.

Though through manifold engagements and advancing years he was unable often to attend Club Meetings and contributed nothing to its Proceedings till he occupied the Presidential Chair in 1911-12, he always took a keen interest in its doings. His Address was eagerly looked forward to. The subject was:—"The Fortunes of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the Middle Ages," which was charmingly delivered, and full of research and information, as might have been expected from a President of such character and antecedents.

I will conclude by saying that I look back with melancholy interest to the last letters which passed between the subject of this Memoir and myself. They related to an investigation of the site and details, as far as possible, of the Battle of Halidon, which he was desirous of making. As I reside in the near vicinity, he asked me to act as guide, to which I looked forward with much pleasure, but alas! that investigation can never now take place.

OBITUARY NOTICE
OF
WILLIAM THOMAS HINDMARSH,
FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY, AND SOME TIME
PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB.

On Sunday, the 27th of April, 1913, death deprived the Club of an ex-President and one of its oldest members, Mr. William Thomas Hindmarsh, of Alnwick.

The eldest son of Mr. Luke Hindmarsh, a long-descended free-man of the borough of Alnwick, by his marriage with Elizabeth, only child of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Ulgham, William Thomas Hindmarsh was born in 1848.† After being educated at the Grammar School of Alnwick, and at the ancient and well known school of Durham, under Dr. Holden, (where he was contemporary with Mandell Creighton, successively vicar of Embleton, Bishop of Peterborough, and Bishop of London), he was articled to Mr. John Atkinson Wilson, of Alnwick, a solicitor with a long established family practice. Having completed his articles in the office of Mr. Wilson's London agents, Messrs. Shum and Crossman, he was, for a short time, in the office of the late Mr. R. R. Dees, a leading solicitor in Newcastle; and in 1873 he commenced to practice on his own account in his native town. Here, during the course of forty long years, in addition to his private practice, he filled many important and responsible offices, amongst which were:—Clerk of the Alnwick Burial Board; Solicitor for the Common Council of the Borough, and for the Trustees of the Town Moor of Alnwick; also Clerk of the Council of the Borough of Alnwick, which in 1882 absorbed the last

† Mr. William Thomas Hindmarsh was admitted by patrimony to the freedom of the Tanners' Company of Alnwick, 22nd April, 1872, as eldest son of Luke; Luke Hindmarsh was admitted 11th October, 1819, as eldest son of William. William Hindmarsh was admitted 10th October, 1791, as eldest son of Luke; and Luke Hindmarsh was admitted 22nd April, 1762, as a younger son of William; William Hindmarsh was admitted 21st April, 1735, as son of Robert. There were at the period two freemen of the Tanners' Company named Robert, one of whom had had his freedom by patrimony, the other by servitude.—From the Books of the Tanners' Company.

mentioned bodies; Registrar of Belford County Court; Deputy Steward of the Manor of Bamburgh; Correspondent of the Alnwick Council School; Local Agent under the National Insurance Act; Honorary Secretary of Alnwick Infirmary; Honorary Secretary of the Alnwick Flower Show; Honorary Secretary of the Aln Angling Association; and Honorary Treasurer of Alnwick Ragged School.

Besides holding these public offices he was a Freemason, and a past Master of his lodge.

Mr. Hindmarsh was elected a member of the Club on the 26th of September, 1872; and in 1890 took a leading part in the promotion of a testimonial to Mr. James Hardy, the Secretary of the Club, on the occasion of his receiving from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D., which resulted in a purse of over £400.

In his Presidential Address, delivered on the 9th of October, 1905, he set forth some valuable suggestions (which up to the present time have not been acted on) on the systematizing of the work of the Club by division into Sections, and procedure through Committees.

He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1889, and a member of the Horticultural Society, and, as all know who ever had the privilege of inspecting his rock garden and his collection of Alpine plants at Alnbank, he possessed no little skill in horticulture. He was also a Fellow of the Japan Society. For many years he was a regular, and welcome attender at the Club's meetings, and only desisted through failing health. His acute illness was brief, for he was able to attend at his office on Friday, the 18th of April, and nine days after he departed. He was unmarried.

A list of some of the Alpine and border plants grown by Mr. Hindmarsh may be found in vol. xv of this series, p. 215, and in vol. xx, p. 54. His writings on Natural History and Botany include a paper on The Haggerstone Zoo, vol. xv of this series, p. 236, and Notes on *Primula Deorum*, *Shortia Uniflora* and *Rhodothamnus Chamæcistus*, printed, with illustrations, in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. xxix, parts 1, 2, and 3.

J. C. HODGSON.

OBITUARY NOTICE
OF
MR. BENJAMIN MORTON.

Mr. Benjamin Morton died unexpectedly, 3rd September, 1913, after a few days' illness, at 18, St. George's Square, Sunderland, having attended the Club's meeting at Bowhill and Newark as recently as Thursday, 21st August, being then in his usual health, going up the Yarrow on the following day.

The son of Ralph Morton, of Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Mr. Benjamin Morton was born in that town in 1838; he was educated at a private school kept by Mr. — Johnson, in Howick Street, and afterwards at the Edinburgh Institution. For many years Trinity House Superintendent of Northumberland, he moved to Sunderland on being appointed Superintendent for the North-East District, which extends as far south as Flamborough Head. From this office he retired about ten years ago, being succeeded by his son. Elected a member of the Club, 12th October, 1887, he was a frequent and interested attender of the Club's meetings.

In the Transactions for 1899 Mr. Morton gave some notices of Seaton Delaval, and a valuable account of the lighthouse on St. Mary's Island, off Hartley. In 1903 he published a *History of the Sunderland Moor as recorded in the Minute Book of the Ancient Corporation of Sunderland*.

Besides taking a part in local affairs, political and ecclesiastical, Mr. Morton was one of the oldest members of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, before which, in 1903, he read a paper on the "Assembly Garth in Trafalgar Square Merchant Seamen's Houses."

WILLIAM MADDAN.

UNTHANK, IN THE PARISH OF NORHAM.

Tweedmouth, 11th Sept. 28, Henry VIII [1536] mortgage by John Burell the elder, burgess of Berwick, to Anthony Murton, son of Lenert Murton, of Berwick, of the town and manor of Unthanke, until the payment of 26s. 8d., and with the further lease of the premises for 31 years after the payment of the debt, at the annual rent of 3s. 4d.—Lady Waterford's MSS, Hist. MSS Com., 11th Report, Appendix, part vii., p. 75.

ON THE WILD CATTLE OF CHILLINGHAM PARK.

BY THE LATE MR. LUKE HINDMARSH, OF ALNWICK.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Mr. Luke Hindmarsh, the writer of the paper on the Chillingham Wild Cattle, now given to the Club through the kindness of his son, Mr. T. C. Hindmarsh, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, was a native of Alnwick, where he was born on the 6th of January, 1802. The eldest son of William Hindmarsh, by his first wife, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Luke Mattison, also of Alnwick, he was admitted by patrimony to the freedom of the Tanners' Company on the 11th of October, 1819; his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and others of his ancestors having been members of the same.

Mr. Hindmarsh's interest in the cattle at Chillingham seems to have been aroused during occasional week-end visits to his brother, William Hindmarsh, who farmed in that neighbourhood. The paper was prepared for the British Association, and read at their meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the month of August, 1838. It was in part included in the Official Report of that meeting, but as that volume is almost inaccessible, no apology need be offered for reproducing it in the present volume.

Mr. Hindmarsh died 22nd of September, 1877, and the office-copy from which the following is printed was found only a few months ago amongst the papers of his eldest son, Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh, whose obituary notice is given on p. 136.

EDITOR.

THE CHILLINGHAM CATTLE.

THE history of every country is one of change. This applies not only to man and his social relations, but to everything, animate and inanimate. In some localities the sea has become dry land; in others, the soil which once flourished with vegetation has become the bed of the ocean. Sterile wastes have been transmuted into fertile plains, and dense forests into cultivated fields; and many of those animals which once roamed through

them in ferocious independence are swept away, and are only found in those historic records which Nature has preserved in her great museum of fossil remains. The rapid progress of population and culture has accelerated the depopulation of wild animals, and within a period not very remote, has rid this country of many of its ferocious inhabitants. Bears, which formerly infested this island, were extirpated at a comparatively early period; yet there is evidence of their existence in Scotland so late as the year 1057, when a Gordon, in reward for his prowess in killing one, was directed by the King to carry three bears' heads upon his banner. After them the wild boar and wolf were finally exterminated. Of the latter, however, one was destroyed in Scotland so late as 1680, and in Ireland some were found even so far down as 1710. Of the wild ox, it is probable that one remnant, at least, survives in the wild cattle of Chillingham Park, Northumberland, the property of the Earl of Tankerville. Their origin, character, and habits, form the subject of the present inquiry.

In promotion of this object we have been most obligingly favoured by their present noble and accomplished proprietor with the following very interesting account of them, which needs no further preface to its introduction in this place. The following is an exact copy:—

GROSVENOR SQUARE, JUNE 8, 1838.

SIR,

Some time since I promised to put down upon paper whatever I knew as to the origin, or thought most deserving of notice, in respect to the habits and peculiarities of the wild cattle at Chillingham. I now proceed to redeem that promise, begging your pardon for the delay.

In the first place I must premise that our information as to their origin is very scanty. All that we know or believe in respect to it rests in great measure on conjecture, supported, however, by certain facts and reasonings which lead us to believe in their ancient origin, not so much from any direct evidence, as from the improbability of any hypothesis ascribing to them a more recent date. I remember an old gardener of the name of Moscrop, who died many years ago, at the age of perhaps 80 or more, who used to tell of what his father had told him as happening to him when a boy relative to these wild cattle, which were then spoken of as wild cattle, and with the same sort of curiosity as exists with regard to them at the present day.

In my father and grandfather's time we know that the same obscurity as to their origin prevailed; and if we suppose (as no doubt was the case) that there were old persons in their time capable of carrying back their

recollections to the generation still antecedent to them, this enables us at once to look back to a pretty considerable period, during which no greater knowledge existed as to their origin than at the present time. It is fair, however, to say that I know of no document in which they are mentioned at any early period. Any reasoning, however, that might be built on their not being so noticed would equally apply to the want of evidence of that which would be more easily remembered or recollected—the fact of their recent introduction.

The probability is that they were the ancient breed of the island, inclosed long since within the boundary of the park.

Sir Walter Scott, rather poetically, supposes that they are the descendants of those which inhabited the great Caledonian forest, extending from the Tweed to Glasgow, at the two extremities of which, namely, at Chillingham and Hamilton, they are found. His lines in the ballad, “Cadyow Castle,” describe them pretty accurately at the present day:—

Mightiest of all the beasts of chase,
That roam in woody Caledon,
Crashing the forest in his race,
The mountain bull comes thundering on.

Fierce, on the hunter’s quiver’d band,
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow,
Spurns with black hoof and horn, the sand,
And tosses high his mane of snow.

I must observe, however, that those of Hamilton, if ever they were of the same breed, have much degenerated.

The park of Chillingham is a very ancient one. By a copy of the endowment of the vicarage, extracted from the records at Durham, and referring to a period certainly as early as the reign of King John, about which time, viz, 1220 or thereabouts, the church of Chillingham was built, the vicar of Chillingham was, by an agreement with Robert de Muschamp, to be allowed as much timber as he wanted for repairs, of the best oak, out of the Great Wood (*magno bosco*) of Chillingham, the remains of which were extant in the time of my grandfather. The more ancient part of the castle also appears to have been built in the next reign, that of Henry III., since which it has been held without interruption by the family of Grey. At what period or by what process the park became inclosed, it is impossible to say; but as it was closely bounded by the domains of the Percies on the one side, and by the Hebburnes on the other (the latter of whom had been seated there since the time of King John) and as the chief branch of the Greys always made Chillingham their principal residence until it passed into the hands of Lord Ossulston, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Ford, Lord Grey, it is reasonable to suppose, that in order to secure their cattle, wild and tame, they had recourse to an inclosure, probably at an early period.

It is said that there are some other places in which a similar breed is found—Lynn Park, in Cheshire; Hamilton (as I before mentioned); and Chartley Park (Lord Ferrers).

The first I have not seen, but they are described as of a different colour, and different in every respect. Those at Hamilton, or rather Chatelherault, I have seen, and they in no degree resemble those at Chillingham. They have no beauty, no marks of high breeding, no wild habits, being kept, when I saw them, in a sort of paddock; and I could hear no history or tradition about them which entitled them to be called wild cattle. Those at Chartley Park, on the contrary, closely resemble ours in every particular, in their colour—with some small difference in the colour of their ears—their size, general appearance, and, as well as I could collect, in their habits. This was a very ancient park, belonging formerly to Devereux, Earl of Essex, who built the bridge over the Trent, to communicate with his chace at Cannock and Beaudesert, then belonging to him; and the belief is that these cattle had been there from time immemorial.

With respect to their habits, it is probable that you will learn more from Cole, who has been park-keeper at Chillingham for many years, than from any information that I can give. I can mention, however, some particulars. They have, in the first place, pre-eminently all the characteristics of wild animals, with some peculiarities that are sometimes very curious and amusing. They hide their young, feed in the night, basking or sleeping during the day; they are fierce when pressed, but, generally speaking, very timorous, moving off on the appearance of any one, even at a great distance. Yet this varies very much in different seasons of the year, and according to the manner in which they are approached. In summer I have been for several weeks at a time without getting a sight of them, they, on the slightest appearance of any one, retiring into a wood which serves them as a sanctuary. On the other hand, in winter, when coming down for food into the inner park, and being in constant contact with people, they will let you almost come amongst them, particularly if on horseback. But then they have also a thousand peculiarities. They will be feeding sometimes quietly, when if any one appears suddenly near them, particularly coming down the wind, they will be struck with a sudden panic, and gallop off, running one over the other, and never stop till they get into their sanctuary. It is observable of them, as of red deer, that they have a peculiar faculty of taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground, so that on being disturbed, they may traverse the whole park, and yet you hardly get a sight of them. Their usual mode of retreat is to get up slowly, set off in a walk, then a trot, and seldom begin to gallop till they have put the ground between you and them in the manner that I have described.

In form they are beautifully shaped, short legs, straight back, horns of a very fine texture, thin skin, so that some of the bulls appear of a cream colour, and they have a peculiar cry, more like that of a wild beast than

of ordinary cattle. With all the marks of high breeding, they have also some of its defects; they are bad breeders, and are much subject to the rash, a complaint common to animals bred in and in, which is unquestionably the case with these as long as we have any record of them.

When they come down into the lower part of the park, which they do at stated hours, they move like a regiment of cavalry, in single files, the bulls leading the van, as, in retreat, it is the bulls that bring up the rear.

Lord Ossulston was witness to a curious way in which they took possession, as it were, of some new pasture recently laid open to them. It was in the evening about sunset. They began by lining the front of a small wood, which seemed quite alive with them, when all of a sudden they made a dash forward altogether in a line, and charging close by him across the plain, they then spread out, and after a little time began feeding.

Of their tenacity of life the following is an instance:—

An old bull being to be killed, one of the keepers had proceeded to separate him from the rest of the herd, which were feeding in the outer park. This the bull resenting, and having been frustrated in several attempts to join them by the keeper interposing (the latter doing it incautiously), the bull made a rush at him and got him down; he then tossed him three several times, and afterwards knelt down upon him and broke in several of his ribs. There being no other person present but a boy, the only assistance that could be given him was by letting loose a deer-hound, belonging to Lord Ossulston, which immediately attacked the bull, and, by biting his heels, drew him off the man, and eventually saved his life. The bull, however, never left the keeper, but kept continually watching and returning to him, giving him a toss from time to time. In this state of things, and while the dog, with singular sagacity and courage, was holding the bull at bay, a messenger came up to the castle, when all the gentlemen came out with their rifles and commenced a fire upon the bull, principally by a steady good marksman from behind a fence, at the distance of 25 yards; but it was not till six or seven balls had actually entered the head of the animal (one of them passing in at the eye) that he at last fell. During the whole time he never flinched nor changed his ground, merely shaking his head as he received the several shots.

Many more stories might be told of hair-breadth escapes, accidents of sundry kinds, and an endless variety of peculiar habits observable in these animals, as more or less in all animals existing in a wild state; but I think I have recapitulated nearly all that my memory suggests to me as most deserving of notice, and will only add that if you continue in the intention of preparing a paper, to be read before the approaching scientific assemblage at Newcastle on this subject, you are welcome to append this letter to it as containing all the information which I am able to give.

I have the pleasure, &c., &c.,

TANKERVILLE,

To L. HINDMARSH, ESQ.

To this very interesting and graphic description little need be added, except a few particulars gathered from Mr. Cole, who has been park-keeper upwards of 30 years. At present there are about 80 in the herd, comprising 25 bulls, 40 cows, and 15 steers, of various ages; and no sight can be more beautiful than they were in the month of June last, when we saw them retreating in regular order into their forest sanctuary. Their perfect symmetry, pure white colour, and fine crescent horns, render them, when moving in a body, a very imposing object. The eyes, eye-lashes, and tips of the horns alone are black; the muzzle is brown, the inside of the ears red or brown, and all the rest of the animal white. Even the bulls have no manes, but only a little coarse hair upon the neck; and they fight for supremacy until a few of the most powerful subdue the others, who afterwards submit to the rule of superior physical strength. If, by accident, a bull gets separated from the herd for a day or two, his settled relation seems to be forgotten; for on his rejoining it a fight ensues, and the conflict continues until the previous amicable understanding is re-established. The cows generally commence breeding at three, and continue to breed for a few years. When they calve, they hide their young for a week or ten days, and repair to the place of concealment two or three times a day for the purpose of suckling them. Should any person happen to approach their hiding-place, the calves clap their heads close to the ground, and lie in form like a hare. The cows suckle their calves nine months. The late Mr. Bailey, of Chillingham, relates that he chanced to find a hidden calf, two days old, very lean and weak; but on stroking its head, it got up, pawed two or three times like an old bull, and bellowing loudly, retired a few steps, and then bolted at him with all its force. The attack was repeated; but Mr. Bailey, aware of its intention, moved aside, and it missed him and fell with such force as to prevent its rising. Its cries had, however, alarmed the whole herd, which came to its rescue, and forced him to retreat. This fact affords a strong indication of the wildness of this breed being natural, and not the superinduced result of solitude and seclusion. They bear the winter well; but in severe weather will come into a field to eat hay, although they will not taste turnips. They are seldom allowed to live more than 8 or 9 years, at which period they begin to go back. When slaughtered,

the steers are usually 6 years old, and weigh about 5 cwt. The beef is finely marbled, but in taste scarcely distinguishable from that of the domestic ox when fed on grass. By taking the calves at a very early age, and treating them gently, the present keeper succeeded in domesticating an ox and a cow. They became as tame as domestic animals, and the ox fed as rapidly as a short-horned steer. He lived 18 years, and at his best was computed at 8 cwt., 0 qrs., 14 lbs. The cow only lived 5 or 6 years. She gave little milk, but the quality was rich. She was crossed by a country bull; but her progeny very closely resembled herself, being entirely white, excepting the ears, which were brown, and the legs, which were mottled. In their wild state few die from disease, and in the present keeper's time, only two from calving. Mr. Bailey states that when any one happens to be wounded, or has become weak and feeble through age or sickness, the rest of the herd set upon it and gore it to death. This characteristic is an additional and strong proof of their native wildness.

It is remarkable that during the 33 years Mr. Cole has been keeper, he has perceived no alteration in their size or habits from in-breeding, and that at the present time they are equal in every point to what they were when he first knew them. About half-a-dozen, within that period, have had small brown or blue spots upon the cheeks and necks; but these, with any defective ones, were always destroyed.

Although Chartley appears to be the only place where wild cattle similar to those of Chillingham are now to be found, down to the middle and latter end of last century there were some at Burton Constable in Yorkshire, and at Drumlanrig in Dumfriesshire, which corresponded to them in almost every respect. Those of Burton Constable (which were swept off by a distemper) alone differed from them in having the ears, muzzles, and tips of the tails black, whilst in their habits and native wildness they were exactly similar. Those of Drumlanrig are described in the following extract from a letter addressed by the clergyman of the place to the writer of this paper, under date of the 10th July of the present year. He says:—"In what year the wild cattle came to Drumlanrig I have not been able to ascertain. The breed are described as being all white, with the exception of the ears and muzzle (which were black), and without manes. They went under

the appellation of the wild Caledonian cattle." They were driven away about the year 1780.

Of the high antiquity of the Chillingham breed of wild cattle the facts and reasonings contained in the Earl of Tankerville's letter are sufficient proof. The testimony of the two Moscrop, connected with the contemporaries of the first Moscrop, would almost carry us back a period of 200 years, when their origin seemed to be veiled in the same obscurity as at present exists respecting it. To this must be added the negative proof derivable from the absence of all record of their introduction into the park; for had they been brought there in times in any degree modern, a circumstance so remarkable was almost sure to have been recorded and handed down in a place that has so long been the principal residence of a noble family. On the contrary supposition that they are the native inhabitants of the park, no such record was to be expected; for succeeding generations growing up with this familiar knowledge, were no more likely to register the circumstance than that the sun had risen and set every day during their lives. Their antiquity is unquestionable; and when we connect this fact with their natural wildness and characteristic purity, we can scarcely doubt that they are the genuine remains of the aboriginal cattle of the North of England, or of Scotland. Of the ancient cattle of this district no historic record can be found sufficient to mark their character and peculiarities; but of the Caledonian wild cattle we find a very particular and curious account in Boethius, who was born in 1470, and published his *Historia Scotorum* at Paris in 1526. From the edition of 1574, fol. 6, line 63, we extract the following passage:—

Adjacet Argadiæ ac Lennos in mediterraneis ager Stirlingi et Monteth, inde haud procul ejusdem nominis oppidum Stirlingum cum fortissimo Castello, cui olim nomen fuit Monti doloroso. Hic initia olim fuere Calidoniæ sylvæ, manentibus videlicet veteribus adhuc nominibus Callendar et Caldar. Excurrrens per Monteth et Erneuallem longo tractu ad Atholiam et Loquhabriam usque, gignere solet ea sylva boves candidissimos in formam leonis jubam ferentes, cætera mansuetis simillimos, verum adeo feros indomitosque atque humanum refugientes consortium, ut quas herbas, arboresque, aut frutices humana contrectatas manu senserint plurimos deinceps dies fugiant: capti autem arte quapiam (quod difficillimum est) mox paulo præ mæstitia moriantur. Quam vero sese peti senserint, in obvium quencunque magno impetu virnentes cum prosternunt, non canes, non venabula, nec ferrum ullam metaant.

And after narrating the wonderful deliverance of Robert Bruce from one of these wild bulls by the courage and prowess of a man who was, in grateful commemoration of the circumstance, afterwards named by the king, Turnbull, he adds:—

Cæterum quum tota olim sylva nasci ea solerent; in una tantum nunc ejus parte reperiuntur, quæ Cummerald appellatur, aliis gula humana ad internecionem redactis.

This description is confirmed by Bishop Leslie, in his *De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum*, published at Rome in 1578, 52 years after the work of Boethius. At page 19 of the edition of 1578, he says:—

In Caledonia olim frequens erat sylvestris quidem bos, nunc vero rarior, qui colore candidissimo, jubam densam, ac demissam instar leonis gestat, truculentus, ac ferus ab humano genere abhorrens, ut quæcunque homines vel manibus contrectarint, vel halitu perflaverint, ab iis multos post dies omnino abstinerint Ejus carnes cartilagosæ, sed saporis suavissimi. Erat is olim per illam vastissimam Caledoniæ sylvam frequens, sed humana ingluvie jam assumptus, tribus tantum locis est reliquus, Strivilingi, Cummeraldæ, et Kincarniæ.

These passages are most important, not only for their very minute description of the wild Caledonian cattle, but for the light which they throw upon the cause of their almost total extermination. Even in the time of Boethius they had been reduced by an almost universal slaughter to a small remnant; and it has been stated that upon the dissolution of the monastic establishments of Scotland the few that remained were transferred to Drumlanrig.

On comparing the descriptions of the wild Caledonian cattle given by Boethius and Leslie with the previous account of the Chillingham breed at the present day, we cannot but be struck with their generally close correspondence. Bating a little hyperbole in the style of the old historians, the resemblance is complete in almost every point, excepting that the Chillingham cattle want the lion-like manes ascribed to the Caledonian race. This point alone seems to offer any difficulty in the way of their complete identification; and whether comparative confinement and in-breeding are sufficient to account for this difference in the Chillingham cattle must be matter of opinion. In other animals they are undoubtedly powerful agents of change and modification, and possibly they may, in some measure, have lessened the

ruggedness of this species. Besides, without questioning the general accuracy of Boethius or Leslie, the characteristic style of the passages would seem fairly to lead us to interpret the statement respecting their leonic manes more by the rule of poetic than of exact zoological description. But if we admit (what can scarcely be doubted) that the wild cattle of Drumlanrig were the descendants of the ancient Caledonian breed, this sole obstacle vanishes; for they had no manes, and their general resemblance to the Chillingham race is complete. It is true that in the colour of the ears there is a trifling difference, but this appears to be an occasional variety in the species; for Bewick states that about 40 years ago some of those at Chillingham had black ears, that the keeper destroyed them, and that since that period this variation has not recurred. The identity of the Drumlanrig cattle with those described by Boethius being granted, that of the Chillingham breed can scarcely be denied.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that the same species of wild cattle prevalent in Scotland had extended to the northern districts of England: that in proportion as population and culture advanced, they became here, as in Scotland, the subjects of almost universal slaughter; and that a few of those that escaped had found sanctuary in the great wood of Chillingham (as well as in some other ancient forests), where they escaped the fury of their destroyers. The only other tenable hypothesis is, that after the inclosure of the park at Chillingham, they had been brought from Scotland and located there as a relic of the ancient Caledonian cattle; but the absence of all tradition and record upon the subject, and the circumstance of a similar breed having been found in places far removed from the Borders, render this supposition less probable than the former.

In speculations of this nature, when the data are so scanty, we can scarcely expect to arrive at absolute certainty, but sufficient has, we think, been advanced to justify the hypothesis that these are the genuine remains of the ancient cattle of the country, and too much praise cannot be given to the public spirit of their present noble proprietor for his zealous care to preserve, pure and untainted, this interesting relic of the zoology of former times.

Alnwick, August 18, 1838.

APPENDIX I.

The Earl of Tankerville, writing to Mr. Children, in 1838, that he would send a skin and skull of the wild cattle of Chillingham to the British Museum, communicated the following additional particulars:—

‘I forgot to mention in my letter to Mr. Hindmarsh, a curious circumstance with respect to the continuation of the breed of the wild cattle. Several years since, during the early part of the lifetime of my father, the bulls in the herd had been reduced to three; two of them fought and killed each other, and the third was discovered to be impotent: so that the means of preserving the breed depended on the accident of some of the cows producing a bull calf.’

APPENDIX II.

MR. CHARLES DARWIN TO MR. LUKE HINDMARSH.

Down, Bromley, Kent, S.E., May 3 [1861].

SIR,—I hope you will excuse the liberty which I take in writing to you. Several years ago I was very much interested by your excellent memoir on the wild Chillingham cattle. I am very anxious for information on one point; but whether you still retain interest in the subject, or could spare time to give or obtain this information, I know not.

The point is, the average number of animals which are annually killed. I presume that some account is kept, and it must be known how many have been killed during the last half-dozen or dozen years. When you wrote, the herd was about 80; and I should wish to know how many, during any period in which the slaughtered animals have been recorded, existed.

My object is to ascertain the rate of increase of these cattle relatively to those on the Pampas in South America.

Hoping you will excuse the liberty which I take, and grant me this favour.

I beg leave to remain, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

CHARLES DARWIN.

I saw a translation lately of the greater part of your paper, in a French periodical.

APPENDIX III.

Mr. John Bailey, who was resident agent, or land steward, at Chillingham in the end of the eighteenth century, and joint editor with Mr. George Culley of a *View of the Agriculture of the County of Northumberland*, published in 1797, devotes a couple of pages of this valuable work to the wild cattle in Chillingham Park, belonging to the Earl of Tankerville. He

states the weight of the oxen to be from 35 to 45 stone, and the cows from 25 to 35 stone, at 14 lbs. to the stone. He relates that one occasion he had found:—

‘a hidden calf, two days old, very lean, and very weak; on stroking its head, it got up, pawed two or three times like an old bull, bellowed very loud, retired a few steps, and butted at [my] legs with all its force; it then began to paw again, bellowed, stepped back, and bolted as before: but knowing its intention, and stepping aside, it missed me, fell, and was so weak that it could not rise, though it made several efforts. But it had done enough; the whole herd were alarmed, and coming to its rescue, obliged me to retire; for the dams will allow no person to touch their calves without attacking them with impetuous ferocity. When any one happens to be wounded, or grown weak and feeble through age or sickness, the rest of the herd set upon it and gore it to death.’ P. 124.

These words were probably written about the year 1794, for the account is illustrated by a plate engraved by Neele, from an original drawing by Bailey, dated 1794, showing a bull and two cows with the keeper in the foreground, and Chillingham castle with Ros castle in the distance.

APPENDIX IV.

In the preface to the report of a committee appointed by the Newcastle Farmers' Club to record the Pedigree Stock of the district, the late Mr. C. J. Bates, on the 18th March, 1902 (the day before his lamented death), wrote or completed the following notice of the Chillingham herd.

The Chillingham herd is enclosed in a park of about a thousand acres, and numbers about sixty head. The cattle are of a creamy white, with black hoofs and noses—a fine line of red round the muzzle; the white horns are tipped with black, and the ears with a reddish-brown fringe. The herd is led by a king bull, who has to win and keep his position by hard fighting, and who, when once thoroughly beaten by a younger bull, is banished from the herd. A cow calves in some dense thicket, and the calf, which she returns to nurse two or three times a day, crouches like a hare for a few days before it joins the herd.

The cattle are very timid, and except in the case of a banished bull or newly-calved cow, will run off at the first approach of any one, and even before if they get wind, their sense of smell being particularly acute. As a rule they feed by night, retiring to the higher ground for rest during the day. The average weights of animals killed are—bulls, 580 lbs.; cows, 420 lbs.; steers, 570 lbs.

APPENDIX V.

A bull and cow of the Chillingham cattle were given by Lord Tankerville to the Zoological Gardens of London, in January, 1914, the Society giving a pledge to the donor not to dispose of the animals or any of their progeny. At the time of their removal they were 15 months old. *cf. Times*, Feb. 2, 1914.

ON THE EARLY MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

BY WILLIAM MADDAN.

As the result of the Battle of Carham in 1018, the territory of Lothian fell under the rule of Malcolm II., King of Scots, and the historic River Tweed became the boundary between England and Scotland. The town, or "noble village," of Berwick-upon-Tweed (King Edgar, A.D. 1097) is only heard of after that event, and a castle was soon thereafter erected on the crown of the steep northern bank, to defend the mouth of the river. King David ruled over the southern parts of Scotland, Lothian and Strathclyde, with the title of *Comes*, from 1107 to 1124, and during that period built many religious houses and castles, and encouraged the immigration of prominent Anglo-Normans, such as the Bruces, Morevilles, Fitz-Alans, Maxwells, Somervilles, Lindsays, and others. He also, apparently, erected many villages into burghs holding from himself, and, to defend them, built a royal castle in or near them. The earliest town so founded seems to have been Berwick-upon-Tweed, as in the Charter by which Earl David founded the Benedictine Abbey of Selkirk, *circa* 1113 to 1119, he granted to the monks

*in Berwyc unam carrucatam et unam maysuram sub ecclesia usque in Twoda et dimidium unius piscaturæ et septimam partem molendini et quadraginta solidos de censu de burgo per unamquemque annum.*¹

Here we have a very early reference to the burgh, and this is more than confirmed when, in 1140, having become King of Scots

¹ In the same charter, immediately after the grant from the customs of Berwick, there are grants in "burgo de Rokesburg." Of the famous Burgh and Castle of Roxburgh nothing now remains except a few picturesque ruins on the prominent green mound between the Tweed and the Teviot, the two rivers coming closer and closer until they join, half-a-mile further down near Kelso. Berwick and Roxburgh seem, therefore, the first of David's burghs, and they were the earliest and first-ranked members of the Court of the Four Burghs.

he succeeded Alexander I., his brother, in 1124) David appointed Maynard the Fleming, who had been Provost of Berwick, to be Provost of the new burgh of St. Andrews.² Berwick appears thus, if not the capital (the modern idea of capital was then unknown), at least the exemplar and model burgh of Scotland. King David established the Court of the Four Burghs, which decided questions involving the usages of burghs and rights, &c., of burgesses, and probably assessed the taxes levied on the burghs for the Crown. We find further, that the English chronicler, William of Newburgh, in the 12th century refers to Berwick as a noble town belonging to the King of Scots. In the "Orkneyinga Saga" we have another very interesting early reference to the wealth and importance of Berwick, viz. :—

There was a man named Knut, "the wealthy," who was a merchant, and always resided in Beruvik. Swein and Erland seized a large and fine vessel belonging to Knut. On board was a valuable cargo and Knut's wife. Then they sailed south to Blyholmar (probably the Farne Islands). Knut was at Beruvik when he heard of the plunder. He induced the Beruvik men, for 100 marks of silver, to try to recover the goods. Of those who went in pursuit *most were merchants*. They went in 14 ships to search for them.

Surely a very graphic glimpse into the far past, and striking proof of the wealth and energy of the good Border town.

In all early references Berwick appears to have been the chief member of the ancient Burghal Court—*curia quattuor burgorum*. The Statutæ Gildæ were codified in Berwick in 1238, and seem identical with the laws of Newcastle made in the reign of Henry II., but probably as old as Henry I. (1100-1135). This, again, confirms the contention for the antiquity of the burgh. The only Scottish burgh founded by David I., out of fourteen in all, which gives the year, or probable year, of its charter is St. Andrews, A.D. 1140, and Berwick was a fully constituted municipality long before that date, as has already been stated. As Berwick was sacked and burned over and over again—notably by King John (1216) and Edward I. (1296)—all its early charters and papers were destroyed, and it is only possible to prove facts from other sources. It may be added, further, that in a treaty

² cf. "The Douglas Book," by Sir W. Fraser, vol. i., p. 7, quoting from the Register of St. Andrews.

with the French in 1295, in the short and troubled reign of John Baliol, Berwick, as the principal Scots burgh, appended its seal first of all the burghs of Scotland.

The rise and early commercial prosperity of Berwick was no doubt due to a settlement of Flemings, as there must have been Flemings before Maynard was sent to St. Andrews in 1140. This points to the progressive David I., who had established Flemish craftsmen there, and made it one of the Four Burghs, as has already been stated. Robert de Bernham, Provost, and all future provosts of Berwick were commanded by Alexander II. in 1238, to assist foreign merchants coming to buy wool, &c., at Coldingham Priory. The monks of Newbattle had a property at Berwick which yielded 46s. 8d.: they had also a grant upon "the Nes beside the great house of Melros." The monks of Kelso had a road for wagons to Berwick, with a special resting-place on the "bourn bra" on the lands of Simprin. All this points to the early rise of Berwick being due to the need of these great religious houses of an outlet for their wool and skins at the haven at the mouth of the Tweed. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that a colony of these foreign traders from Flanders settled at an early date. Flemington was a place-name *circa* 1300 when William de Ridall, lord of Flemington, near Ayton, acted as a witness. Further, Radulphus, the Prior of Coldingham, granted to his beloved friend, W. de Bondington, Chancellor of Scotland, donation of the marriage of the heir of Galfrid de Rydel, of Flemington. Again, William Ridel, lord of Flemington, confirms a bovate of land in Flemington to William Stobbe, burgess of Berwick, 20th May, 1307. There is also a place called Redhall, near Flemington, which strongly confirms this point. In the sack of Berwick by Edward I., 31st March, 1296, thirty Flemings defended themselves in their famous Red Hall, and heroically perished in the flames, rather than surrender. The Red Hall, no doubt, was a strongly fortified factory, with palisade and trench. It was no tower stone-built, but probably a substantial wooden erection, with two or three inner courts for dealing with wool and hides, the staple of Flanders, and apparently it was smeared or painted red, after the custom of the Low Countries, and would therefore be distinctively described as the Red-hall, *par excellence*. In proof of this contention, it may be mentioned that, in 1291, a colony of

Flemings settled in what is now called the parish of Kirkpatrick-fleming, Dumfries-shire, where, also, on the romantic banks of Kirtle-water is Redhall to this day. After the slaughter of the 30 Flandrenses in Berwick in 1296, no further Flemings, as a distinct colony, are found there, and no doubt they also disappeared from Flemington and its Redhall, as Edward's dealings with the Scottish Marches, for years to come, were not conducive to foreign commerce. Indeed, the commercial supremacy of Berwick, and the wool and skin dealings of Coldingham Priory and other monasteries, were ruined forever.

Now, as to the unique and peculiar status of the town, since it finally passed into English hands on August 25th, 1482. In 1562 the question arose if a Royal Proclamation should be made in Berwick, "which is of the realm, but not in it." Notwithstanding that, about 1529, Henry VIII. commanded two burgesses to attend Parliament from Berwick and Calais, two outlying towns held by conquest. The English Kings, from Edward I., granted various charters, all of which admit the antiquity of the burgh as a Scots town, and confirm and grant special privileges—viz., the Mayor (in 1302, Edward I.) was to be presented after his election, to the King or to the Chancellor to swear fealty, &c. The Mayor and Bailiffs had power of pit and gallows, and by the Great Charter of James I., April 30th, 1604, Court of Pleas, Mayor to be King's Escheator, gaol delivery and gallows, Grant of Oyer and Terminer, &c., were confirmed. The four Bailiffs, along with the Mayor, discharged the office of Sheriff till 1835, when the town was, by 5 and 6 William IV., c. 276, constituted a county of a burgh, with power to elect a Sheriff in the usual way. In all special proclamations of the Crown the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed is still honourably and specially mentioned, as when the Bishop of Wakefield's hymn was ordered to be "used in all churches in England and Wales and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed on Sunday, 20th June, 1897."

Much could be added in dealing with the rough Border story of the ancient town at the mouth of the Tweed, but these stray notes are only intended to indicate the very ancient, peculiar, and unique status of the Scots Royal Burgh, so that whether it is classed as a Scots or an English burgh, it is one

of the most ancient municipalities in either kingdom—certainly, so far as can be ascertained, the oldest, or amongst the oldest, in Scotland.

POSTSCRIPT :

After this paper was in the hands of the editor, the following illustration of the town's curious and unique position appeared in a public print:—Archdeacon Cunningham, the Deputy-Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, mentioned in one of his lectures on "The Structure of Society among the English and Scots," that it was not generally known that for years a state of war had existed between Berwick-upon-Tweed and Russia. For a long time it was much disputed as to whether Berwick-upon-Tweed was Scottish or English, and in documents it was therefore enumerated by itself. When the Crimean War broke out, it was declared that England, Scotland and Berwick-upon-Tweed were at war with Russia. Peace was declared with England and Scotland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed was left to maintain the struggle by itself!

Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire—Year 1913.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Locality and Authority.	Hirsel. (Mr McAndrew.)	St. Abb's. (Bd. of N. Lights.)	Northfield. (Mr Morrison.)	Lochton. (Mr Aitchison.)	West Foulden. (Mr Craw.)	Manderston. (Mr Marshall.)	Cowdenknowes. (Mr Robertson.)	Marchmont. (Mr Wood.)	Duns Castle. (Mr Smith.)
Height above sea-level.	94'	200'	150'	150'	250'	356'	360'	500'	500
January	1·89	2·45	1·84	1·58	2·05	2·92	3·57	3·11	2·71
February	0·86	0·90	0·60	0·64	0·80	1·03	1·03	1·13	0·92
March	2·32	2·10	2·73	2·71	2·99	2·83	3·68	3·34	3·14
April	2·19	2·16	2·34	2·29	2·55	2·82	3·23	2·55	2·99
May	1·89	2·33	2·67	1·66	2·97	3·17	2·97	2·48	2·53
June	2·11	1·07	1·19	2·25	1·43	1·80	1·89	2·80	2·75
July	0·76	0·83	0·65	0·86	0·81	0·76	0·44	0·79	0·74
August	1·57	1·37	1·26	1·44	1·27	1·71	1·26	1·56	1·55
September	1·63	1·69	1·67	1·74	1·48	1·85	1·73	1·82	1·73
October	1·53	0·87	0·89	1·72	1·28	1·12	2·58	2·09	1·73
November	1·60	1·52	1·50	1·45	1·50	1·75	2·47	1·95	1·80
December	1·50	1·98	2·06	2·05	1·64	1·73	2·64	2·45	1·52
Total	19·94	19·27	19·40	20·39	20·77	23·49	27·49	26·07	24·11

Account of Temperature at West Foulden—in the Year 1913.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

			Max.	Min.
January	...	...	51°	20°
February	...	...	52°	25°
March	...	...	55°	25°
April	...	...	62°	29°
May	...	...	67°	33°
June	...	...	74°	39°
July	...	...	75°	41°
August	...	...	84°	42°
September	...	...	68°	39°
October	...	...	67°	28°
November	...	...	59°	28°
December	...	...	52°	17°

For Year: Max. 84° Min. 17°

Financial Statement for the Year ending 9th October, 1913.

1912. Oct. 10. BALANCE IN HAND.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On Deposit Account with Commercial						
Bank of Scotland	283	18	8			
„ Current Account with Commercial						
Bank of Scotland	30	1	0			
	<hr/>			313	19	8

1913. INCOME.

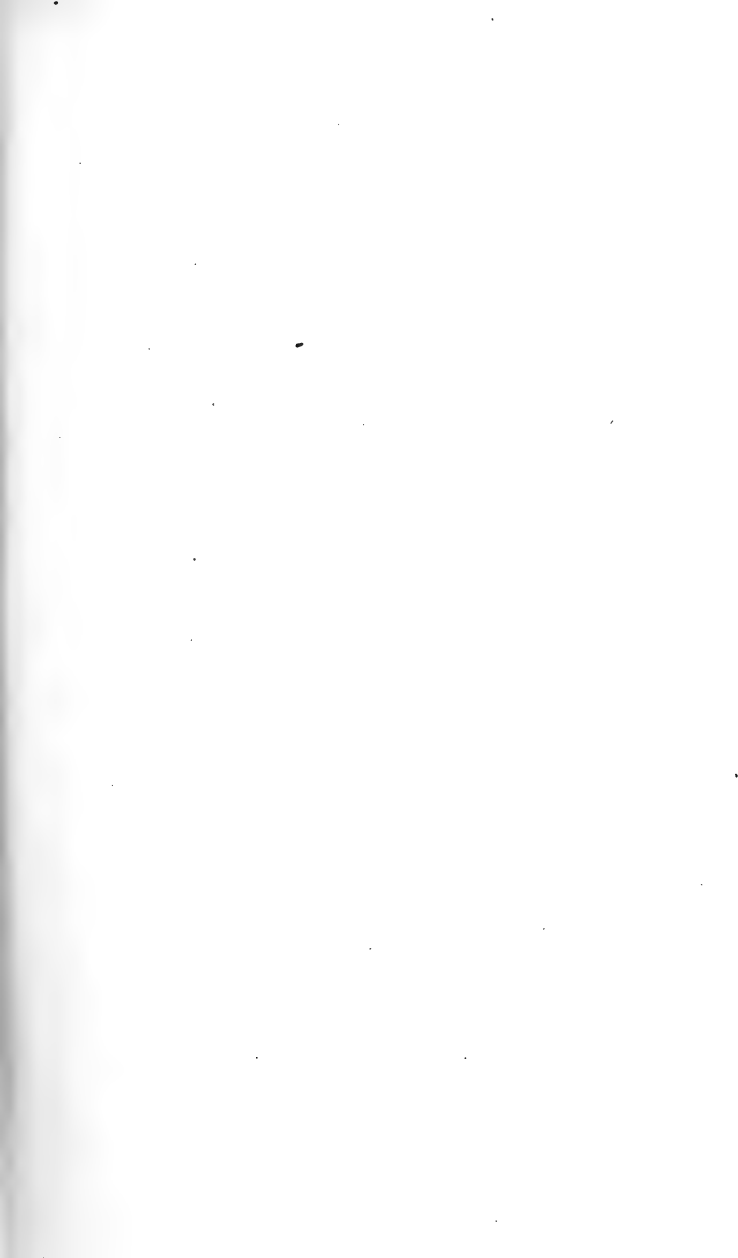
Arrears of Subscriptions paid	7	17	6			
251 Subscriptions for 1912...	95	3	6			
5 Entrance Fees	2	10	0			
	<hr/>			105	11	0
Interest on Deposit Account	9	4	0			
Proceedings sold	2	3	7			
Incidentals	1	12	0			
	<hr/>				118	10 7
				<hr/>		
				£432 10 3		
				<hr/>		

1913. EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings, Vol. xxi. ...	52	10	0			
General Printing and Stationery, 1913	6	14	0			
Postages, Circulars, &c.	14	8	10			
Hislop and Day, Engravers	1	16	2			
Secretary's Expenses	9	0	0			
Treasurer's Expenses	2	6	4			
Clerical Assistant's Salary	5	0	0			
Berwick Museum, 1 Year's Rent of Room	3	10	0			
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co.'s Account	3	5	7			
	<hr/>				98	10 11

Oct 9. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD.

Cash on Deposit Account with Com-						
mercial Bank of Scotland ...	293	1	11			
Cash on Current Account with Com-						
mercial Bank of Scotland ...	40	17	5			
	<hr/>			333	19	4
				<hr/>		
				£432 10 3		
				<hr/>		





HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

CONTENTS OF VOL. XXII—PART III.

1914.

1. Annual Address by the President, HOWARD PEASE, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., delivered 8th October, 1914	159
2. Reports of Meetings for the year 1914. By the REV. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D.:—	
(1) TWIZEL AND HETON; 4th June (Plate to face 177)	175
(2) PEASE DEAN, COCKBURNSPATH; 24th June ...	179
(3) ELSDON; 29th July	182
(4) ANNUAL MEETING at Berwick; 8th October ...	188
3. Letter from Berwick; September 18th, 1773	190
4. Old Epitaphs in Mindrum Graveyard. By REV. M. CULLEY	191
5. The Township of Holborn. By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A. ...	197
6. Elsdon Lairds. By J. C. HODGSON... ..	199
7. List of Less Common Plants in the Area of the Club. By ADAM ANDERSON	227
8. Ayton: Mediæval Church Bell Inscription. By REV. J. F. LEISHMAN, M.A. (Plate)	272
9. The House of Barnewall, Trimlestown. By REV. J. F. LEISHMAN (Plate)	273
10. Will of Amor Oxley, Vicar of Kirknewton. Communicated by J. C. HODGSON	279
11. Will of Andrew Edmeston of Berwick	280
12. Selby Monumental Inscription at Cornhill	281
13. Account of the Excavation of Two Cairns of the Bronze Age at Foulden Hagg. By J. H. CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT. (Plate) ...	282

14.	Home of Wedderburn. By WILLIAM MADDAN	...	...	295
15.	Memorial to James Melvill, the Scots Reformer. Communicated by REV. J. F. LEISHMAN (Plate)	...	...	301
16.	The Dismemberment of the Tankerville Estates. By J. C. HODGSON	...	...	303
17.	Will of Samuel Kettilby of Berwick. Communicated by J. C. HODGSON	...	...	313
18.	The Tower and Township of Coldmartin. By J. C. HODGSON	...	...	314
19.	Enclosure of Common Fields and Division of Commons. By J. C. HODGSON	...	...	322
20.	Fowberry and its Ancient Owners. By J. C. HODGSON	...	...	325
21.	Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire in the Year 1914. By J. H. CRAW	...	...	331
22.	Temperature at West Foulden in the Year 1914. By J. H. CRAW	...	...	332
23.	Financial Statement for the Year ending 8th October, 1914	...	...	333

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at Berwick, 8th October, 1914. By HOWARD PEASE, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., Otterburn Tower, Northumberland.

SYNOPSIS OF THE HISTORY OF ONE'S OWN COUNTRYSIDE.

Let us suppose that the mists of the Pleistocene epoch have cleared away and that we can catch a glimpse of neolithic man "tooling" with the stone hammers and celts that are still occasionally found in Redewater.

At this era the ancient Britons would be living like the earliest Apostles, "taking no thought for the morrow," careless of how they might be clothed and heedless of the quality of their food provided that the quantity were sufficient.

Their rounded camps crown various heights above Otterburn, which one may suppose were chiefly for refuge and retreat, for there are no signs of water—no springs or wells or dewponds anywhere near.

The years pass and the period of invasion draws on when the Iberians might make their first appearance in the land, to be succeeded by the Celts, the Gael or Goidel, with weapons of iron, and finally by the Roman Legions whose *tuba* and *buccina* must have caused dismay to the ears of the undisciplined hordes of Britons.

"En tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit,"

as Ennius sings.

We may suppose that it was Agricola, the Commander of the XX Legion—whose cognizance was the wild boar—Agricola, who was later the governor of Britain, who first invaded Redewater and built there the camps of *Habitancum*, where the Vangiones from the Rhine and Rhaeti *gaesati*

from the Rhaetian Alps kept guard, and of Rochester, which the Varduli from the North of Spain inhabited, on his way North to Caledonia, where he was to set up his line of forts or *Praetentura* between Forth and Clyde and fight his great battle against Galgacus beside Mons Graupius.

These Rhaeti *gaesati*, I might here mention, are commemorated in an inscription from *Habitancum* in the Newcastle Museum at the Black Gate, the last line of which runs:

"Cohors I Vangionum item Rhaeti *gaesati*, et exploratores posuerunt."—(See appendix Vol. X, 1884, Ber. Nat. Club, last four pages.)

These same Spearmen are recorded on a stone built in as a lintel in the north-west turret-stair of Jedburgh Abbey, the inscription on which Dr. Bruce interpreted (see above appendix) thus: "To Jupiter, the best and greatest, the Vexillation of Rhaetian Spearmen, under the command of Julius Severinus, the tribune, dedicate this altar."

There are many altars and inscriptions that have been recovered from *Habitancum* and Rochester now either in the Museum in Newcastle or in the Duke's collection in Alnwick Castle, but inscribed stones and sundry broken fragments remain scattered here and there to testify to the Roman occupation.

Built into the wall beside the the stable of Elsdon Tower, where the Rectors have lived for centuries, is a fragment with an inscription which Dr. Bruce thus interpreted. The lettering seems to be as here set down.

Cohors prima Vangionum et numerus exploratorum a solo restituerunt.

In the Church itself is a Roman tombstone from Rochester, as those of you who attended the Elsdon and Otterburn Meeting in July will remember, recording the devotion of Julia Lucilla to her very meritorius husband, who was an Inspector under the Surveyor of the Flaminian way and a pensioner under the Surveyor of the public works."

From the motehills opposite came an altar dedicated to an

unknown God—Deo Matuno—mentioned by Hodgson, p. 98, Vol. I, Part 2, and seen by Gordon (p. 94 *Itinerarium Septentrionale*) in the library at Durham.

There is small portable Roman altar in Otterburn Church, and Mr. Stephens, the vicar of Horsley, has a Roman tombstone in the porch, so that there are many traces of the Roman occupation, which otherwise had passed as a dream along the length of our valley.

Then after the departure of the legions, early in the fifth century, wave upon wave of Angles, and of Saxons, came pouring into Britain, varied by the onset of the Danes. With them came in that form of order and self-government of which the "motehills" in the north and the "Witan" trees in the south are memorials. As Hodgson writes, "on the Motehills at Harbottle or Elsdon, at Wark or Haltwhistle, the men of the Rede and Tyne were accustomed to have their disputes settled, and themselves to sit as jury-men: here claimed the tenures of their lands, the customs of their manors, the power of their Courts as natural and indefeasible rights, which could not be forfeited or alienated by their Lord." These warriors, once settled in the land, built up their society on a feudal basis which still persists into the present day and concerning which one heard much abuse at the time of the election of 1909.

Then came the Normans, most business-like of men, and with their organizing genius, assessed and parcelled out the land, though Northumberland and Durham are not included in their great Domesday book, either because they were regarded as too barren and desolate or else were left as a "limes" by the Conqueror against "the old enemy"—the Scots. Cumberland and Westmoreland again being then part of Scotland practically were not included either. But though Northumberland was not assessed it was largely divided up amongst the Conqueror's followers and Tynedale and Redesdale were given to "Robert with the Beard," otherwise Robert de Unfranvill, Knight, lord of Toures and

Vian. He, "being a kinsman to that King, obtained from him a grant of the Lordship, valley and forest of Riddesdale in Com. North with all the castles, mannors, lands, woods, pastures, pools and royal franchises, which were formerly possessed by Mildred, the son of of Akman, late Lord of Riddesdale, and which came to that King upon his conquest of England: to hold by the services of defending that part of the country for ever from wolves and enemies, with the sword which King William had by his side when he entered Northumberland." (See Dugdale, Grant to the Umfreville, quoted by Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part II., Vol. 1, p. 5).

These Norman Umfrevilles were famous warriors and administrators for long years in the land, Gilbert de Umfreville, one of the most renowned of the family, being styled "the Guardian and Chief Flower of the North," who married in 1226 the Countess of Angus and brought the Earldom of Angus into his family for at least two generations. Another, Sir Robert Umfreville, who is said to have possessed the Manor of Otterburn, was Warden of the Middle March and so successful a forager into Scotland that the country people styled him "Robin Mendmarket." He was also an Admiral and a Knight of the Garter, and when he died he was buried beside the altar of St. Mary Magdalen in Newminster Abbey in 1436.

At Elsdon I have always thought one could see the procession of the ages from perhaps 3,000 B.C. to the year of grace 1914 better than anywhere else in Britain as one stands upon the Motehills—once the refuge of the Briton, then the temporary camp of the Romans, then the Law Place of the Anglo-Saxon: below lies the Castle of the Norman Baron with the cross crosslets of the Umfreville blazoned on its western front, there the Church with its School, a little further the stone to which the bull-ring was attached, and near by the cock-pit, and further on the pound—all these within a circuit of some four hundred yards.

The tower, or castle as it used to be called, seems to have always been the home of the Rector and this helps to show how ancient a pedigree the alliance of the Parson and the Squire possessed, and just as the Baron got his quit rents so the Priest got his tithe. I saw the other day by the kindness of the Rev. A. C. Illingworth the Terrier of Corsenside, which sets forth the times of the paying of the tithes in kind as follows—right up to 1836—tithe only having been commuted in that year:—

Tithe of lambs and wool was payable at Midsummer (old style), calves at All Saints, geese at Michaelmas (old style), and pigs when weaned. The wool of sheep wintered in the parish was due to the Vicar and three-pence had to be paid for "Book" and one penny for "Reek."

After the Plantagenets, and with the accession of Edward 1st—the "Malleus Scotorum"—"the hammer of the Scots," as he is called on his tombstone in Westminster Abbey, began the centuries-long feud between England and Scotland, which, as Berwick knows well, ended only in 1603 with the accession of James VI. and I.

The days of the Raid and the Foray then ensue and the nights of the bale and beacon fire when the "Hunter's moon" had renewed her horns—Reparabit Cornua Phœbe, and the Border Chief rode out to dower his daughter with the spoils of a Michaelmas moon.

Watch and ward extended all along the Border then: by day the heights were to be watched and at night the various fords—their names and those of the settlers and searchers are still to be found upon the map or borne by the owners and lessees of the moorland farms.

Let me quote from the "Leges Marchiarum" or Border Laws of Bishop Nicholson (1705 Lon.) where, on pages 263-7 is set down the "Day Watch of Ryddisdaill, receiving it from Tyndaill at the Routre cragge, and beginning at Dedwood Cragge," and again, "the night watch of Ryddis-

daill receives the night watch of Tyndaill at the Nooke Mylne, and goes Northward to the watch of Cookdaill, and joins with them at the Sandyford beside Barrow."

The name of Otterburn recalls the great Border fight between Percy and Douglas—a battle between the Wardens it might be styled, for Douglas was son of a Scots Warden and Percy was associated with his father, Northumberland, in the English Wardenries of East and West March. It was this same jealousy of English and Scots Wardens that led to the famous "Raid of the Reidswire"—the battle that took place on the top of the road going into Scotland on a "day of Truce" that was meant to do justice between the two nations. The fight was due to Sir John Forster—the English Warden—assuming airs of superiority over Carmichael, who was only a Deputy Warden.

"He raise, and raxed him where he stood
And bade him match him with his marrows;
Then Tindaill heard them reason rude,
And they loot off a flight of arrows."

Border Minstrelsy.

If anyone wants further information about this or other Warden matters I beg leave to refer them to a book of mine published last year, entitled "The Lord Wardens of the Marches of England and Scotland." (Constable, London.)

I have now brought you to the pass over Carter Fell and up to one of the most romantic views in Europe and here will conclude the first Part of my paper, for the Raid of the Reidswire took place in 1575 and after 1603 the history of the valley is comparatively uneventful.

"Othello's occupation was now gone"—The Borders became King James' "Middle Shires"; the mosstrooper like Sir John Falstaff had "to purge and live cleanly," and was under the indignity of being hung for any future 1/- worth of theft.

One word more in conclusion to say that, as we are, in imagination, upon the Jedburgh-Newcastle road, it might

be of interest to add that I believe one hundred years ago or a little less the turnpike contractor on Carter Bar paid £300 a year for his post, which shows considerable traffic; animals paid also, I believe, and the Chevy Chace coach which I believe some old folk still remember, left Carter Foot at Whitelee, I am told, at one p.m., and went by Elsdon—the Gibbet Hill—where some members of our Club were rather roughly driven, I am afraid, at the Elsdon Meeting last July—Cambo and the Highlander Inn, and accomplished the distance, some 46 miles, by seven a.m., viz., in six hours. When the Ottercops-Belsay road was made about 1830 I believe it was called the “New Line,” and no doubt “Chevy Chace” was the “Flying Scotchman” of those days.

“THE ROMANCE OF ONE’S OWN COUNTRYSIDE.”

In the first part of my paper I tried to give you facts in connection with one’s countryside, but now in this second portion I present to you the more romantic issues, where imagination must come to the aid of the historian much in the same way as the early Italian painters came to the aid of the Church. Old maps are most useful in stimulating the imagination, and I was delighted the other day to see in an ancient estate plan of the Squire of Harbottle a plot marked “Hangsman’s Acre,” for this probably represents the payment of a wage to the hangman by the Lord of the Manor and may take one back in imagination to early Anglo-Saxon times. Exactly what an acre might be worth then I do not know, but I might mention perhaps that I had last year to pay £10 when High Sherfff to the executioner of the Bedlington murderer as a fee apart from expenses. I saw the tithe map of Corsenside Vicarage the other day and again, a field rejoicing in the name of the “Bread and Butter” field caught one’s attention. As the Vicar suggested, it was probably a field originally left or allotted to charity after the fashion of the “bread dole” or other charitable testamentary disposition.

"Jointure field" is another, and Percy Moss, though I knew the place very well out hunting, was a new name to me. Finally, the drove roads, which were at one time in moorland districts, practically the only roads at all, are shown on these old maps and are frequently found to possess very quaint names. Thus, without leaving one's library one can travel back into the past as though one had the magic carpet of *time* which someone has preferred to the magic carpet of *space*.

C'est tout le monde pour moi, said to me once years ago the Pasteur of a tiny Protestant community high up in the Basses Pyrenees, as he pointed out to me the great peaks—the "Aiguilles" and "Dents"—of the mountains of his valley, snow-covered, glistening in the sun. One might have thought it very dull for him, living there beside his little "Temple" with only a small congregation to minister to—descendants of a tiny colony of Protestants settled there in the time of Jeanne D'Albret, mother of Henri Quatre, with a salary of, at most, I imagine, £75 per annum. He had the greatest admiration for Jeanne D'Albret, of which I thought Madame just a little jealous. But no, he did not find his life at all dull. He had an excellent wife, of Scots extraction, four or five sons and a daughter to educate: he had written a history of the district and was something of a student, giving lessons in French to English boys or stray Englishmen, who might avail themselves of his instructions. He loved his valley profoundly, noting the varying changes on the mountains as the snow storms swept upon them in the winter or the triumphant sun flooded them with warmth in the summer.

I take my Pasteur as a type then whom all may imitate in love of their own valley or particular countryside, born of knowledge and long intimacy. A former President of our Club in his Annual Address, viz., Mr. J. C. Hodgson, set forth an ideal method of dealing with local records and the true study of localities, etc., with a view to possible incorporation

into a County History. One would, however, have to devote one's life to the work and show the same devotion to investigation and research that Mr. Hodgson has himself exhibited in his volumes contributed to the new County History of Northumberland. But this capacity and the love of research cannot be attained by everyone. My suggestions are much more modest; in fact, so modest that every single individual can in some degree carry out for himself or herself my hints.

I want to suggest then that each one should search out the romance of his own countryside and build up for himself as he walks or motors about, pictures and scenes of the past, so that he may have a cinematograph of the centuries or a plan or survey of the evolution of his own countryside. I can only show what I mean by attempting to do for my own valley what I am recommending to others. In the first place you must get to know your countryside by actual contact with it; walking, cycling, riding, fishing or shooting are all helps to this end and it is quite extraordinary how much there is to find out by persistent investigation. Now in this connection I may mention, perhaps, that I am Chief Guide of the Northumbrian Corps of Guides in the absence at the front of Colonel Bates, D.S.O., and organized the ride across country from Kieldercastle to Warkworth of the Guides, which occupied four hours twenty-seven minutes for some fifty miles traversed. An account was given of this ride in "Country Life" of April 4th, 1914, and "The Spectator" of April 11th, 1914, if anyone cares for further detail. I mention this because being a Guide one ought to know one's own countryside, yet how easy it is to overlook or not to observe things properly. I give you an example. I knew vaguely that Lord Derwentwater's Rendezvous for his Northumbrian confederates in the "Rising of the Fifteen" was high up on the fell by Waterfalls above Ridsdale on the left hand of Watling Street as you go southwards, but I was not sure which particular farm or cottage in that

"outbye" spot went by his name. Well, Lady Parsons of Ray—soon to be a member, I hope, of our Club—suggested to me the other day that next year being the 200th anniversary of the famous Northumbrian Jacobite Rising some memorial should be put up at Waterfalls. She also mentioned that on the ridge there a Roman milestone was still visible. Last month, therefore, on the way back from the excavations at Corstopitum I stopped to see the exact site of the Jacobite Rendezvous and the Roman milestone. The farmer there very kindly took us up to the milestone, standing some five foot high on the top of the windy Knowe, whence one overlooks the great vale of the Tyne to the south, the recesses of the river North Tyne to the north-west, the great reef of the Wannies' Crags where the Wansbeck rises on the north, and afar to the west, on a clear day, Skiddaw. I had often seen the stone from the road some two hundred and fifty yards away, but had simply believed it to be a rubbing stone for cattle. On investigation, however, it seemed to be an undoubted Roman milestone, though one could see no trace of any distances marked on it—those "millia passuum" one remembers seeing graven on the great milestone beside the steps of the Capitol on the right-hand side as one goes upwards towards it. The shape, the age, the moulding at the base all seem to prove its genuineness. Nor was this all, for the farmer, his brother, and his mother having been there over twenty years had taken much interest in the history of the place, and his mother—a lady of over 80, with a fine, strong, capable face such as Holbein or Rembrandt would have loved to paint—talked to us of Lord Derwentwater and the meeting there of the Jacobites as though she had been an eye-witness of the scene. Finally, and I give you this as an instance of Northumbrian autarkeia—the ancient self-sufficiency of our race—the farmer informed us that his mare, partly used for carting, partly for an occasional day's hunting, had been commandeered by the War Office. "*I knew*," says he, "*that as soon as they took my mare the Germans was beat.*"

Again, to give another instance or two of what I mean, I called on the Vicar of Woodburn, the Rev. A. C. Illingworth—soon to become a member of our Club—who had kindly offered to show me a Roman altar built into the stable of the house at East Woodburn, called now East Woodburn Town Foot, but formerly Hallyards—once the manor house of the ancient family of De Lisle—a testimony, incidentally, to this being found in the use of the word park in the immediate neighbourhood, as Low Woodburn Park, etc., Park Head, etc. This altar, with the sacrificial axe and flaying knife clearly depicted upon it, appears to have been found at Habitancum and may have been sculptured by one of the Vangiones there quartered. It seems to have been subsequently built in as one of the jambs of the doorway in what was at one time an old Pele.

Some of you may have seen above Woodburn Station the big Roman stone engraved with the figure of Rob o' Risingham, as he is usually now called. The stone was broken in two by an irate farmer who was annoyed by the constant succession of visitors. The lower half of it now stands beside the plantation as you approach Parkhead farmhouse which lies to the right of Watling Street, above Woodburn Station. Sir Walter Scott would have seen Robin when he stayed at Otterburn Tower in 1812—he alludes to his being broken in two in the Dedicatory Epistle to *Ivanhoe*, and to the tale of the two brothers, one of whom treacherously destroyed the other, in "Rokeby."

"Ask how he died, that hunter bold,
That tameless monarch of the wold,
And age and infancy will tell,
By brother's treachery he fell."

You will probably know this already, but what I did not know and only found out recently was that the great outline of Big Wanny's Crag against the sky as seen from the westward anywhere near Ray bore a very remarkable resemblance to the profile of a man—enlarged, of course, considerably.

As one looks upon it one is reminded of the grim visage of Rembrandt's "Warrior" or that conquering Condottiere Colleoni in Venice, and this stern profile of nature's chisel is styled locally, so the former keeper of Sir Charles Parsons at Ray told me, "Rob o' Risingham." I think I remember the keeper's old father's words:—"He was much thowt on, and when he died they made an image of him, on a stone which was set up as a memorial of him." This refers, of course, not to the Crag, but the ancient Roman sculpture. Seemingly he was the "Superman" of those early days, for my informant told me he had been a man who "feared nobody but whom a' body feared," but there was no hint of any treachery that caused his death. Thus Robin—probably a mighty hunter before the Lord in Saxon times—seems to have lent his name to that other hunter, one of the Vangiones from Habitancum Camp, his predecessor of some hundreds of years.

Thus as one waits on one's horse below the great Wanny when the Border hounds have run a fox to ground one may see the stern profile of the stark Titan above one and conceive a high respect for famous Robin of Redesdale, or Rob of Risingham as others call him, who flourished of old in Redewater. The other day the Vicar of Woodburn took me up the Lisle burn above East Woodburn to show me a sculptured stone built into a wall of Linn Head Farm—evidently an old Pele—which, though on a much smaller scale, resembled the figure and attitude of Robin and seems also to be Roman, though the head has been replaced recently in cement.

Again, to take another instance from higher up the valley, viz., from Troughend Hall that stands about a mile west from Otterburn, where Percy Reed lived, who was Keeper of Redewater in the XVI Century sometime.

Well, I thought I knew all about Percy Reed and his "taking off" high up in Bateing Hope on the spur of Carter Fell by the Croziers and the "treacherous Halls," but I learned the other day from a former Curate of Otterburn

that his hound is still heard to bay at night—on the anniversary presumably of his death—round about the ancient tower of Troughend. You will remember the concluding lines of the well-known ballad:—

“A farewell to my followers a’,
And a’ my neighbours good at need,
Bid them think how the treacherous Ha’s,
Betrayed the life of Parcy Reed.
The Laird o’ Clennell bears my bow,
The Laird o’ Brandon bears my brand.
Where ’er they ride i’ the Border side,
They ’ll mind the fate o’ the Laird Troughend.”

Northumbrian Minstrelry.

Questioning one of the Hall’s about this once I was told it was a “very much made up affair,” having been “dressed up a canny bit.” As we have now come to Otterburn in our progress up the valley I must just say this in allusion to the famous battle, that there is nothing new to be said about it, and that Froissart and Sir Walter Scott’s Border Minstrelry and Robert White’s History of the Battle of Otterburn (published by Charnley, Newcastle, 1857) are the authorities to consult on this subject. Mention, perhaps, should also be made of Mr. Justice Hall of Otterburn, or “Mad Jack Hall,” as he was popularly styled, for being a Jacobite he is a romantic figure. As a matter of fact I believe he was a typical Northumbrian Squire and so full of Northumbrian self sufficiency and swagger in prison that the authorities had scarce any choice but to put him to death. Again, higher up the valley of the Rede, nearly opposite to Byrness where the Master of the Border Hounds lives, are five standing stones—or rather were, for only three are still standing—which are called, and always have been, it is said, “*The Five Danish Kings*.”

Now if these stones had been situated on the North side of the Border I have no doubt that Sir Walter Scott would have written a tale about them and Leyden sung a ballad

concerning their fate, but the Northumbrian is careless of tradition, and, like "Harry Hotspur," prefers action to poetry.

"I had rather be a kitten and cry mew
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers ;
I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd
Or a dry wheel grate on the axle tree ;
And that would set my teeth nothing on edge
Nothing so much as mincing poetry."

Henry IV., 1st Part.

This being so one must follow Sir Walter Scott's advice, and where there is no tale or tradition one must invent one. Well, one knows of the Danes and of their raids upon the coast and it seems most probable that a patrol of Danes might have penetrated even into Redewater where after plundering and burning and slaying of deer they might have been ambushed by the Britons of the Rede and Coquet and all slain save five brothers, one of whom carried still the Raven standard. Refusing to surrender they were eventually all cut down and because of their stature and their valour they were called by the Britons—the *Danish Kings*, and five stones set up to mark the spot where they fell. Some of you may probably know Gordon's "*Itinerarium Septentionale*," published in 1727. He gives an account—pages 149-151—of an invasion of the Danes into Angus in the reign of Kenneth the third and of "four or five ancient obelisks that are to be seen at this day, called the Danish Stones of Aberlemny ; and the constant tradition is," he says, "that they were placed there as monuments of some victories obtained over the Danes."

Again, a few miles south-west of this memorial is a rounded fell, some 1,100 feet above the sea level, called Peaden or Peden's Pike which is, I believe, named after the celebrated Covenanter of the "Killing times"—the Rev. Alexander Peden, minister of New Glenluce in Galloway—who, like other celebrated preachers, is said to have been

saved from the Dragoons by the timely oncome of Scotch mist.

The Rev. T. Newlands, present minister of Birdhopecraig Kirk, relates in his sketch of the Congregation's History that Peden there baptized the ancestor of Mr. Robson of Emmethaugh and Falstone, elder at the time of his writing of Falstone Kirk.

Again, to take another and final instance, there is a farm out on the great rolling grassland beyond the Houxty Burn and beside the Wark burn—some six miles south of Bellingham—that is called *Rose's Bower*. I have passed it by out hunting, but never could find a legend connected with it, yet I have a shrewd suspicion that a "fair Rosamund" must have lived there and been beloved by the "Headsman of the Foremost Grayne" of the North Tyne clans—the owner of Hesleyside Tower and the wide lands adjoining.

Northumbrians are not careful like the Scots of their patrimony of romance; Sir Walter Scott treasured up all the tales and all the traditions of the countryside and his "Tales of a Grandfather" is in a sense the best history of Scotland ever written. Now the most famous historian of Northumberland—the Rev. John Hodgson—could not or would not read the Waverley novels because he disliked the mingling of fact and fiction, and the late Cadwallader Bates utterly rejected all tradition.

This seems to me most unfortunate, for the imagination lives not upon statistics but upon human happenings, and the tales and stories of the past not only delight the ear, but make the country side alive and living for all time.

I come back now to the point where I started, which was the love of one's own countryside, a love common, I suppose, to all the members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. You will remember perhaps how Odysseus, that great traveller, says he would be happy if only he might see the the smoke rising up from his dear native land—that trekeie Ithake—the rugged "Ithaca" that he loved so well. Catullus

again, Poet and Roman Squire, is perhaps best known by his ode to his house on the lake of Garda—that Sirmio on Lago di Garda some of us may have visited.

These are the concluding lines:—

“Salve, O venusta Sirmio, at-que ero gaude;
Gaudete, vos que, O Lydiae lacus undae;
Ridete, quid quid est domi cachinnorum.”

Which Mr. Cornish thus translates:—

“Welcome lovely Sirmio, and rejoice ye too,
Waters of the Lydian lake, and laugh out
Aloud whatever laughter you have in your home.”

No. XXXI. Poems of Catullus.

Loeb Classical Library.

SEAL OF THOMAS DE REDE.

In the museum at Edinburgh there is the silver matrix of a seal armorial made in the middle or close of the fourteenth century for Thomas de Rede. The arms on the shield are a chevron between three objects which may be wheat stalks, allusive of the conventional arms of Reed of Redesdale, *or a chevron between three garbs gules*, but more likely intended for reeds. The inscription around is S' THOME * DE * REDE *.

The seal was found on the farm of Chillingham Newtown in a field then under the plough, in which stands the *menhir* or upright stone called the Hurle Stone. It was acquired by the late Mr. J. C. Langlands,† at that time an agricultural student with Mr. Jobson, the tenant of the farm. This was before 1823, in which year Mr. Langlands entered upon the neighbouring farm of Old Bewick.

The seal is figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, 3 Ser., Vol. I., p. 31. J. C. HODGSON.

† Mr. J. C. Langlands was elected a member of the Club in 1857, was President in 1859, and died 11th March, 1874. Amongst his contributions to our Proceedings was an excellent paper on the “History and Natural History of Old Bewick.” *cf.* History of the Club, Vol. V., p. 249; also Vol. VII., p. 188, where there is an obituary notice. The particulars as to the finding of the seal have been contributed in a letter dated 30th October, 1914, by Mr. Langlands’ daughter, Mrs. Henderson, Abbots Meadow, Melrose.

*Reports of Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists'
Club for 1914.*

TWIZEL AND HETON.

THE first meeting of the season was held on Thursday, 4th June, at Twizel, when the large company who attended were favoured with beautiful weather. Among the number were the following:—Mr. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Anderson and daughter, The Thirlings; Miss Brown, Longformacus; Mr. John Cairns, Alnwick; Mr. Robert Carmichael, Coldstream; Mr. Reginald Collie and Mrs. Collie, Stoneshiel; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., Melrose; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Mr. A. H. Glegg, The Maines, Chirnside; Mr. Thomas Graham, Alnwick; Mr. Ralph Henderson, Alnwick; Mr. Cecil A. Hope, Chapel-on-Leader; Dr. J. Carlyle Johnston, Melrose; Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., Linton; Misses Milne Home, Paxton; Rev. W. S. Moody, Ladykirk; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Mrs. Pease, Otterburn Tower; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; Mr. Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw; Mr. S. Duff Taylor and Mrs. Duff Taylor, Melrose; and Mr. J. Whinham, Alnwick.

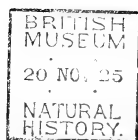
The excursion was on foot and was organized from the railway station at Twizel, where a few who had travelled *via* Kelso were in waiting. A short walk brought them to the dismantled mansion of Twizel, which occupies the site, if it does not contain the walls, of the ancient tower which crowned the right bank of the Till at a point overlooking the river. Of it *Roone and Bates*, in their *Survey of Norham and Islandshires*, 3 Elizabeth, reported that "the mannor or towneshippe of Twizell is sicduate upon the mouthe of the ryver of Tillne, where it falleth into Tweede, and is boundred and mered betweene the said two rivers, and is bounded with the feilds of Newbiging on the north and east parte, and on the south parte with Grindon and Dudhowe

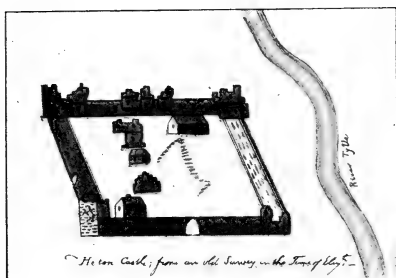
till it fall into Tilne. In the which bounders is one hamblett belonging to the said mannor called Tindallhowse. There hath beene in the said towne one towre, or pile, which is of auneyent tyme decayed and cast downe, and there remayneth one parte or quarter thereof, and a barnkin about it; and in the same hath beene a certayne demayne, and ten husband landes and vi cotags with appertennce." *

In 1770 the proprietor, Sir Francis Blake, commenced an extensive work of construction which never reached completion, and was reduced by the present owner of the same name, when in 1883 he built the adjoining mansion of Tillmouth Park. The ruin as it now stands is believed to enclose what remained of the earlier tower, though an examination of its vaulted chambers and massive walls did not reveal masonry which could be assigned with certainty to a very early period. The building is distinctly imposing and in a good state of preservation, but it lacks the distinctive features of medieval workmanship. There remains ample evidence, however, in the handsome ashlar employed in its construction, of the designer's intention to do honour to the Border stronghold in the erection of a palatial family seat. The members were indebted to Mr. J. C. Hodgson for an account of the ownership of the manor, which was read under the walls of the ruins. [Plate x.]

Descending the wooded bank to the Till, they followed for a short distance the public way which leads along the right bank of the river to the point where it joins the Tweed, to obtain a view of the semi-circular, five-ribbed stone bridge which spans it, across which Surrey's vanguard marched on their way to Flodden. Modern engineering no doubt has changed the level of the roadway, as it has furnished an angular parapet, but it has not obscured the low pitch of the original structure, under which House Martins (*Chelidon urbica*) were busily engaged in building. As seen from the bridge the Till retains little of its "sullen" character as it flows joyously between reed-lined banks to mingle its waters with the Border river below the site of St. Cuthbert's chapel. By a happy chance a portion of the route along the public road, which skirts the grounds of Tillmouth House, was curtailed through the timely appearance of estate men, who

* Raine, *North Durham*, p. 18.





HELTON CASTLE.

From a Survey in the time of Elizabeth.

granted access to the private policies. This digression afforded an opportunity of viewing the mansion and following the course of the Till to the point opposite the corn mills, where its banks became precipitous, and necessitated the selection of a path through the fields, which eventually brought the party out at Old Heton.

At first sight this modern farm-steading at Old Heton, where the fleeces of the flock were being removed with machine-driven clippers in the hands of skilled shearers, gave no indication of the existence of any links with the past ; but on closer examination the long and airy stable, surmounted with an equally spacious granary, was found to be vaulted and furnished with unusually strong walls, which had originally formed one side of the quadrangle of the old castle of that name. [Plate xi.]

This tower Raine in his *History of North Durham*, published in 1852, describes as "standing about 100 yards from the Till upon an elevated piece of ground almost entirely surrounded by the river, and a brook which flows into it at this place. . . . There is, as usual, a vaulted room of about 70 feet in length and of 17 feet in breadth, now used as a stable, and above is a granary. In 1542 Heton is described as consisting of 'the runous wall of an olde castell raced and casten downe by the Scottes in the warrs aforesaid. A greate parte of the vaultes and valls of the said castell be yet standinge without any rouffes or flores.' After that time the building was probably suffered to fall into still greater decay."* So strong a position did it occupy, and yet withal so much in need of repair, that the Commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1584 to survey the strongholds of the Border reported: "this castle or fortress we doe thinck a verye fit and convenient place to defend the countrie and annoy the enemye as aforesaid, if it were repaired, the charges of which reparacion we esteeme as it hath bene before to fyve hundreth three score pound, or to thre hundreth pounce to make it sufficient for a garrison of 1 [fifty] horsemen."† Of the extent of the township Roone and Bates in their *Survey of Norham* report:—"the townshipp of Heaton is by certain meres and bounds on the west side of the water of Tylne, having the same water as the

* Raine, *North Durham*, p. 387.

† Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 71.

meres goe betweene it and Twizell and Tyndall howse, and the is the uttermost bounder of the lordship. . . . In the same towne is the scite of a fayre castle decayed, which was destroyed by the Scotts in tyme of Kinge Henry the Seaventh, and never syne repaired, so that there remayneth no buildings save ye vaults of ye same, and a dwelling house for ye fermor, and a barnekin." ‡ In their survey of 1541 Bowes and Ellerker record :—"bothe the said castell and town be of the inherytance of — Graye of Chyllingham:" and in his descendants it remained till 1913, when it passed by purchase into the hands of Mr. Charles Mitchell of Palinsburn. The property, which comprises 1,980 acres, is divided into two farms, locally called Castle Heton and New Heton, of the former of which Mr. J. R. Wood is the present tenant. With the utmost courtesy and zeal he contributed to the information and pleasure of the party, indicating a few peculiar place and field names, such as Buckie-house, Hall's-corner, Threapriggs, and showing a large and deep draw-well, now disused, on the north-east of the farm buildings. On the left bank of the Till there was pointed out an outcrop of whinstone which dipped in an easterly direction towards the river, and reappeared in the wood on its opposite bank. A deep pool, frequented by salmon, lay immediately below, the volume of water being unseasonably small.

It having been found necessary to make choice of Cornhill for dinner, a brake was provided to convey the members thither. Many who had travelled by private carriages or motor-cars betook themselves in various directions homewards; but a small number, including four ex-Presidents, conformed to the practice of the Club, and dined at the Collingwood Arms Hotel, Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., Priorwood, occupying the chair in the absence of the President. Nominations in favour of Mr. John Smith, County Buildings, Newton St. Boswells, and Mr. John Balmбра, Savings Bank, Alnwick, were duly intimated. A communication from the Selborne Society regarding the State Protection of Plants was read and considered. It was agreed to intimate the Club's approval of the principle of protection, but the inadvisability of taking any action meanwhile to bring the matter under the notice of Parliament.

‡ Raine, *North Durham*, p. 18.

PEASE DEAN, COCKBURNSPATH.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Pease Dean on Wednesday, 24th June, in delightful weather. To shorten the journey and enable the party to descend to the sea, the North British Railway Company conceded the privilege of alighting from the weekly market train at Grantshouse station, where carriages were provided to convey the members to the path beyond Penmanshiel tunnel, which leads through the wood to the bridge at the lower end of the Dean. Among those present were:—Mr. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary; Mr. Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal; Mrs. Anderson and daughter, The Thirlings; Mr. Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton-Hepburn; Misses Cameron, Trinity, Duns; Mr. Reginald Collie and Mrs. Collie, Stoneshiel; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Mr. Gideon J. Gibson, Netherbyres; Miss C. H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham; Mr. William Grey, Berwick; Mr. George Hardy, Redheugh; Mr. R. Harper, Dunbar; Mrs. Hogg, Berwick; Mr. James Hood, Linnhead; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Misses Milne Home, Paxton; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Mr. Lesslie Newbigin and Mrs. Newbigin, Alnwick; Rev. Morris Piddocke, Kirk Newton; Mr. Harry Sanderson, Galashiels; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; Mr. Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw; and Mr. Joseph Wilson, Duns.

Additional interest attended the excursion from the fact that it traversed the course adopted by the original members of the Club on the occasion of its formation at Bank House (now Grantshouse) in September, 1831. From the roadside west of the village has been recorded the Wood Bitter Vetch (*Vicia Orobus*); but in spite of repeated search in the locality the plant has not again been gathered. Much of the timber in Penmanshiel Wood has in recent times been cut down, so that with the change in natural conditions plants rejoicing in shade have been checked in their distribution, Winter-Greens (*Pyrola media* and *P. minor*) in particular having become infrequent. The season of forest tree inflorescence was nearly past, but the lack of Wild Cherry and May blossom, so profuse a month earlier, was in a measure made good by the abundance of Common Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), one

large example of which attracted particular notice on account of the pink tinge that suffused its luxuriant bloom.

The party, to the number of forty or more, divided on crossing the railway, the larger section electing to follow the beaten track leading by the gamekeeper's cottage to the bridge, and affording several charming vistas along its course, the smaller distributing themselves about the channel of the stream in search of the treasures strewn along its margins. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these in flower was Common Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), which reared its spikes of blue above the soft carpet woven by mosses and grass, in which was again gathered the graceful Skull Cap (*Scutellaria galericulata*), recorded by Dr. George Johnston in his *Natural History of the Eastern Borders*. A clump of Bugle with pink flowers was observed on the south side of the Dean. The season seemed to be peculiarly favourable to the growth of Ferns, *Lastræa Filix-mas* and *L. dilatata* rearing immense fronds of great beauty. The species characteristic of the place, Prickly Shield (*Polystichum aculeatum* var. *angulare*) and Hart's-tongue (*Scolopendrium vulgare*) were both in evidence, the former fairly plentiful, and the latter sparse and little more than seedlings. The popularity of the ravine as a pleasure-ground has doubtless tended to reduce the number of what may be reckoned among the less common plants of the district. A diligent examination, extending over three hours, of the Dean itself, disclosed the following plants, growing in or near it:—*Caltha palustris*: *Corydalis claviculata*: *Nasturtium officinale*: *Honckenya peploides*: *Arenaria serpyllifolia*: *Geranium sylvaticum*: *G. Robertianum*: *G. molle*: *Erodium cicutarium*: *Anthyllis vulneraria*: *Astragalus glycyphyllos*: *Vicia sylvatica*: *Epilobium hirsutum*: *Circæa lutetiana*: *Montia fontana*: *Sanicula Europæa*: *Conium maculatum*: *Sambucus nigra*: *Galium cruciatum*: *Sherardia arvensis*: *Asperula odorata*: *Valeriana dioica*: *Bellis perennis* fl. pl.: *Filago minima*: *Eupatorium cannabinum*: *Artemisia vulgaris*: *Campanula latifolia*: *Veronica serpyllifolia*: *V. Beccabunga*: *V. montana*: *V. Chamedrys*: *Mimulus luteus*: *Ajuga reptans*: *Nepeta glechoma*: *Scutellaria galericulata*: *Myosotis palustris*: *M. versicolor*: *Lycopsis arvensis*: *Lysimachia nemorum*: *Orchis mascula*: *Iris Pseudacorus*: *Polypodium vulgare*: *Polystichum aculeatum* var. *angulare*: *Lastræa Filix-mas*: *L. dilatata*: *Athy-*

ium Filix-femina: Asplenium Trichomanes: Scolopendrium vulgare: and Equisetum maximum.

On emerging from the Dean upon the grassy glade through which the Pease burn flows to the sea, the members were delighted with an profuse display of Wild Roses, varying in shade from pure white to salmon pink, which were in perfection of bloom, and scattered up and down the steep banks that terminate in the headlands fronting the sea. A renewed search for Smooth Gromwell (*Mertensia maritima*), which one of their number had been fortunate enough to find on a former excursion, proved fruitless, as had also been the case on the occasion of the Jubilee meeting in 1881. To the risks to which this plant is exposed on the Berwickshire coast the late Dr. Hardy makes the following reference:—"On the 8th of August I found it rising in a new station, on the beach at Greenhaugh, the little bay west from St. Helen's church; but I am sorry to say that, on the 17th August, and for some time afterwards, a north-east wind, accompanied by a succession of high tides, moved the loose shingle and buried the whole of my seedlings. A number of plants, however, have sprung up at the mouth of the Pease burn: and I observed it also further to the west at the Ewelairs, where it formerly grew, but where it had not been seen for many years."* A former station of Sweet Milk-vetch (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*), however, in a bay to the west remained, a colony of plants having established themselves on the cliff above, and even gained a footing on cultivated land. Of birds of special interest, only the Dipper or Water Ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*) and the Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*) were noticed.

As sufficient time had been allowed for a ramble by the sea shore, a small party proceeded by the cliffs to the Cove harbour, where the lobster boats were putting out to sea, and passing through the fishing village reached the high-road, noting the spacious Coastguard station which has for some time replaced the less commodious one at Redheugh. From this point a fine expanse of rock scenery, abruptly ending in the distant promontory of Fast Castle, met the eye, the rare atmosphere enabling one to trace in the foreground the ruined outline of St. Helen's Chapel,

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. III, p. 256.

and still further east, Siccar Point, so illuminative to Geologists as displaying "the Upper Old Red sandstone lying in an almost undisturbed position upon highly contorted and probably reversed rocks of Gala age."† A walk of half-a-mile further brought them to Cockburnspath Hotel, where nineteen sat down to dinner at 3-30 p.m., and the customary toasts were given from the chair. In proposing prosperity to the Club, the President extended a hearty welcome to the members on the occasion of their meeting at Elsdon next month, inviting them to partake of his hospitality at Otterburn Tower. A nomination in favour of Mr. George Tate, Junr., Brotherwick, Warkworth, was duly intimated, together with an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Meteorological Conference to be held in Edinburgh on Tuesday, 8th September next, and four following days.

In a note to an interesting paper descriptive of the dean at Aikengall,‡ the late Dr. Charles Stuart recorded *Linnaea borealis* at Brockholes Wood, Grantshouse, as "abundant and increasing." It has again been reported as having attained the dimensions of a considerable patch there.

ELSDON.

THE third meeting of the year was held at Elsdon on Wednesday, 29th July, in fine weather. In spite of the difficulty of reaching this remote district, there was an unusually large gathering of members and friends, among whom were the following:—Mr. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Misses Aiken, Ayton; Mr. Lancelot Allgood and Mrs. Allgood, Titlington; Mr. David H. W. Askew, Berwick; Mr. G. G. Butler, Ewart Park; Mr. Robert Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, Coldstream; Mr. John Clark, Troughend, Horsley; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr. James Curle, W.S. Melrose; Dr. Alexander Day, Wooler; Mr. Squire Duff Taylor and Mrs. Duff Taylor, Melrose; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose; Dr. R. Shirra Gibb, Boon; Mrs. Greet

† *Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. XVIII, p. 236.

‡ *Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. XVII, p. 274.

and Miss Greet, Norham; Dr. Wm. Thompson Hall, Newcastle; Mr. Ralph Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Alnwick; Mr. Cecil A. Hope, Chapel-on-Leader; Rev. A. C. Illingworth, Corsenside Rev. Walter I. Moran, Wooler; Mr. Francis McAninly, Coup-land Castle; Rev. William McConachie, B.D., Lauder; Mr. William McNay, Coldstream; Rev. Thomas Newlands, Horsley; The Hon. Lady Parsons, Ray, Kirkwhelpington; Mrs. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Mr. C. H. Scott Plummer and Mrs. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall; Mr. Andrew Riddle and Miss Riddle, Yeavinger; Mr. James A. Somervail, Hoselaw; Rev. Thomas Stephens, Horsley; Mr. Edward Thew, Rowlands Gill; Mr. James Veitch, Jedburgh; Dr. James Watson, Whittingham; Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick; and Mr. Nicholas Wright, Morpeth.

By far the largest number of members reached the rendezvous at Elsdon by private motor cars, those bringing the contingent from Scots Gap station arriving considerably after the hour of meeting, 10-30 a.m. The hilly character of the road by Harwood accounted in a measure for their delay. On passing the Steng Cross, a boundary stone on the south side of the road some three miles east of Elsdon, that portion of the party had their attention drawn to the spot, near which, on the highest ground within view of the scene of the tragedy, the body of William Winter, executed in Newcastle along with two female accomplices for the murder of an aged woman at Rawe pele, was hung in chains upon a gibbet. Its erection seems to have been not without its influence on the simple people of the district, as according to the late Rev. J. F. Bigge of Stamfordham toothache was believed to be eased by rubbing the teeth with chips hewn from it, and even pilgrimages were undertaken to secure pieces of the magic timber.

ELSDON.

Though at one time a market town, Elsdon at present is little more than a hamlet, the few houses composing it being drawn round an irregularly shaped public green, monopolised by geese, on which may still be seen the old cock-pit, the stone in which was sunk the bull-ring to tether the unfortunate animal destined to be baited, and the pound or pinfold where stray cattle were confined. Above it, and surrounded by a multitude of graves, stands

the church of the parish, one of the nine pre-Reformation parish churches and parochial chapels in Northumberland known to have been dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the others being Bedlington, Bellingham, Beltingham, Carham, Farne Island, Holy Island, Haydon, and Norham.¹ The building is cruciform and no doubt occupies the site of an earlier structure, perhaps of wood. The plan consists of a nave with north and south aisles; north and south transepts, locally known as Anderson's and Hedley's porches respectively (an illustration of the provincial use of the term *porch*):² and a chancel, on the north side of which has been added a vestry. At the west end is a bell-cote, from a cavity in which were removed, during repairs of the church in 1827, the skeletons of three horses' heads now enclosed in a box in the vestry, regarding whose occurrence an explanatory disquisition by the late Dr. Edward C. Robertson, Otterburn, may be found in the Proceedings.³ A pleasing effect is afforded by the arcades in the interior, and the 14th century windows in the chancel. Specially attractive is the east window, including five lights, the tracery of which is early. The ancient *sedilia* is in an excellent state of preservation. In the north transept are arranged several medieval grave covers (on one of which is reproduced the figure of a Border bow), and a Roman tombstone, removed from Bremenium (High Rochester), where it had been set up by Julia Lucilla to the memory of her husband, an inspector under the surveyor of the Flaminian way. Within the chancel are three memorial tablets of peculiar interest, to the families of Reed of Troughend, Hall of Whitelee, and to Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Grose; they read as follows:—

THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF TROUGHEND FOR ABOUE 800 YRS.
SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ELLERINGTON REED ESQ. OF
TROUGHEND WHO DIED JANY 5TH 1758 AGED 44. ALSO

¹ *Proceedings Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 3 series, vol. v, p. 119.

² In the old Northumbrian churches the side chapels, from which the altars had been removed at the Reformation, became appropriated to certain estates, or townships, within the parish and to the owners and inhabitants thereof. They were almost invariably, and to some extent are still, described as porches.

³ *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. IX, p. 506.

DOROTHY HIS WIFE WHO DIED FEB. 24TH 1762 AGED 44. ALSO GABRIEL THIER SON WHO DIED IN INFANCY JULY 26TH 1748. ALSO ELIZABETH THEIR DAUGHTER WHO DIED JUNE 20TH 1808 AGED 64. ALSO ELLERINGTON REED THEIR SON WHO DIED MARCH 15TH 1829 AGED 86 YEARS.

1758 January 7 Ellerington Reed, Esq. of Troughend buried. *Elsdon Registers*.

1762 February 24 Dorothy Reed of Troughend, widow, buried. *ibid*.

1748 July 28 Gabriel son of Ellerington Reed of Troughend, Esq. buried. *ibid*.

1808 Elizabeth Reed of Daggs daughter of the late Ellerington Reed, Esq, died June 20, buried [June] 23, aged 64. *ibid*.

HERE LYES ED. HALL OF WHITELEE ob. FEB 23 A.D. 1721 ÆTA. 44. ELIZ. HIS WIFE ob. MAR. 24 A.D. 1732 ÆTA. 45. BARB^a YR DAUGHTER WIFE TO YE REV^d MR. SCOTT OF HARBOTTLE ob. OCT^{br} 6 A.D. 1742 ÆTA 33.

1720/1 Feb. 27 Edward Hall of Shittleheugh buried. *Etsdon Registers*.

1742 Oct. 8 Barbara wife of Mr. George Scott of Wood Hall in Holy-stone parish buried. *ibid*.

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF MRS ANNA ELIZABETH GROSE DAUGHTER OF THE CELEBRATED ANTIQUARY FRANCIS GROSE ESQ. BY HIS NEPHEW THOMAS SINGLETON A.M. RECTOR OF THIS PARISH AND ARCHDEACON OF NORTHUMBERLAND SHE DIED AT ELSDON CASTLE JAN. 1 A.D. MDCCCXXVI. AGED LXVII YEARS.

In the course of the work of renovation an enormous quantity of bones were laid bare under the floor of the church, upwards of 1,000 skulls "of lads in their teens, and of middle-aged men, but none of old men or of women," according to the late Professor Veitch, having been counted. The discovery naturally led to the conclusion that these were the remains of gallant men who fell at Otterburn, "when Percy with the Douglas met and blood ran down like rain." Whether credence may be given to this conjecture remains an open question; but it is noteworthy that while a work of restoration was recently being conducted by the Archæological Society of Hawick at the site of the church of Southdean (Souden), on the Scottish side of the boundary near Carter Fell, a like discovery of skulls and bones, apparently interred in a common grave, was made, which has given rise to the belief that the Scots also may have brought away some at least of their dead, and laid them in the nearest spot in their own land, where they could find consecrated ground. It was mentioned at Els-

don that the organ now in use in the conduct of public worship owed its origin to local talent, its various parts with the exception of the keyboard having been constructed in the Rectory-house. This building, otherwise named Elsdon Tower—one of the finest of Northumbrian peles—was in the possession of the rector in the year 1415. The heraldic panel on its south side, bearing the arms of Umframville, [*gules*] *crusilly and a cinquefoil* [*or*] would appear to have been inserted in the time of Sir Robert Umframville, lord of Redesdale 1421-1436.⁴ Through the favour of the rector, and with the concurrence of his present tenant, the Bishop of Liverpool, the members were admitted to the ground-floor vaulted chamber, now used as a sitting room, and ascending by the spiral stair to the battlemented roof, obtained a charming view of the hilly expanse that surrounds the ancient township.

THE FRANCHISE OR REGALTY OF REDESDALE.

In the opinion of the late Mr. C. J. Bates the regality of Redesdale may be traced in its origin to a Celtic state styled Reged, which was founded or reorganized in the 6th century by Urien. After the Norman conquest Redesdale, which had belonged to Maldred, son of Akman, was granted to Robert de Umframville, or Robert-with-the-beard, with the charge to free it from the wolves and other robbers which invested it.⁵ The history of the regality has been worked out by Rev. John Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland*, Part II, Vol. 1. The following notes show the descents of the manor:—

- A.D. 1076. Robert de Umframville had a grant from Henry I.
- Circa* 1546. Surrendered to Henry VIII by Thomas Wymbyshe, whose wife was a descendant of the said Robert de Umframville, for lands in Warwickshire.
- „ 1546 to 1604. In the Crown.
- 1604. George, Lord Home, afterwards Earl of Dunbar.
- Circa* 1640. James Howard, Earl of Suffolk, grandson of the said Earl of Dunbar, sold to the Howards of Naworth.
- „ 1640 to 1750. The Howards.
- 1750 to present time. The Percies.

⁴ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 19.

⁵ C. J. Bates, *History of Northumberland*, p. 109.

ELSDON MOTE HILLS.

Proceeding by a steep hollowed roadway, out of which material is believed to have been dug to increase their natural elevation, the members were guided by the President to the Mote Hills, adjoining the village, where, in a short and racy historical sketch of the parish and its place in Border story, he commented on the continuity of national institutions as evidenced in the extant Court Leet from time to time held by the lord of the manor, which he inclined to view as a survival of such councils of justice as were held on these very hills in the days of early British occupation. From a united base on the east of the stream, which flows through a narrow valley with precipitous banks from the near upland moors, they rise to a height of from 60 to 70 feet, and present a distinctly imposing aspect; and to the party seated on the ridge of the more southern of the two, they brought home the truth that the primitive people who first occupied them, availing themselves in all likelihood of natural accumulations of drift and modifying them for their immediate purpose, were capable not only of devising, but of executing, great things. At first erected probably for the sake of defence—a use to which the Romans in later times also devoted them—they were converted in the course of ages, as their name suggests, into a place of assembly in which tribal courts were held for the settlement of disputes and the furtherance of law and order on the Borders. Of unknown antiquity, therefore, they remain monuments of a measure of civilization attained by a community remote and scattered, yet alive to the necessity of administering justice within their prescribed area.⁶

With the view of filling in the remaining portion of the forenoon, it had been arranged to drive by the Rothbury road to Bilsmoor Park, a walled expanse of natural wood and herbage about three miles north of Elsdon; but though a small number availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining thereby an extensive view of the Cheviot range with Simonside on the east, insufficient time was at their disposal to examine the sequestered glades in the park which are the haunts of such less common birds as the Pied Flycatcher and the Great Spotted Woodpecker,

⁶ *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. IX, p. 459.

or to traverse the course of the Grasslees burn, which intersects it on its way to join the Coquet near Hepple. So impressed, however, were the members with the useful local information supplied by the gamekeeper who conducted them over a portion of it, that a few with ornithological and botanical leanings agreed to re-visit the district in the course of next summer, choosing a date when bird-life would be more abundant, and the rocks and rills less dried up and starved.

For the convenience of members dinner was arranged in the Murray Arms Hotel, Otterburn, at two o'clock, when upwards of forty sat down to an excellent repast, in the course of which the usual toasts were loyally pledged, and nominations in favour of Rev. William Napier Bell, M.A., Saughtree, Newcastleton, and Mr. Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle, Kirk Newton, were duly intimated. Thereafter, by invitation of the President and Mrs. Pease, the party adjourned to Otterburn Tower, where the well, contained in the old pele enclosed in the modern mansion, was inspected, and the tastefully arranged flower-gardens were the subject of general admiration. Before leaving at four o'clock for Scots Gap, they were handsomely entertained at tea, a much appreciated act of courtesy which rounded off a very delightful excursion.

BERWICK.

THE Annual Business Meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Thursday, 8th October, when there were present:—Mr. Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Misses Cameron, Trinity, Duns; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr. James Curle, W.S., Melrose; Mr. Thomas Graham, Alnwick; Mr. William Grey, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick; Mr. W. J. Marshall, Berwick; Mr. Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle; Captain F. M. Norman, R.N., Berwick; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; Mr. T. B. Short, and Mr. E. Willoby, Berwick. Apologies were intimated from Mr. W. J. Bolam, Treasurer; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Assistant Secretary; and Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton.

The President delivered his Annual Address, in which he dealt

with the encouragement of Local History, illustrating his remarks with references to real and romantic instances in Redesdale and the Borderland, and nominated as his successor Colonel A. M. Brown of Longformacus, Duns. He was cordially thanked for his able and suggestive paper. The Secretary read a summary of the Field Meetings held at Twizel, Pease Dean and Elsdon, and explained that those at Morebattle and Eglingham were intermitted, after full deliberation, on account of the war.

The following were elected to membership, after due nomination, namely:—Mr. John Smith, County Buildings, Newtown St. Boswells; Mr. John Balmбра, Savings Bank, Alnwick; Mr. George Tate, Junr., Brotherwick, Warkworth; Rev. Wm. Napier Bell, M.A., Saughtree, Newcastleton; Mr. Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle, Kirk Newton; The Hon. Lady Parsons, Ray, Kirkwhelpington; and Rev. A. C. Illingworth, Corsenside Vicarage, West Woodburn.

It was reported that the losses sustained by the Club through death were as follows:—Mr. A. P. Scott, Amble; Mr. James Brunton, Broomlands, Kelso; Dr. Alexander J. Main, Alnwick; Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, Edinburgh; Sir Hubert F. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Longridge Towers; Mr. James Romanes, Melrose; Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Clifton Park; Mr. William C. Stedman, Jedburgh; and Mr. J. K. Weatherhead, Berwick.

Intimation of the resignation of the following was also made:—Mr. Charles Waterston, Flodden; Miss Brunton, Broomlands, Kelso; Rev. Norman C. Keith, Earlston; Mr. Edward Hill, Melrose; Mr. James Tait, Belford; and Mr. William Dunn, Redden.

The Treasurer's Financial Statement, showing a credit balance of £333 16s. 10d., was approved, and the sum of £2 10s. voted in augmentation of the allowance paid for clerical assistance. On the motion of Captain Norman, R.N., seconded by Mr. James Curle, it was unanimously agreed to contribute the sum of £10 each to the Red Cross Society and the Belgian Relief Fund. An appeal having been made for the reduction of the Annual Subscription on the plea of the many calls upon members which the necessities of the present war would entail, it was resolved to fix the subscription for the next year at 5s. The hope was expressed

meanwhile that the illustration of the Proceedings would be developed and improved.

The following list of places of meeting for 1915 was tentatively adopted:—Gordon and Mellerstain; Chatton; Morebattle and Linton; Eglington and Old Bewick; and Souden Kirk (South-dean) and Carter Bar.

Mr. George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, was appointed delegate to the next meeting of the British Association.

A variety of old historical maps of Northumberland and Berwick-upon-Tweed were exhibited by Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick, among which was one of 1610, showing outside the Cowport Gate of the latter a five arched bridge crossing the borough mote, which in all probability is still in existence though soiled up. The maps dated from the 14th century, and indicated various keeps, towers and homesteads in Northumberland immediately before the Union, one also locating the collieries of a later period. A wasp's nest attached in the course of building to the sides of a small wooden box, upon which others had rested and so formed a roof, was described by Mr. Thomas Graham, Alnwick, and presented by him to the Museum.

The members dined together in the Red Lion Hotel at 2-30 p.m., and pledged the customary toasts.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BERWICK, SEPTEMBER 18TH [1773].

On Friday afternoon at three o'clock a duel was fought without Cow-gate by Collector Forster, late mayor of this town, and Mr. Ralph Forster, merchant. The Collector fired one pistol and the other gentleman two, but without hurt on either side. One of the officers of the barracks being informed of their going out, came in time to prevent any further chance of mischief. It is said the quarrel was caused by a difference of opinion about Corporation politics,—*Newcastle Journal*, 25th September, 1773.

OLD EPITAPHS IN MINDRUM GRAVEYARD

IN THE CHAPELRY OF CARHAM AND
PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON.

Communicated by the Rev. MATTHEW CULLEY
of Coupland Castle.

Mindrum was one of the hamlets given by Oswy, King of Northumbria and his nobles, to the church of Lindisfarne some-time previous to the year 670, so that its history takes one back to a very early period of Northumbrian Christianity.* It is not unlikely that a church was founded here by the clergy of Lindisfarne at the time, or soon after the date, of Oswy's donation, and became the forerunner of the chapel which apparently existed at Mindrum in later times.

The suggestion that some of these ancient chapels mark the site of the original Christian stations, or centres, for worship and instruction is worthy of consideration, and in the case of Mindrum it seems probable that this was so.

It is known that on the destruction and ruin which overtook Lindisfarne at the hands of the Danish invaders, many of the places bestowed upon that church became afterwards, in one way and another, the property of other religious houses; thus the ecclesiastical foundation of Mindrum passed, apparently with Carham, under the patronage of the Augustinian Priory of Kirkham, and came to form part of the extensive parish of Kirk Newton.

* *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*, etc. *Auctore Anonymo*. Surtees Society, vol. I, p. 138-9. c

It is probable that the chapel of Mindrum had become a ruin, or a partial ruin, before the Reformation, for in 1541 we are told in the official report of the Border Commission on Defence that Mindrum was without any tower or fort, and so was left in time of war at the mercy of the enemy. The graveyard, however, would seem to have survived as such through all the vicissitudes of the troublous times; beneath its sward sleep, doubtless, many who fell in the skirmishes and fights around.

At the present time no remains of the chapel are visible; though what look like grass-grown heaps of stones or foundations can easily be traced eastwards of the wall which has been built round the Edmiston enclosure in the centre of the ground. In the course of time most of the older monuments have been neglected, and the inscriptions on many of them are fast disappearing: some are totally illegible. It is probable that the oldest grave-stones have been broken up or carried away for other purposes.

Burials still take place from time to time in Mindrum graveyard, and there several tomb-stones of quite recent date. The inscriptions on these it has not been thought necessary to transcribe. All the epitaphs in the following list, with only one exception, will be found to be not less than half a century old. The reader can hardly fail to be moved by the pathetic simplicity of the older inscriptions, both as to spelling and composition.†

Here lyes the body of Walter Hall | Who died June 10th 1759
aged 32 years. | Also his daughter Jane Hall | died April 12th
1782 aged 32 years. | Also his spouse Agnes Hall who | died 15
October 1790 aged 75 years. |

†The Rev. John Hodgson visiting Mindrum, apparently on 2nd June, 1835, wrote in his note-book " . . . Mindrum burial ground with several headstones in it. The chapel can only be traced by the 'mention' of its foundations. . . . It is an enclosure in which are two altar tomb-stones, one erected by Isabella Edmiston in memory of John Edmiston tenant in Mindrum who died January 6, 1778 aged 55 years . . . the other also to John Edmiston in 1757, who as I am informed by Mr. Hodgson [Hinde], were Roman Catholics."—EDITOR.

This stone is erected by Isabella | Edmiston in memory of John
Edmis- | ton late tenant in Mindrum who | died Jan. 6th 1778
aged 55 | years.¹ |

Here lyes the body of William | Ker who departed 1697 | Joseph
Ker | children to John Ker and his | wife Dorothy, |

Here lyes Margaret Hall | departed this life Febr. 12th | Anno
1698.² |

To the memory of | Elender (sic) Crammond | who died Jan 4th
177— | aged 58 years. |

Here lyeth the body of | George Tait | who departed this life
October | 4th being ye 75 year of his age, | A.D. 1675.³ |

Sacred to the memory of James | Dods late tenant in Cherry
Trees | who died the 22 August 1805 | Aged 52 years. Also
three of | his children and of Agnes | Dods his spouse, who died
August the | 14th 1823 aged 85 years. |

Here lies the body of James | Rea who died April 16th | 1719
his age 40 years. | As also his spouse Mary Rea | who died
November 18th 1739 | her age . . . years, and also | the body of

¹ Altar-tomb in walled enclosure in centre of grave-yard: much broken down.

[Robert Edmeston—a scion of the Berwick family of that name—was residing at Shoreswood East-house, when he made his will, dated 21st June, 1712. He left with five sons and two daughters, a widow, Isobel, who was residing at Mindrum when she made her will, 5th January, 1728, in which she mentions her lease of the tithe of Ord and Tweedmouth, and appoints as her executor her son John Edmeston of Mindrum. The latter was probably baptised at Berwick in the year 1687, but the Parish Register of Baptisms for that year is frayed and illegible. He was probably the person of that name who died 1757.—EDITOR.]

² On back, Memento Mori.

³ On other side, Cherub, Hour-glass, Memento Mori, and Initials:—G.T. | J.T. | M.T. | M.T. | L.T. | If the deceased's age is correctly given he must have been born before the union of the English and Scottish Crowns. What a fund of Border story of war and tragedy he must have inherited.

John Purvis | who died Aug 9th 1761 aged | 40 years. | Here
lyethe the body of | John Rea who died November | 6, 1740,
aged 60.⁴ |

Here lyes Robert Hall who | departed this life Feb 12th | Anno
1698.⁵ |

Here lyes the body of Alexander | Cumming who died Sep. 26,
1772 | Aged 67 years. | (on other side of same stone) | Here lyes
the body of | Jane Cumming, who died March | 6, 1767 aged 12
years. | Adam Cumming died Sep 1. | 1772 aged 27 years. |

To the memory of | Margaret Hall late spouse to | Robert Hall
shepherd at Shotton | who died June 2, 1795 aged 24 | years.
Also the above | Robert Hall her husband | who died at Marden
Dec 9. | 1816 aged 53 years. |

In memory of | Mary wife of Adam Smith | who died at Horse-
ridge Oct. | 1st 1798 aged 39 years. |

Here lies the body of | George Tait | who died July ye 6, 1756 |
aged 55 years. |

. 1752.⁶

Erected by Thos. Veitch of | Thornington in memory of his
children | deceased viz:—Agness, who died Oct. | 1806 aged 5
days, John died March | 1811 aged 12 days. His secd. Agnes |
died Jan. 19th 1822 aged 2 years. And Jane | died July 14th
1826 aged 18 years. | Margt. his wife died July 7th 1846 | aged
61 years. |

(On other side) | Sacred to the memory of | Wm. son of Wm.

⁴ Two small but well-sculptured stones—the inscriptions fast disappearing. They commemorate, apparently, the family of Rea, subsequently long resident at Middleton, near Wooler.

⁵ A broken and detached stone—very small—same date of month and year as in the case of Margaret Hall above.

⁶ A sculptured stone, epitaph for most part illegible.

Veitch who | died at Thornington 6 Feb. 1849 | aged 5 years.
Also John who | died 13 Sep. 1851 aged 5 years. |

Here lies the body of | John Mathewson tenant in | Moneylaws
who died Dec: 14 | 1764 aged 60 years. | And Grace Matthewson
his wife | who died March 10 1772 aged | 63 years. And John
Matthewson | their son who died May 10 | 1803 aged 63 years.
And | George Matthewson their son who | died March 4, 1804
aged 67 years. | And Mary Matthewson his wife who died | Aug
1. 1784 aged 35 years.⁷ |

In memory of James Matthewson | Merchant in Millfield died
June | 23, 1809 aged 75 years, and 3 | of his children died before
him. | Also Eleanor his wife died | March 24th 1817 aged 67
years. |

Here lies the body of George | Tait from Evering⁸ | who died
July ye 6th | 1756 aged 55 years. |

In memory of Andrew Hogarth | Shepherd in Shildean, who | died
October 27th 1810 aged | 61. This stone is erected by | his
widow Jane Hogarth | Sorrowing.

In memory of Wm. Wight | who died 8th April 1816 | aged 66
years. Also | Frances his daughter who | died 23rd Jan. 1796
aged | 5 years. |

Here lyes the body of | George Richardson late possessor | of
Learmouth Mill who died | the 27th May 1760 aged 50 years |
and Also his daughter Gaeni (sic) | Bell who died June | 3, 1769
aged 29 years. | Isobel widow of George Richardson | died 1, July
1782 aged 69 years. |

Erected by George Piercey⁹ in | memory of his wife Elizabeth |

⁷ A Mr. James Matthewson was tenant in Moneylaws, Aug, 1909.

⁸ Yeavinger.

⁹ A family of Piercey or Percy were for long freeholders in this parish.
In the parliamentary election of 1774 John Percy of Kilham, voted for a
freehold at Kilham Long Knowe. There are several recent monuments to
members of this family in Mindrum grave-yard.

who died at Berrington Loch | 4th April 1860 aged 73 years. |
 Also five of his children who | died in infancy, and the | above
 George Piercey who | died 13th December 1872 aged | 86 years.
 Also his grandson | Andrew Fairbairn who | died at East Lear-
 mouth | 7th October 1864 aged 11 years. |

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret | Lillie wife of William Lillie |
 departed this life 70 year of | her age October 1705 4 day.¹⁰ |

Here lyeth the body of | Ann Rule who departed | the 29th
 October Anno Domini | 1712 aged 22 years. |

Here lyeth the body of Thomas | (?) in Etill who |
 died March 17th 1735 | aged 56. | Also Aroheeties his son | died
 April 16 1731 aged 11 years. |

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Eding- | ton died aged 7 weeks old
 | 1714.

Hear lies the body of Edington | tenenant (sic) in Brank-
 stn (sic) | who died in the 28 day of March | 1747 aged 77 years |

¹⁰ Hour-glass and Cherub on back of stone.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HOLBORN,

IN THE PARISH OF LOWICK,

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Amongst the practically undiscovered townships of Northumberland is that of Holborn, otherwise Howburn, in the chapelry or parish of Lowick. Like other townships of that parish it was a member of the barony of Muschamp, or Wooler, of which it was held, in the time of Henry III, by James de Hoburn by the fourth part of a knight's fee as of ancient feofment.* His descendants were people of position and often appear as attesting witnesses to charters. Many of them are mentioned in Raine, *North Durham*.†

The tower of Holburn is mentioned in a list of fortalices drawn up in 1415; and in 1509 it was owned and inhabited by Thomas Holborn. At the muster for Northumberland taken by Sir Robert Ellerker, knight, in the month of April, 1538, Thomas Howbborn, attended by two servants, mounted and armed, headed a contingent of twenty-two men drawn from Hawborn.‡ In the great survey drawn up by Bowes and Ellerker in 1541, it is stated that:—‘at Holburne ys a towre and a barme-kyn of th’ inherytaunce of Thomas Holburne Esquier in measurable good rep’acons.’§

In an inquisition taken 33 Elizabeth it was found by the jury that

* Teste de Nevill; Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part III, vol. I, p. 211.

† cf. *Arch. Æl.*, 2nd ser., vol. XXV, pp. 66-70. cf. Raine, *North Durham*, pp. 75-96 and 116-118-124.

In the year 1287 the Prior and Convent of Durham, to whom belonged the church of Holy Island and the dependent chapel of Lowick, granted to Thomas de Forset and Alice, his wife, licence to have an oratory in the vill of Houbourne for the use of themselves, their family and guests, the concession being limited to the lives of the said Thomas and Alice. See Rev. John Hodgson. *History of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. ii, p. 153; Raine, *North Durham*, pp. 96-213. It is possible that Thomas de Forset may have married the widow of a Holborn.

‡ *Arch. Æl.*, 1st. ser., vol. IV, pp. 195, 201.

§ Bates, *Border Holds*, pp. 19, 23, 39.

the manor and vill of Holburn was held of Thomas Grey on the day of his death by the fourteenth part of a knight's fee as of the manor of Wooler.

Subsequently it came into the hands of Sir Robert Jackson, knight, a wealthy burgess of Berwick who died in 1646.

He left an only child, Mary, who married, first, Sir Pelham Carey, knight, and, secondly, at Berwick, on the 8th of June, 1643, George Paylor of Nunmonkton, Yorkshire, by whom she had a son, Nathaniel Paylor, who was her heir. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hutchinson, the marriage settlement being dated 1676.

In 1663 'Mr Pailor' was rated for Howbourn, the tithe, and mill at £100 per annum.

* * * *

Dying on May 25, 1747, Nathaniel Paylor gave the manor of Holborn, and other property, to William Tufnell, youngest son of Samuel Tufnell of Langleys, Essex, in tail male; remainder to John Jolliffe Tufnell, eldest son of the said Samuel Tufnell, in tail male.

The relationship between the testator and devisee was as follows:—George Cressener of London (died 1722) married Maria Anna, daughter of Nathaniel Paylor of Nunmonkton (presumably the testator) by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth Cressener, who became the wife of Samuel Tufnell of Langleys, M.P. for Malden 1727, for Colchester 1728, and for Great Marlow in 1741.

With the Tufnells this property, and also Fenham in Islandshire, which they held by a similar tithe, rested until the Nineteenth Century.

* * * *

It now belongs to Major Leather of Middleton Hall, Belford, who in 1912 offered the property for sale by auction. In the conditions of sale it was described as follows:—

	acreage			rental
West Holburn	-	189a.	0r. 16p.	£170
East Holburn	-	236	2 0	200
Laverock Law	-	449	1 32	425
Holburn Mill	-	65	0 38	110

ELSDON LAIRDS*

OR

NOTICES OF FAMILIES FORMERLY OWNING LAND

IN

THE REGALITY OF REDESDALE.

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

THE REGALITY OF REDESDALE.

The franchise or regality of Redesdale is stated to have been given by William the Conqueror, in the tenth year of his reign, to Robert de Umframville. His descendant, Robert de Umframville, the last male heir of the family, died without issue on the 27th January, 1436/7, and was buried before the altar of St. Mary Magdalen in the Abbey Church of Newminster,

Although the representation of this great house rested in the person and posterity of his five nieces, the sisters and co-heirs of Gilbert de Umframville who died in 1421, the estates in Redesdale and Coquetdale, under a special entail, reverted to his first cousin twice removed, Sir Walter Taylboys, knight, of Hepple in the parish of Rothbury.

On the death of Robert Lord Taylboys in 1541, Redesdale

* The printed authorities used for this paper include:—the Rev. John Hodgson's *History of Northumberland; Survey of the Debatable and Border Lands, A.D. 1604*, ed. Sanderson; "Rental of the Principality of Redesdale" contributed by Mr. R. W. Hodgson to *Archæologia Æliana*, 1st ser., vol. ii.; "A List of Freeholders of Northumberland in 1628 and 1638" printed in the same volume of *Archæologia Æliana*; the *Poll Books* for Northumberland, of the Eighteenth Century; and the *Register of Elsdon*, transcribed by the Rev. Thomas Stephens and published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. To the Rev. Thomas Stephens the writer is obliged for reading the proofs, and for several judicious suggestions.

passed to his only sister, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wymbyshe, of Necton in Lincolnshire. Being childless, she and her husband, soon after the year 1546, surrendered to the Crown the franchise of Redesdale, with all their possessions there, in exchange for lands in Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Redesdale remained in the Crown until 29th January 1604, when (shorn of some of its ancient privileges) it was granted out by James I. to George, Lord Hume, who in the same year was created Earl of Dunbar. Dying seven years afterwards, Redesdale reverted to the Crown, to be granted, 12th January, 1613, to one of the Earl's two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, and her husband Theophilus, Lord Howard of Walden, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, whose son James, Earl of Suffolk, being childless, about the year 1640, conveyed Redesdale, with the advowson of Elsdon, to trustees apparently for sale.

On the dismemberment of the property the regality and advowson seem to have been preserved and retained by the Earl for a season, but before the year 1667 the remaining rights had been conveyed to his distant kinsman, Sir Charles Howard of Croglin, knight, who, through his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Widdrington, was already connected with Northumberland.

In spite of monied marriages the Howards seem to have been in chronic difficulties, and in the hands of money-lenders, whose demands necessitated the periodic sales of parcels of the estate.

Sir Charles Howard of Croglin, and Dorothy Widdrington his wife, had, with other issue, a son, Sir Charles Howard (knighted in July, 1657) who, on the 6th of June, 1667, with the consent of his wife, Elizabeth, and his eldest son, James Howard, made a recovery of the regality, or manor, of Redesdale, perhaps for making a settlement after the marriage of the said James with Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Errington of Bingfield, in the parish of St. John Lee, the marriage licence being dated April, 1665. James Howard was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1684 and died about the year 1697.

He was succeeded by his son, Charles Howard of Overacres, who sold his mother's property at Bingfield in 1705, and died in September in the following year. By his wife, Eleanor, daughter

and co-heir of Sir Francis Blake of Twizel, in the parish of Northam (she married, secondly, George Selby of Twizel), he left (perhaps with other) issue a son, Charles Francis Howard, with two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bulman of Morpeth, and Dorothy, who was married 2nd February, 1706/7, at Ford, to Sir Warren Crosby, an Irish baronet.

Charles Francis Howard was baptised at Ford on the 8th December, 1696, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hall of Monkridge, by whom he had, with other issue, a son William Howard. After some years of married life he repudiated his wife, and by his will, dated 1st November, 1735, gave, or purported to give, the manor of Redesdale and the advowson of Elsdon to Frances Norton, spinster, daughter of John Norton, sometime of Carlton, Yorkshire. The will was proved at York on the 20th May, 1737, by Miss Norton, but she failed to oust the testator's son William.

The latter found the property inextricably involved, and in September, 1750, with the consent of his son William, he sold the manor of Redesdale, the advowson of Elsdon, and the farm at Overacres to Hugh, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland, in whose representative the property still rests. Mr. Howard is stated to have ended his days in the Marshalsea prison for debtors, and to have been buried at Lambeth 20th October, 1777.

THE HOSPITAL OF ELISHAW

Was founded before the year 1240, probably by one of the Umframville family. It stood on the tongue of land where the existing road from Scotland forks, the one branch going on to Woodburn and the other to Otterburn.

The little that is known of the history of the foundation is set out in the Rev. John Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, Part II, Vol. 1, p. 146, and in Randal's *State of the Churches*, p. 44; see also *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surtees Society publications, No. 85, p. 369.

When the Royal Survey of the Border Lands was made in 1604, Robert Hall and Thomas Hall were freeholders in Ellish Shawe; fourteen years later Ralph Hall was possessed of freehold lands

in Elishawe, Birk-hill and Farnecclough. There was a mill at Elishaw in 1673.

At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710 Thomas Hall and Anthony Hall voted for lands in Elyshaw. At the elections in 1715 and 1722 Robert Crow, of Higham-dykes near Ponteland, voted for a freehold in Elyshaw, as, in the latter year, did Samuel Hall and Robert Hall. In 1734 Robert Hall and William Hall, and in 1748 William Hall, voted for the like qualification.

At the election in 1774 Edward Newton, esq., of Morpeth, voted in respect of Elishaw, but falling into difficulties soon after, he became bankrupt. In the *Newcastle Courant* of 7th July, 1781, the assignees of Edward Newton offer for sale a freehold estate at Elishaw and Birk-hill, subject to the dower of Mrs. Hall, widow of William Hall, then upwards of 60 years of age.

On the 12th ult. at Hasbeach (?) Hall, Norfolk, Mrs. Margaret Hall, many years housekeeper to Lady Peyton. She was a woman of great abilities, very much esteemed in life, and her death much lamented by all who knew her. She was the only surviving child of Mr. William Hall, late of Elishaw in Northumberland.—*Courant*, 15th February, 1794.

In the "haugh anunder Lishaw" there is a kind of backwash of the river Rede where all the refuse swept down from the upper part of the dale is arrested and settles. Cf. *Denham Tracts*: ed. Hardy, Vol. I, pp. 314-315.

A revised list of the pre-Reformation Masters of Elishaw Hospital may be found in the Rev. Thomas Stephens' preface to *The Register of Elsdon*, published by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1903.

AKENHEAD OF WHITELEE

The Rev. John. Hodgson in his account of Birness Chapel remarks upon certain enclosed burial places in the grave-yard, one of which belonged to the family of Akenhead, with an inscription to the memory of Thomas Akenhead of Whitelee, who died February 10th, 1785, aged 72; of William Akenhead, his son, who died July 16th, 1785, aged 35; of Hannah Laing, his daughter, who died December 14th, 1784, aged 27; and of Robert Laing of Plenderleith, who died December, 21st, 1811, aged 50.

Although very properly described as of Whitelee, of part of

which place he was proprietor, Thomas Akenhead farmed in the chapelry of Falstone in the parish of Simonburn. He married, 16th April, 1748, Hannah, daughter of Reed of by whom he is stated to have had issue one son and four daughters.

Thomas Akenhead is described as of the Bower, when he voted for Whitelee at the election of the Knights of the Shire in 1774; and of Boughtrig, in the entry of his burial in the Elsdon Register, and his son William is similarly described as of Highfield in the chapelry of Falstone.

Hannah, widow of Thomas Akenhead, went to reside in Newcastle with her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Gilfred Ward, and dying 17th June, 1790, aged 75, was buried at St. John's, Newcastle.

Of the daughters of Thomas Akenhead, Elizabeth married in January, 1777, at Falstone, Gilfred Ward of Newcastle, woollen draper, who died 25th January, 1798, aged 52 [and secondly 14th April, 1799, Thomas O'Brian]. She had issue by her first husband.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the estates and effects of the late Mr. Thomas Akenhead of Boughtrigg in Roxburghshire, gentleman, or of his son, William Akenhead, both deceased, are desired to send an account of the same immediately, with an account of their securities, if any, to Mrs. Hannah Akenhead (at Mr. Gilfred Ward's in Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), widow and administratrix of the said Mr. Thomas Akenhead, in order that the same may be examined and discharged; and all persons who stand indebted to the said Mrs. Hannah Akenhead as administratrix aforesaid, are requested to pay the same directly to herself only.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, 13th January, 1787.

Hannah Akenhead married, as his first wife, Robert Laing of Plenderleith, co. Roxburgh, eldest son of Robert Laing of Birdhope Craig.

Mary married at Falstone, 15th December, 1774, the Rev. Robert Trotter, Presbyterian Minister of Morpeth (son of Robert Trotter, portioner in Melrose) and died at Shawdon, 15th May, 1834, aged 81, cf. monumental inscription at Melrose.

Ann Akenhead, another daughter, is stated to have married William Weallans, *jure uxoris* of Whitelee, a son of Christopher Weallans of Harbottle Peels, and to have died 27th April, 1812, aged 57,

ANDERSON OF BIRDHOPE CRAIG.

In the Order of the Day and Night Watches established in 1552, Thomas Anderson of Bordop was appointed to be one of the Setters and Searchers of the Watch in Redesdale; and in the Royal Survey of 1604, Robert and Thomas Anderson, sons of Thomas Anderson deceased, Edward and Ralph Anderson, sons of Ralph Anderson deceased, and Edward Anderson, son of Gabriel Anderson, were entered among the customary tenants of Burdopp, Bell-Shield, and Burdopp Crag, which three places were grouped together for the purposes of the Survey.

On the 1st February, 1696, Edward Anderson, son of Matthew Anderson of Birdhope Craig was apprenticed to James Hargrave of Newcastle, mercer, and on the expiry of his apprenticeship was duly admitted on the 12th December, 1705, to the freedom of the Merchants' Company. Dying in 1725, he was buried at St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle, on the 5th of June. His son Matthew Anderson was admitted free of the Merchants' Company 16th December, 1730, by patrimony, and was buried at St. Nicholas's on the 5th of January, 1737/8, leaving a widow to carry on his business.

The main line, at a date not ascertained, converted the customary holding of Birdhope into one of freehold tenure, for which, at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710, 1715 and 1734, there voted Robert Anderson and George Anderson, both styled as of Birdhop Crag.

Matthew Anderson, who voted for Birdup Craig in 1722 and 1734, fell heir to his uncle, John Anderson of Newcastle, saddler, with whose property at Tarsset he had dealings on the 2nd December, 1743. He again voted in 1748, and either he or another of the same name voted for the same qualification in 1774. Matthew Anderson of Birdhope Craig was buried at Elsdon on 31st October, 1786, probably in the north transept of the church which is still known as Anderson's porch.

BROWN OF RAVENSLEUGH.

Of the yeomanly family of Brown of Ravenscleugh, from which sprang Lancelot Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener, commonly known as "Capability" Brown, little is recorded.

William Brown of Ravenscleugh voted at the elections of

Knights of the Shire in 1710, 1715, 1722 and 1734, in respect of lands in that place, and in 1748 Ralph Brown voted for the like qualification.

Lancelot, or "Capability," Brown was born at Kirk Harle and baptised there 30th August, 1716. He received the rudiments of his education at Cambo school—which turned out other good men—and began life in the gardens of Sir William Loraine, bart., at Kirk Harle. Leaving Northumberland in 1739 he gained employment at Stowe, and in 1759 was appointed head gardener to King George III. for Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. His ability as an architect, although less well-known than that of a gardener, is still remembered. Success and fortune crowned his efforts, and he was chosen High Sheriff for Huntingdon and Cambridge in 1770. He died in London about the 6th February, 1783, leaving issue.

There are numerous entries of Brown of Ravenscleugh in the Elsdon Registers.

COLWELL OF COLWELL-HILL.

According to an entry in the Feodary's Book, drawn up in 1568, John Colwell was, at that period, seised of lands in Colwell, Burneshelle, and Hill; thirty-six years later, when the Royal Survey of Redesdale was made in 1604, David Colwell held Colwell Hill as a free tenant, and the same name appear in the Redesdale rental of 1618 as a free tenant. His descendant, David Colwell, on the 14th November, 1697, at Elsdon, married Mary Hall, and at the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1710 and 1722, voted in respect of lands in Colwell-hill.

He was probably father of another David Colwell who, in 1730, had a son born to him and baptised David. He, or another of the same name, voted at the elections of 1735 and 1748, and was buried at Elsdon 24th December, 1754. After this the name of Colwell disappears from the poll-book, although it lingered in the parish register for a while.

COXON OF WOOLLAW.

When the Royal Survey of the Borders was taken in 1604, Woolawe was held by Thomas Cockson as a customary tenant in succession to his father, Matthew Cockson. The latter was prob-

ably the man of that name who was a Setter and Searcher of the Day Watch in Redesdale in 1552.

By indentures dated 3rd December, 1623, Theophilus, Lord Howard of Walden, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, Sir George Dalston, knight, and Robert Widdrington of Cartington, conveyed to Henry Widdrington of Trehitt, gent., and Henry Widdrington of Colwell, in the parish of Chollerton, gent., the tenement called Woolaw in the parish of Elsdon, late in the tenure of Thomas Coxon and George Coxon (Biddleston deeds).

The Elsdon Registers yield some notices of the family:—

1685 William Coxon of Woollaw, churchwarden.

1695 May 19th, Matthew Coxon of ye Woollaw, buried.

1696/7 January 7th, George Coxon of ye Woollaw and Sarah Hedley of Storias married.

1697 September 27th. Anthony Coxon of the Woollaw buried.

1701 George Coxon of Woollaw, churchwarden.

1723 July 4th, William Coxon of Woollaw buried.

1730/1 January 14th, Anthony Coxon and Jane Brown, both of this parish, married by licence.

Baptisms of Anthony Coxon's children, of Woollaw. George, born March 10th, 1732. Anne, born March 13th, 1734. William, born April 20th, 1736. Joseph, born May 6th, 1737. Thomas, born May 19th, 1739.

1746 November 12th, Jane, wife of Anthony Coxon of Woollaw, buried.

Anthony Coxon of Woolaw voted at the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1722, 1734 and 1748; but twelve years afterwards endeavoured to dispose of his property.

To be sold, pleasantly situated upon the river Reed, in the parish of Elsdon, a freehold estate called Wool Law belonging to and in the possession of Mr. Anthony Coxon, of the yearly value of £70 and upwards, consisting of many hundred acres of land capable of great improvement.—*Courant*, 26th December, 1760.

To be sold, a freehold estate in the parish of Elsdon known as Wool Law, consisting of arable, meadow and pasture ground, and of an extensive common or waste. Apply to Mr. Robert Lowes of Hexham.—*Newcastle Journal*, 24th October, 1761.

After the alienation of his property, Anthony Coxon seems to have hung about the place once his own, or to have returned to it to die, for the Elsdon Register records his burial:—

1780 January 23rd, Anthony Coxon of ye Woollaw, pauper.

LORD CRANSTOUN.

In the year 1719 William, fifth baron Cranstoun of Cranstoun, and of Crailing in Roxburghshire, a supporter of the Government in the Scottish Union in 1707, purchased from Charles Francis

Howard, lord of the regality of Redesdale, the following farms and hamlets, viz.:—Birness, Bents, Breadless-straw, Foulshiels (otherwise Earlside), Blakehope, Deadwood, Akenside and Saughenside, the consideration paid being £7,291. He died on the 27th January, 1726/7, and was succeeded by his son James, sixth baron Cranstoun. The latter was Grand Master for the Freemasons from 1745 to 1747. When living in Redesdale Lord Cranstoun resided at Elishaw, apparently putting up at the inn at that place; stories of his conviviality and hospitality still linger among old people. Upon his marriage in 1749 with Sophia, daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Abcourt, Surrey, the Redesdale property purchased by his father was brought into settlement. Seven years afterwards Lord Cranstoun,* described as of Crailing and his wife Sophia, Lady Cranstoun, for themselves and their three infant sons, William, Browne and James Cranstoun, petitioned Parliament, 26th January, 1756, for leave to bring in a bill for vesting the Redesdale property in trustees for sale; and on the 18th May, 1756, they obtained an Act. Efforts to sell the property privately having failed, it was advertised in the Newcastle newspapers of 1761.

To be sold by public auction upon Friday, the 30th of October next, the sale beginning at eleven o'clock at the house of Mr. Ralph Steel, at the Black Bull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the estate belonging to Lord Cranstoun. in the parish of Elsdon, in the county of Northumberland, viz.:—

Lot 1 Berriness, now let at the yearly rent of £90.

2 Foulshiels and Breadless Raw, £86.

3 Burnfoot, Saughenside and Echenside, £54.

4 Black Bleckup, £50.

(The above four lots let under leases ending May 12th, 1774.)

5 Blackup, Burnhaugh and Deedwood, £74.

(Lease ending May 12th, 1764.)

6 Horsley, £35.

7 Stewart-sheels and Toftburn, £40.

8 Potsdultrees, £60

(The above three lots let under lease ending May 12th, 1764.)

9 A colliery upon Black Bleckup, £12.

(Lease ending May 12th, 1774.)

Most of the above lots have coal and limestone upon them, greatly improvable, and let at a low rent. All the above farms are now in the

*James, sixth Baron Cranstoun, died in London and was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 14th October, 1773.

possession of Mr. William Marshall of Bigatehall, Mr. John Marshall at the Roucking, and Mr. George Chisholm at Horsley, who will show the premises to all who will please to enquire.—*Newcastle Journal*, 15th August, 1761.

The property did not find a purchaser at that time, and in the *Newcastle Courant* of 18th September, 1773, the following farms in Redesdale, the property of Lord Cranstoun, were advertised to be let:—Blackblekup and Birriness, containing 4,000 acres; Breadless Yew (*sic*) and Foulshells, 1363 acres; Cottonsop and Burnfoot, 1043 acres; Horsley, 110 acres, with right of common.

The estate seems to have been purchased and held for a very short time by the Earl of Warwick from whom it was acquired Sir John Mitford, some time Speaker of the House of Commons, who in 1802 was created Baron Redesdale.

DAUG OF DAUGS.

In following the course of Watling Street from Troughend towards Elishaw, MacLauchlan found traces of a Roman camp near the town called Duns or Dargues-burn. Near by are a couple of small farm houses variously known as Daugues, Daugs, or Daggs. From this place a family of cocklairds took their name.

The name of John Dauge appears in the Royal Survey of the Border Lands in 1604 as a freeholder in Smalborne in Elsdon, while Thomas Dauke, Peeter Dauge, John Dauge and Ellen Dauge were customary tenants in Garrat-shields. In 1710 Thomas Daggs, and in 1722 Anthony Dague voted for a qualification in Daggs or the Dague; and on the 19th May, 1723, Anthony Daug of the Daugs, and Cuthbert and Eleanor Daug of the same place were parties to an agreement with Charles Francis Howard, lord of the regality.

Anthony Daug of the Daug voted for the Daug in 1734 and 1748, and he or another of the same name voted for the same qualification in 1774.

The *Newcastle Journal* of the 17th June, 1780, contains the following notice:—"31st ult., at Daggs near Elsdon in her 80th year, Mrs. Eliz. Daggs; and on the 1st inst., her husband, Mr. Anthony Daggs, in his 86th year," etc. They were buried at Elsdon near some of their children who had died before them.

DUNN OF THE DUNNS

In 1604 George Dun was the freehold tenant of the Dun,

paying yearly to the lord a free rent of one shilling. On the 2nd June, 1688, Ralph Dunn of Duns and Jane Hedley were married at Elsdon. Mr. Archibald Dunn, who voted for Dunns at the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1710 and 1715, was one of the Four and Twenty members of the select vestry of Elsdon before, and in, the year 1716. He buried his wife, Apolonia, on the 13th April 1704, and in the following year he, or another of the same name, married on the 15th November, Frances Hall. He died at Elsdon and was buried on the 14th March, 1719/20, and the place named Dunns seems to have known the Dunn family no more.

ELSDON OF THE MOTE

In 1604 Edward Ellesden held freehold lands in one of the places grouped for the purposes of the Royal Survey, under Nightside, the Shawe and Moate, while at the same period Thomas Ellesden held lands under a customary tenure previously held by his late father Persivall Ellesden. The name of Michael Elsdon of the Mote, yeoman, appears in the list of free-holders of 1628. In 1704 Robert Elsdon acted as churchwarden, being deputy for Matthew Reed of Old Town. On the 25th October, 1725, Jeremiah Bayles, curate of Elsdon, married Catherine Elsdon. At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1748 Thomas Elsdon of Elf-hills voted for lands in Elsdon, as did Percival Elsdon as parish clerk; the latter was buried on the 29th July, 1757. Five years later Barbara Elsdon, widow, was buried; and the name of Elsdon appears no more in the Parish Register, although Michael Elsdon of North Shields voted at the election of 1774 in respect of a freehold in Elsdon.

FLETCHER OF EVESTONES AND CLEUGHBRAE

In 1552 John Fletcher of Evokstanes was a Setter and Searcher of the Day Watch in Redesdale. His two sons, George and William, were in possession of his customary lands in Evastones in 1604, while George Fletcher, son of Roger, Thomas Fletcher and Bartholomew Fletcher held other lands in the same place, also by descent. Six tenants of the same name held lands in Evixtons in 1618.

On the 9th November, 1674, Edward Fletcher of Evix[stones] and Isabel Hedley of Garratsheels were married. He, or another

of the same name, served the office of churchwarden in 1673, 1691, 1712 and 1719. In the latter year he is described as of Cleughbrae.

Edward Fletcher voted at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1715, 1722 and 1734. He was buried on the 30th April, 1748.

On the 7th July, 1763, 'Edward Fletcher of ye Cleughbrea' married Sarah Hedley of Evestones, by whom he had issue. No entry of his burial has been found in the Elsdon Register. Anthony Fletcher voted for Cleughbrae at the election in 1774.*

GALLON OF HIGH SHAWS

Although the early history of the ancient family of Gallon, long seated at High Trew hitt in Coquetdale, has not been worked out, a pedigree of a branch of the family, settled in Alnwick from before the year 1574, may be found in the second volume of the new *History of Northumberland*.

From this line sprang John Gallon, a member of the Merchants' Company in Alnwick, who purchased lands in High Shaw and the Raw in 1707, in respect of which he voted at the Northumberland elections of 1710, 1715, 1721, 1734 and 1748. Settling on the property thus acquired he attained a patriarchal age, as is attested by the following entry in the Burial Register of Elsdon. "1757, Decemr. ye 15th John Gallon, senior, of ye Highshaw, aged 108."§

The patriarch was followed by his eldest son, William Gallon, who apparently succeeded to an encumbered heritage. It was offered for sale in the Newcastle papers of 1759.

To be sold on the 20th of August next, at the house of Mrs. Fenwick, innkeeper, Morpeth, under the sign of the Black Bull, several freehold estates in the parish of Elsdon, viz.:—High Shaw of the yearly rent of £60, the Raw of the yearly rent of £25, Meadow-hangh of the yearly rent of £36, Iron-house and Healey-Dodd of the yearly rent of £45. Enquire of Mr. William Gallon of the Raw, or of Mr. Robert Lowes of Hexham.—*Courant*, 28th July, 1759.

* In the churchyard at Horsley there is a memorial inscription to Edward Fletcher of Cleughbrae, who died January 1st, 1869, aged 63 years. *Ex. inf.* Rev. Thomas Stephens.

§ Over the door of a house in Elsdon: JOHN GALLON ANO 1729. *Ex. inf.* Rev. Thomas Stephens.

The vendor died in poverty, his burial being entered in Elsdon Registers "1783, June 13, William Gallon of Elsdon, pauper."

He had, with other issue, a son, John Gallon, baptised at Elsdon, 7th February, 1727/8, who was articled to the family lawyer, Robert Lowes of Hexham; but abandoning the law for arms was killed in Germany. The lawyer-soldier, by Susanna Rutherford, his wife, had issue a daughter Rachel and a son John, both of whom were baptised at Alnham, the former on the 8th April, 1756, and the latter on the 22nd March, 1758. John Gallon the son became a roper in Newcastle, and dying in 1793, left issue. Rachel Gallon, a woman of great beauty, who, after enduring many hardships, returned to Redesdale as the wife of James Ellis of Otterburn.

The following monumental inscription may still be read in Elsdon churchyard:—

Here lie the remains of William Gallon of High Shaw, and of Susan Gallon, widow of John Gallon, of the same place. She died at Otterburn the 12th Sept., 1814, aged 86 years. Also of Rachel, the daughter of the above John and Susan Gallon, and wife of James Ellis, esq., of Otterburn. She died January 17th, 1830, aged 70. Also of the said James Ellis who died March 28, 1830, aged 68 years.

HALL OF OTTERBURN (FIRST LINE)

In the great Survey of the Borders drawn up by Sir Robert Bowes, Knight, about the year 1550 it is stated:—

"The said countrey of Riddesdalle standeth much by surnames as Tyn-dall doth of which surnames the Hauills be the greatest and moste of reputation in that countrey, and next them the Reades, Potts, Hedlies, Spoores, Dawgs, Fletchers, &c. . . . The Riddesdall men . . . can in no wise be kept in order butt by correction and dread."

At the period of the survey, Otterburn was held by John Hall, who in 1540 was granted a pension by the Crown to induce him to keep order among his neighbours.

Either he or a son of the same name, under the style of John Hall of Otterburn, on the 6th of February, 1594/5, made his will, and after giving his body to be buried within the church of Elsdon, distributed his lands and gear amongst his children. About a fortnight after making his will he added a codicil by which he gave power to his two brothers, Nicholas and Roger Hall, and four others of his friends and kinsfolk to revise and

vary the original arrangements. Under the conjoint effect of the will, the codicil and the advice of the said friends, the testator's eldest son, William Hall,* took Otterburn, Fallalease (Fallowlees), and the lease of the rectory of Elsdon. He gave his son, Gabriel Hall, the two Kirswell Leeses (Cresswell-lee) and the Hill. To his son John, a farmhold in Kestren (Caistron) and the half of Farehawgh, &c. To his son Jasper, Davie-sheelee, Jassethe Mill and lands in West Hatherwicke. To his son Edward, two farms at Wreigh-hill and the other half of Farehawgh. To his son Thomas, Langton (Lanton) bastle, lands in Hethepell (Hethpool) and in Couplande. To his son Ranold, lands in Averleme (High Leam). To his son Jarrard, lands in North Midleton, Esplee (Espley), and instead of Fallalease he was to be compensated by his eldest brother. To his son Robert, a rent out of Baggeraw. The lands given to the younger sons, were for their respective lives, with ultimate remainder to the testator's eldest son William. The testator died shortly after making his will, which was proved at Durham on the 31st July, 1595.

The name of another John Hall, probably a grandson of the testator of 1595, is inserted in the lists of freeholders drawn up in 1628 and 1638. On the 4th of August, 1630, he purchased lands in Fallowlees from Sir Robert Ogle.

Mr. Hall of Otterburn is asserted to have been a sequestrator during the Commonwealth, but the statement lacks proof. Be this as it may, the name of John Hall of Otterburn, esq., occurs in the list of gentry of Northumberland drawn up for Blome's *Britannia*, published in 1673.

The family of Hall of Otterburn which began with a John, ended with one bearing the same name, who as John Hall of Otterburn, esq., on 4th November, 1701, took out a licence to marry Mary Hutchinson of the chapelry of All Saints, Newcastle. The lady came of a Puritan family being one of the daughters of Jonathan Hutchinson, alderman of Newcastle. By her he had issue, a son, John Hall, and two daughters, viz.:—Ruth, baptised

*William Hall of Otterburn was foreman of the jury, which sat at Harbottle 16th October, 1604, summoned by Royal Commission for the Survey of the Border Lands.

28th December, 1704, and Catherine, baptised March, 1705, buried 7th July, 1706.

Being out in the '15, John Hall was taken prisoner, tried, found guilty of high treason, and was executed at Tyburn 13th July, 1716.

His son, John Hall, is stated to have died in 1748.

“ Hall, near thy Otterburn the field was fought
The conqueror the conquest dearly bought—
Here now no fallow-deer, no roebucks range;
How much will time the face of countries change.”—CHEVIOT.

HALL OF CATCLEUGH (AFTERWARDS OF OTTERBURN)

In the year 1678, Gabriel Hall, a prosperous grazier, purchased Catcleugh and Spithope from William Charlton, who had purchased those properties a few years previously from the trustees, or assigns, of Sir Charles Howard, lord of the regality. He was second son of Martin Hall of the Bog, in the parish of Elsdon, his elder brother, John, being the father of that Edward Hall of Whitlees who was buried at Elsdon on the 27th of February, 1720/1, as of Shittleheugh.

Gabriel Hall by judicious purchases accumulated a fine highland estate comprising Spithope-haugh, Yateshaugh, Kellyburn, Dykeham house, Evestones, Bowershield, Boghead, Chattlehope, Babswood, &c., &c., rounding it off by the purchase of Otterburn which had been forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of John Hall of Otterburn, of the first line.

He seems to have rebuilt the house at Catcleugh—now destroyed—and also that at Chattlehope, for on the door-head at either place was cut his initials G.H. and those of his wife E.F.

Gabriel Hall was High Sherff of Northumberland in 1706, voted for Catcleugh at the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1710, 1715, 1722; and dying on the 24th of April, 1733, at the patriarchal age of 90, was buried at Elsdon.

By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Reynold Fenwick of Dudlees Raw, he had issue (with daughters) four sons, viz. :—

- (1) Martin Hall of Catcleugh.
- (2) Reynold Hall of Newbiggin in the parish of Newburn.
- (3) Edward Hall a captain in Lord Hinchinbrook's regiment of Foot, who died, unmarried, 22nd April, 1727; and

- (4) Gabriel Hall who was living in 1685 but apparently died young.

The daughters were Mary, Margaret wife of Rev. — Johnston, Presbyterian minister, Ann and Sarah.

(1) Martin Hall of Catcleugh, eldest son of the above-named Gabriel Hall, was born at Spithope-head and baptised 24th December, 1675. He married first, 29th November, 1700, Mary, daughter of Robert Fenwick of Langshaw and Nunriding, near Morpeth, who died 28th December, 1743; he married, secondly, 10th July, 1746, Barbara Hope of the parish of Hexham, a young woman of 22 years of age. He died, without issue, 6th April, 1748, aged 72, and was buried near his first wife at Birness.

(2) Reynold Hall, second son of Gabriel Hall of Catcleugh, and brother and heir of the above-named Martin Hall, married Ruth, daughter (and co-heiress) of Enoch Hudson of Newbiggin in the parish of Newburn, by whom he had (perhaps with other) issue two sons, Gabriel and Enoch, and five daughters, viz.:—Elizabeth, wife of Robert Cay of North Charlton; Mary, wife of Joseph Lazenby of Hexham; Sarah, wife of John Hall (of Flatworth); Ruth, wife of Robert Gilpin of Whitehaven; and Isabella, who was devisee of her brother Enoch. Reynold Hall of Newbiggin voted for Rochester at the election of 1715, and for Sills at the elections of 1722 and 1734; and died on or about the 30th April, 1751.

Gabriel Hall, eldest son of the above-named Reynold Hall of Newbiggin, was admitted to the Inner Temple, 11th September, 1734, to Gray's Inn, 9th May, 1740; and died unmarried, his will being dated 8th August, 1745.

Enoch Hall of Newbiggin, second son of the above-named Reynold Hall of that place, and brother and heir of Gabriel Hall, was admitted to Gray's Inn on the 28th November, 1749. He subsequently became Chancellor of the Province of South Carolina, and died, unmarried, at Greenwich in the month of October, 1753. By his will, dated 1st July, 1751, he gave his real estate, in whole or in part, to his unmarried sister, Isabella Hall.

Miss Isabella Hall, as her brother's devisee, dismembered the estate accumulated by her grandfather, and in 1758 sold off Stobbs, Evestons, Netherhouses, the Hill, &c. Four years afterwards, in

the Newcastle newspapers of 24th July, 1762, other portions of the property were advertised for sale under decree of the Court of Chancery.

Ultimately, Catcleugh, Spithope-head, Spithope-haugh, Upper and Nether Chattlehope and Babswood were purchased by the first Duke of Northumberland and they were conveyed to him on the 7th of April, 1769.

Under parliamentary powers Catcleugh was acquired in 1889 by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company in order to construct a reservoir. That reservoir completed in 1895 and capable of containing 2,345,000,000 gallons of water, is, for the greater part, on Catcleugh, the remainder of the land required having been acquired from the Pawson Trustees.

The arms of Hall of Catcleugh as blazoned on Gabriel Hall's tomb at Elsdon seem to have been *a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads, on a chief three cinquefoils*.

HALL OF BRANSHAW

This place must not be confounded with Brainshaugh in lower Coquetdale where there was a cell of canons dependent on the Premonstratensian Abbey of Alnwick.

At the time the Royal Survey of the Border was made in 1604, Ralph Hall and Thomas Hall held freehold lands in Brenshawe and Dudleise, in equal moieties, as succeeding their late father, Anthony Hall; the said Thomas Hall being one of the jury summoned for that inquiry. Ralph was dead before 1618 when Brenshaw was held in moieties by Thomas Hall and William Hall, each of whom paid 3s. 4d. yearly to the lord of the regality. At the same period Dudleys was held by Thomas Hall and Pearce Hall. The name of Alexander Hall of Brankshawe appears in a list of freeholders drawn up in 1628. Jane Hall of Branshaw, spinster, was buried in Elsdon Church, 20th July, 1688, and Elizabeth Hall of Branshaw was buried 5th November, 1708, and after that date there is no entry in the Elsdon Register associating the names.

At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710, John Hall voted for Dudlees and Thomas Cowell for Branshaw.

HALL OF FALLOWLEES

John Hall of the Otterburn family acquired Fallowlees in the parish of Rothbury, *circa* 1530; and on the 11th of February,

36 Elizabeth (1593/4), John Hall of Otterburn granted lands in Fallowlees, North Middleton and Espley to his natural son, Gerrard Hall, for the term of his life. On the 4th of August, 1630, Sir Robert Ogle, released lands in Fallowlees to John Hall of Otterburn, and on the 14th of June, 1669, the latter (or one of the same name) mortgaged to Edward Collingwood.

In the Book of Rates of 1663 Charles Hall was assessed for Fallowlees, with which he had dealings in 1669, 1678 and 1682.

Apparently he married twice, first on the 28th July, 1655, at Rothbury, to Miss Charlton of Bughthill in the chapelry of Bellingham. Thirty years later, either he, or another of the same name and style, on the 8th August, 1685, took out a licence to marry Frances Parkin of Earsdon, widow. He was buried at Rothbury on the 1st of March, 1691/2.

By his first marriage he had (perhaps with other) issue a son Edward Hall, who on the 23rd July, 1680, took out a licence to marry Esther Wallas, spinster, of the parish of Rothbury, by whom he had, with other issue, a son Edward, buried at Rothbury 22nd June, 1701. Charles Hall and Esther his wife were parties by a deed dated 14th November, 1682; and on the 11th June, 1705, he conveyed his property at Fallowlees to Sir William Blackett.

John Hall, one of the younger sons of the above-named Charles Hall and — Charlton his wife, entered the army and fought in Queen Anne's wars as an ensign in Colonel Bowles' regiment. He was killed at the battle of Almanza in Spain, on the 25th April, 1707. He is stated to have married, 30th August, 1685, at Newcastle, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Francis Alder of Hobberlaw, in the parish of Alnwick, by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters. One of these daughters, Ann Hall, was married at Alnwick, 25th August, 1726, to John Falder of Alnwick, apothecary and surgeon, and they were ancestors of the late Mr. Roddam John Falder, who, on succeeding to the Roddam estate, assumed the name of Roddam.

HALL OF HATHERWICK.

On the 21st of January, 1694/5, John Hall of Hatherwick, in the parish of Elsdon, gentleman, "calling into mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed to all men once to

dye," made his will. He gave to his second son, Thomas Hall, £100 when 21, to his younger son, John, a similar sum, and to his daughters Mary and Sarah Hall £50 a piece; he appointed his wife Barbara sole executrix, and his brother Gabriel Hall, William Hall of Toft-house, and his (the testator's) son-in-law, George Anderson, to be supervisors. The will does not give the name of the testator's eldest son, who succeeded to the property.

At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710, John Hall was one of those who voted in respect of freehold lands in Hatherwick, and Thomas Hall voted in 1722 for a like qualification. In 1734 George Hall of Davy Sheel, William Hall of Hewers House, Thomas Hall, and three others voted for property in Hatherwick. Thomas Hall of Birness voted for Hatherwick in 1748.

On the 25th of February, 1751/2, Mr. Gabriel Hall, described as son of Thomas Hall of Hatherwick, married, at Edlingham, Ann Mitford, daughter of Michael Mitford, vicar of Edlingham, and grand-daughter of William Mitford, rector of Elsdon. In the same year, 1752, being then residing at Morpeth, the said Gabriel Hall took a lease from the Earl and Countess of Northumberland of a farm in Alnham, and in 1756 a lease of a farm in Cawledge-park in the parish of Alnwick.

With other issue he had a son, Thomas Hall, born 29th August, 1757, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born 29th August, 1760, both at Cawledge-park.* The latter died at the age of two months, and was buried in Edlingham chancel; in which church was also buried on 7th September, 1812, her mother, described as of Alnwick, widow, aged 81.

Thomas, son of Gabriel Hall of Cawledge-park, has been identified with the person of that name who matriculated at University College, Oxford, 6th May, 1776, aged 18, and was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed in 1802.

HALL OF MONKRIDGE-HALL.

Monkridge-hall must not be confounded with Monkridge, al-

*To be sold, Cottonshope and Birdhope-burn-foot, in the parish of Elsdon, let at £400 a year. Enquire of Mr. Hall of Callas-park.—*Courant*, 14th June, 1760.

though both properties at one time belonged to families named Hall.

At the time of the Royal Survey of the Border Lands in 1604, Munkridge-hall was held by Roger Hall who paid a free rent of 8s. a year. At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710 William Hall voted for Monkridge-hall. In 1734 John Hall of Killingworth Moor, and in 1748 John Hall, esq., voted for the same qualification. In 1774 Gabriel Hall, esq.,† of Monkridge hall, voted in respect of the same, and his burial is entered in the Elsdon Register, under date "13th May, 1785, Gabriel Hall, of Monkridge-hall, esq." His death is also announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 14th May, 1785.

The story is told that Gabriel Hall of Monkridge-hall had an only son who had been intended for the bar, but on his father's circumstances becoming involved he went out to India, was taken prisoner by Hyder Alli and, after enduring much suffering, died in chains.* His father's extensive, if not very valuable, property comprising, it is stated, Monkridge-hall, Close-head, Cottonshope, Rukin and Toft-house, passed into the hands of Robert Lisle of Weldon, and of Morpeth, attorney.

† Died on Sunday in Green Court, Mrs. Hall, widow of Mr. Hall of Over-acres, and sister to Gabriel Hall of Monkridge, esq.—*Courant*, 24th February, 1776.

*The story of Hall's adventures is related in *A Journey Overland to India*, by Donald Campbell of Barbreck, esq., some time commander of a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic, published in London in 1795, 4to. The author left England in 1781 but did not, apparently, meet Hall until April or May, 1782, when he embarked at Bombay on a Portuguese vessel bound for Madras, in the course of which they were wrecked on the shore of the dominions of Hyder Alli, were made captives, and on their refusal to enter his service, were treated with great severity, under which treatment Hall died. The following excerpts give an account of what happened, in Hall's own words. After stating that Hall was "a very stout young man and full of true spirit . . . he was of most amiable disposition, and with it possessed all that manly spirit that gives presence of mind in exigencies of danger," Campbell put the following into his mouth.—"My father," Hall is reported to have said, "though he did not move in the very first walk of life, held the rank of a gentleman by birth and education, and was respectable, not only as a person of considerable property, but as a person who knew how to turn the gifts of fortune to their best account. He was

HALL OF MONKRIDGE.

Monkridge was in possession of a branch of the Halls in the Tudor period. In 1552 Thomas Hall of Monkridge was one of the Commissioners for enclosing lands in Redesdale. At the time of the Royal Survey of the Border in 1604 there were no less than fourteen customary tenants in Monkridge and Stichhill-hugh of the name of Hall, the chief of whom were Alexander Hall, Oswin Hall, Robert Hall senior, and Gabriel Hall. The name of Robert Hall again occurs in the freeholders' lists of 1628 and 1638. Actions of ejectment were brought in 1658 by Sir Charles Howard, lord of the regality of Redesdale, against certain of the customary tenants, including Edward Hall of Monkridge. The latter eventually submitted, but, dying before the year 1667, the settlement was contested by his heirs, who, in 1693, snatched a verdict in their own favour which was subsequently appealed against.

On the 11th March, 1669/70, Alexander Hall of Monkridge, gent., took out a licence to marry Elizabeth Fenwick, spinster, by whom he subsequently had issue.

Charles Hall of Monkridge married in August, 1705, at Elsdon, Mary Collingwood, by whom he had, with other issue, a son

generous without prodigality, and charitable without ostentation; he was allowed by all who knew him to be the most tender of husbands, the most zealous and sincere of friends No expense was spared was spared in my education; from childhood, every instruction that money could purchase, and every allurements to learn that fondness could suggest, were bestowed upon me As I was to inherit a genteel, independent fortune, my father proposed to breed me to up a learned profession—the Law—rather to invigorate and exercise my intellects, and as a step to rank in the State, than for mere lucretive purposes. I was put to one of the Universities, with an allowance suited to his intentions towards me; and was immediately to have been sent to travel for my further improvement [when my father] told me he was an undone man, that he had engaged in great and important speculations, which had left him little above beggary. . . . As soon as I thought my father's mind fit for such a conversation, I opened to him a plan I had formed of coming to India to advance my fortune."

The two prisoners were placed in irons "fastened together, leg by leg, by one bolt," in which position Hall died of dysentery, apparently in 1782, at Hydernagur, the chief city of the province of Bidanore, his last words being—"Oh! Campbell! the lamp is going out!"

The writer owes the reference to Campbell's almost forgotten travels to the Rev. Thomas Stephens.

Alexander Hall, baptised 22nd July, 1706, and a daughter, Elizabeth, baptised 29th November, 1716, who may perhaps be identified with the wife of Charles Francis Howard, lord of the regality. It is possible that Charles Hall was not proprietor, but only tenant, for his name does not appear in the poll-books for the early part of the Eighteenth Century. Warburton, writing *circa* 1715, enumerates Muncridge as among the places belonging to Madam Howard of Ford Castle, mother of the above-mentioned Charles Francis Howard, and daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Blake of Ford.

Before 1748 Monkridge had passed into the hands of the Wards of Morpeth, attorneys, and in that year William Ward polled at the election of Knights of the Shire.

The property now belongs to their representative, Mr. William Orde of Nunnikirk.

HALL OF OTTERCAPS AND BLAKEHOPE.

On the 14th April, 1563, Gabriel Hall of Attercapp made his will and, after desiring to be buried in the church of Elsdon, and ordering his sons Edward and Nicholas Hall should be sent to Newcastle school, appointed his wife Barbara, his sons Alexander and William, with Robert Hall of Muncridge, to be his executors. In 1604 Gabriel Hall was proprietor of Attercops and the Lese; and in 1618 he is returned in the rental of the principality of Redesdale as rendering on Lady-day a sparrow-hawk for the free forest of Attercops. Later in the Seventeenth Century William Hall, second son of William Hall of Ottercaps, gentleman, acquired property in Blakehope, in which he was succeeded by his son, Thomas Hall described as of Blakehope, gent. He voted at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710, died intestate, and was followed by his eldest son, William Hall of Blakehope, who voted for Blakehope at the elections of 1722 and 1734, and was buried at Elsdon 13th June, 1767. His son, Thomas Hall, who was living at Haughton in 1774, when he voted in respect of property in Blakehope, apparently died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother, William Hall of Moorsley Banks near Durham, who made his will on the 7th October, 1791.

HALL OF WHITELEE.*

Whitelee or Whiteley is the last place on the English side of the Border by the road passing through Redesdale. Over the door of the inn at Whitelee was cut the inscription *PAX SIT HUIC DOMO INTRANTIBUS*. This inn, probably built about 1767 when the road was made, was taken down a few years ago by the Newcastle Water Company owing to the danger of contamination to the water.

It is apprehended that this is the place possessed by lease, or in fee, by Edward Hall, who, dying at Shittleheugh, was buried at Elsdon on the 27th February, 1720/1, aged 44, to whose memory a monument set up at Elsdon still remains. He may probably have been son of John Hall, and nephew of Gabriel Hall of Catcleugh and Otterburn. Edward Hall voted for Whitelees at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710.

By Elizabeth, his wife, Edward Hall of Whitelee had (perhaps with other) issue two sons and two daughters, viz., Edward Hall, John Hall of Newcastle, . . . wife of Rev. John Oliver, minister of Southdean, and Barbara, wife of Rev. George Scott, protestant non-conformist minister at Harbottle.

Edward Hall, eldest son of the first-mentioned Edward Hall (of Shittleheugh) voted for the place at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1722; and in 1777 Edward Hall, eldest son of the above named John Hall of Newcastle, made an unsuccessful claim to be heir male of Reynold Hall of Newbiggin and Otterburn.

LAING OF THE HILL IN REDESDALE.

The Laings seem to have crossed the Border into Redesdale about, or soon after, the parliamentary Union of England with Scotland. The name does not appear in the Parish Register of Elsdon until 1720, in which year, on the 28th of August, Edward, son of Edward and Isabella Laing of Hill, was baptised. At the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1722 and 1734, Edward Laing of the Hill voted for lands in that place, while in 1748 he voted for lands in Thropton in the parish of Rothbury. He was

* There used to be a stone built into the garden wall at Whitelee farmhouse with the arms *a chevron between three demi lions, on a chief three chaplets*, and I.H. 1735. Over the house door was the inscription *PACEM INTRANTIBUS OPTO 1722*.

evidently a very prosperous sheep-master who, out of his savings, added house to house and field to field. His burial is entered in the Elsdon Register, under date "1761, January 17th, Edward Laing, senior, of ye Hill buried."

28th February, 1760. Will of Edward Laing of the Hill, parish of Elsdon.

To my eldest son Robert Laing my messuage and farm of land at Thropton in the parish of Rothbury.

To my son George Laing my messuage and farm of land at Dykhead.

To my son John Laing £350 to be paid out of the Hill, Flexridge and Walls.

To my son William Laing my messuage and farms of land called Longcroft and Dansbank, with the houses in Rochester and all appurtenances thereto belonging; also the sum of £50.

To my son Matthew Laing my messuage and farms of land known by the names of Netherfield, Sillons (or Blackburn), Holehouse, and one half of Birdhoperaig water corn mill.

To my daughter Isabell Laing my messuage and farm of land called Hillock.

To my wife Mary Laing, the old grey cow, the white whey that stands with her in the winter, the bay filly. All my household furniture (except the clock) to be equally divided between her and her daughter, the said Isabell Laing.

To my son Edward Laing my messuage and farms of land called the Hill, Flexridge and Walls in the parish of Elsdon, charged with payment of £20 per annum to my wife Mary Laing.

The testator's eldest surviving son, Robert Laing, born at the Hill, was baptised 3rd March, 1733/4, and married 16th November, 1758, Isabel, daughter of Elrington Reed of Troughend, her filial portion being £200. He apparently obtained Birdhope Craig in his father's life time and there his children were born. He voted for that place at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1774; but falling into difficulties, Birdhope Craig was advertised in the Newcastle papers to be offered for sale at the Queen's Head, Pilgrim Street, on the 27th July, 1785. He removed to the Sills and, having fallen from his horse when crossing the river, he was drowned below Davyshield Mill in the month of February, 1796. His widow, Isabel Laing, died at the Sills 18th May, 1812, aged 72. Their eldest surviving son, Robert Laing, farmed at Plenderleith in Roxburghshire, where he died on the 21st December, 1811, aged 50, and was buried, not with his father at Elsdon, but, near his first wife at Birness Chapel.

POTTS OF POTS DURTREES.

There are in Elsdon two places named Durtrees, the one with the prefix Potts, the other with that of Wanless, in either case the prefix being taken from the name of an ancient owner or occupier.

The name of Potts Durtrisse is found so far back as 1604, when it was held by four freehold tenants, viz.:—Jenkin and Cuthbert Potte, who had inherited from their father, John Potte, Clement Potte, son of Thomas Potte, and Thomas Potte, son of Ja[mes] Potte, being the others.

The other Durtresse was held by William and Andrew Wanleise, who had inherited from Roger, their father, and by George Wanleise, who had inherited from Edward, his father.

Only two entries have been found in the Elsdon Registers to associate persons named Potts with the place, the one in 1705 and the other in 1770: probably both are casual.

REED OF TROUGHEN.

In the great Survey of the Borders, drawn up about 1550 by Sir Robert Bowes, the surname that stands next in reputation to the Halls is that of Reade; and, by general consent, in the Reeds of Troughen the chief of the name was to be found.

There was already a Tower at Trowen in 1415, belonging to William Butecom (originally Butigcumbe). Twenty-five years later William Reed of Troughend, 30th April, 1440, obtained a grant of Broomhope in the parish of Chollerton from Sir Humphrey Lisle, knight (new *History of Northumberland*, iv., 365). In a MS of the time of Queen Elizabeth, quoted by Surtees (*Durham*, I, 166n.), it is stated "the laird of Troughwhen, the chief of the name of Reed, and divers of his followers—a ruder and more lawless crew there needs not to be, yet—if well tutored, they might do her Maj^{ie}. good service; but their practices are not to be deiended." The laird of Troughen referred to was John Reed, who, in 1552, was appointed to be one of the Commissioners for enclosures upon the Middle Marches (Nicolson, *Border Laws*, p. 225). In the Feodary's Book drawn up in 1568, John Rede is entered a proprietor of property which may be identified as Troughend, Broomhope, Steel, Calf-close, Hindhangh, Dunc-house, Old Town, Bogg, &c., &c., &c. The long line of Reeds

of Troughen continued to hold that place until 1764, when Elrington Reed II sold it with Woodhill, Bog, Duns-houses, Davy-shiel, and Blackcleugh, to Christopher Reed of Chipchase, who claimed to be sprung from the ancient house of Troughen.

Elrington Reed II married at Elsdon, 28th May, 1772, Mary Snowdon of Prendwick, at which place he subsequently farmed, and children were born to him. Subsequently, about the year 17 . . he went to Sutherlandshire and farmed at Killcalm-hill. Returning to England, he died 15 March, 1829, at his daughter's house at Gateshead, aged 86.

His grandson, Elrington Reed III, died *circa* 1873.

The arms borne by the Reeds of Troughend, as exemplified on the monument in Elsdon Church, are [*or*] *on a chevron between three garbs [gules] as many ears of corn [argent]*.

REED OF OLD TOWN.

Clement Reyde of Aldertone was one of the Commissioners for enclosures in the Middle Marches in 1552; and, as of the Old Town, in the same year he was a Setter and Searcher of the Watch, a portion of his particular charge being the ford at Otterburn Myln, which was to be watched nightly by two men of the inhabitants of the Old Town.

When the Royal Survey of the Border was made in 1604, the hamlets of Trowen, Old Towne and Bogg were grouped for the purpose of that survey, the names of the freeholders there being John Reade, Thomas Reade and John Hall.

A colony of Reeds seem to have lived at or near this place, and it is not possible to construct a pedigree from the entries in the Elsdon Registers. At the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1710 Matthew Reed, and in 1722 William Reed, voted for Old Town. In 1734 and 1774 John Reed voted, and in 1748 and 1774 Matthew Reed voted on a similar qualification. There is, or was, at Corsenside a monumental inscription to William Reed of the Old Town, who died 29th September, 1755, at the alleged age of 104. The long line of Reeds, proprietors in Old Town, ended in the death of Miss Ann Eliza Reed in the month of August, 1900.

ROBSON.

In William³ Bullein's *Dialogue bothe pleasaunt and pietitull*,

published in 1564, in answer to the question "I pray you what countrie man be you?" the beggar is made to reply "Savyng your honour, gud mistresse, I was borne in Redesdale in Northumberlande, and came of a wight ridyng sirname called the Robsons, gud honast men and true, savyng a little shiftyng for their living. God and our Laddie keep them sillie pure men."

It is a remarkable thing that in the list of freeholders and customary tenants of the regality of Redesdale, set out in the Royal Survey of 1604, the name of Robson does not once occur, although they were noted people in neighbouring Tynedale.

After the Union of the Crowns, and especially after the Revolution of 1688, these restless, half-starved high-landers settled down, devoting themselves to the rearing of sheep, an occupation that affords leisure for observation and thought. There lies before the writer a copy of *The New Whole Duty of Man*, printed in London in 1745, being the fourth edition of a work originally printed during the Civil War. George Robson, the North Tyne laird, who originally owned the volume, has entered the birth of his children as follows:—George Robson born *Sun* or *Sol*, 13th June, 1751; Elizabeth Robson born *Saturn* 23rd April, 1753; John Robson born *Venus* 28th November, 1755; Matthew Robson born *Saturn* 12th May, 1758; William Robson born *Venus* 5th June, 1761.

STORY OF OTTERBURN, AND OF NORTH SHIELDS.

James Story, a prosperous Tyneside shipbuilder,* residing at Low Lights, near North Shields—where in the year 1785 he possessed a pleasant dwelling house—became possessed by purchase from Henry Ellison† of the estate of Otterburn. It is stated that he built (or perhaps rebuilt) the western portion of the hamlet, but, except for occasional summer visits, he did not become a resident proprietor. He died, during Evening Prayer, in Christ Church,

*"On Monday, the 13th November, 1786, was tried at Byker St. Anthon's Colliery, a new machine, invented by James Story of the Low Lights, esq., for which he has His Majesty's patent, for drawing of coals, and which answers as a true counter balance by taking off all the weight of the rope."—*Newcastle Courant*, 24th November, 1787.

†Henry Ellison of Otterburn voted at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1774 for lands at Otterburn.

Tynemouth, on Sunday, 22nd February, 1789, aged 54 years, and is buried in the adjacent church-yard. By his wife Jane, daughter of Richard Shaw of North Shields, he had issue twelve children, of whom three at least were sons, viz.:—Richard Shaw Story, some time lieutenant in the Northumberland Militia, who died at Portsea in 1840, aged 66; James Story, who died in 1826, unmarried; and Richard Bell Story, who died in 1851.

The trusts created by James Story's will could not be carried into effect without the intervention of the Court of Chancery. The Newcastle newspapers of 15th October, 1796, advertise to be sold on the 22nd of that month, by order of the Court, Story's property at Otterburn, Soppet, Farney-cleugh, and at Low Lights.

WANLESS OF WANLESS DURTTREES

On the 10th of October, 1597, Roger Wanlesse of Durtrees, yeoman, with others of the name, conveyed to William Wanlesse of Durtres a messuage in Durtres with certain parcels of land called Mereyck's field and Stovesfield. William and Andrew Wanleise, sons of Roger, and George, the son of Edward Wanleise, were the freehold tenants of (Wanless) Durtresses when the Survey of the Border Lands was made in 1604. In 1610 Roger Wanlesse of the city of Peterborough released his lands in Philhope to Roger Widdrington of Cartington; and other persons of the name continued to have dealings with Philhope down to 1669.

At the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1722 and 1734 John Ord of Newcastle voted in respect of Wanliss Dull Trees and although persons of the name of Wanless lingered in the parish of Elsdon until the close of the Eighteenth Century they are not found as freeholders—

In long descents these people are the same
 Fixt heirlooms they with their first owner's name;
 One character may for them all suffice,
 He's born, he drinks, he hunts, he stuffs, he dies.—CHEVIOT.

LIST OF LESS COMMON PLANTS IN THE AREA OF THE CLUB,

WITH LOCALITIES AND REFERENCES,

BY

ADAM ANDERSON, SANSON SEAL, BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

In the following list of plants recorded in the Proceedings of the Club from its formation in 1831, the arrangement and nomenclature follow those of the London Catalogue of British Plants, 10th edition. As in the naming of them many alterations have been made from time to time, it is to be noted that where these differ from the names under which they are recorded, the latter are appended in italics. Localities are entered in relation to particular counties, i.e., B. Berwick, E.L. East Lothian, R. Roxburgh, S. Selkirk, and N. Northumberland, including the burgh of Berwick-on-Tweed. Where the date indicated disagrees with that of the volume, it is to be understood that it marks the year in which the plant was gathered. In the case of plants frequently reported, the first and last records only are entered. The following abbreviations have been adopted :—bet. for between, opp. for opposite, and nr. for near.

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Ranunculaceæ—				
Thalictrum	St. Abb's, B.	June 1896	xv	225
minus	Goswick, N.	Aug. 1895	xv	239
	Holy Island	June 1883	x	258
	Kyloe Crags	July 1837	i	143
		May 1870	vi	109
	Dunstanburgh	Aug. 1878	viii	414
	Boulmer	July 1879	ix	39

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Kelso & Ednam, R.	1872	vi	437
Trollius				
europæus	Wood, Billie mill, B.	1834	i	61
	Lumsden & Hardacres	"	"	"
	Howpark dean	1839	i	209
	Blackburnrigg dean	"	"	"
	Penmanshiel moss	"	"	"
	Coldingham moor	1893	xiv	401
		July 1897	xvi	165
	Edington hill	1873	vii	104
		1900	xvii	274
	Lightfield, Gordon	June 1842	ii	5
	Thirlestane & Lauder	Aug. 1902	xviii	264
	Langshaw, R.	1890	xiii	59
	Graden	June 1878	viii	402
	Haining, S.	1882	x	53
	Henhole, Cheviot, N.	1836	i	132
	Wooler water and			
	Common burn	1864	v	180
	Harehope burn, Bewick	June 1868	v	390
	Kielder	June 1904	xix	121
Papaveraceæ—				
Glaucium				
flavum	Ramsheugh, Cock-	1834	i	60
(luteum)	burnspath, B.	Sept. 1905	xix	297
	Pease sands	June 1881	ix	448
	Lumsden shore	1834	i	60
		July 1897	xvi	165
Fumariaceæ—				
Corydalis				
claviculata	Edington hill, B.	1872	vi	436
	Longfermacus	1834	i	60
	Edmunston dean	"	"	"
	Penmanshiel wood	"	"	"
	Primrose hill	1883	xiv	406
	Newcastleton, R.	Aug. 1898	xvi	273
	Caddonfoot, S.	June 1876	viii	17
	Yeaverling Bell, N.	June 1878	viii	402

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Harehope burn,			
	Bewick	June 1868	v	390
	Ewart park	June 1898	xvi	255
<i>Fumaria</i>				
capreolata L.	Chirnside, B.	1885	xi	205
(<i>pallidiflora</i> Jord.)	Hallidon hill, N.	"	"	"
Bastardi Bor.	Holy Island	1884	x	593
(<i>confusa</i> Jord.)				
densiflora D.C.	Nr. Whittinghame,			
(<i>micrantha</i> Lag.)	E.L.	1885	xi	205
	Aikengall, B.	Sept. 1900	xvii	269
	Jedburgh, R.	1869	vi	118
	Yetholm	1874	vii	251
	Holy Island, N.	1884	x	593
Cruciferae—				
Radicula, Hill				
(<i>Nasturtium</i> Br.)				
amphibia	Denholm dean, R.	Aug. 1896	xvi	66
<i>Barbarea</i>				
intermedia	Nr. Belses station, (exhib.)	1880	ix	243
<i>Cardamine</i>				
amara	Sowmire, Swinton, B.	1848	ii	267
	Milne Graden mains	"	"	"
	Newton Don	1893	xiv	403
	Nr. Edrom	May 1887	xii	15
	Pease burn	1839	i	210
	Dunglass dean, E.L.	1878	viii	410
	Faldonside, S.	1885	xi	205
	Selkirk	1876	viii	83
	Wood, Carham hall, N.	1834	i	59
	Akeld dean	May 1852	iii	89
	East Bolton	May 1889	xii	452
	Tyne, Chollerford	May 1901	xviii	18
<i>Draba</i>				
muralis	Selkirk	1875	vii	354
<i>Cochlearia</i>				
danica	Nr. Redheugh, B.	1839	i	209
	South of Fast Castle	1885	xi	205

LIST OF LESS COMMON PLANTS

231

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Dunbar Castle, E.L.	May 1876	VIII	8
	Farne Islands, N.	1856	III	228
		June 1884	X	456
<i>Diploaxis</i>				
<i>tenuifolia</i>	Coquet mouth	June 1863	V	13
<i>Coronopus</i>				
<i>procumbens</i>	Eyemouth, B.	1871	VI	282
(<i>senebiera</i>)	Chirnside mill	"	"	"
(<i>coronopus</i>)	Highridge hall, R.	1874	VII	251
	Highridge hall, R.	1874	VII	251
	Haddon village	1843	II	79-85
	Canty's Bridge, N.	June 1874	VII	173
	Ancroft Toll	1871	VI	282
	Goswick	Aug. 1895	XV	239
	Holy Island	1854	VII	49
		June 1883	X	258
	Spindleston	June 1872	VI	300
<i>Lepidium</i>				
<i>latifolium</i>	Tantallon, E.L.	June 1901	XVIII	34
		Sept. 1907	XX	192
	Tweedside, Norham, N	1843	II	79-85
		1883	XIV	406
<i>campestre</i>	Lumsden dean, B.	1839	I	209
	Dunglass dean, E.L.	1834	I	57
	Tweedside, Norham, N	1883	XIV	406
	Lowick Quarries	1836	I	132
(<i>heterophyllum</i>)*				
<i>b. canescens</i>	Leader water, B.	June 1838	I	164
(<i>Smithii</i> , Hook)		June 1903	XIX	29
	Redpath dean	June 1896	XVI	35
(<i>hirtum</i> Sm.)	Thornton mill, E.L.	1883	XIV	406
	Ettrick water, S.	June 1876	VIII	16
	Nr. Rothbury, N.	Aug. 1865	V	231
<i>Teesdalia</i>				
<i>nudicaulis</i>	Yetholm loch, R.	Aug. 1908	XX	209
	Beaumont water	Aug. 1875	VII	367
	Robert's Lynn, Slitrig	1890	XIII	69
	Ettrick water, S.	June 1876	VIII	16

* Type does not occur in Britain.

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Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Henhole, Cheviot, N.	June 1897	xvi	150
	College water	June 1848	II	265
		Aug. 1907	xx	182
	Yeaverling Bell	May 1904	xix	116
	Breamish, Linhope	June 1861	IV	241
<i>Cakile</i>				
<i>maritima</i>	Pease sands, B.	June 1881	ix	448
	Thornton loch,	1907	xx	210
	Holy Island, N.	1854	vii	49
		June 1883	x	258
	Boulmer	July 1879	ix	38
	Alnmouth	Aug. 1871	vi	191
	Coquet mouth	June 1863	v	13
	Farne Islands	1856	iii	235
Resedaceæ—				
<i>Reseda</i>				
<i>lutea</i>	Springhill, B.	May 1883	x	253
	Biel Grange, E.L.	May 1881	ix	429
	Mouth of Tyne	July 1875	vii	365
	Bowden burn, R.	1886	xi	339
Violaceæ—				
<i>Viola</i>				
<i>hirta</i>	Chirnside, B.	May 1839	I	181
	Burnmouth	May 1849	II	346
	Primrose hill	1872	VI	437
	Mouth of Tyne, E.L.	July 1909	xxi	36
	Gullane Links	May 1877	viii	208
	Corbie Crag R.	Aug. 1881	ix	476
	Tweedside, Norham, N	Sept. 1837	I	161
		May 1843	II	44
	Kyloe Crag	1860	IV	210
	Kielder	June 1904	xix	121
Caryophyllaceæ—				
<i>Dianthus</i>				
<i>deltoides</i>	Ayton, B.	1893	xiv	401
	Newton Don	„	„	403
	Nenthorn hill	1836	I	132

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Dowlaw dean	Aug. 1897	xvi	165
	Sea banks, Dunglass,			
	E.L.	1839	I	208
	Tyne	Sept. 1907	xx	187
	Makerston Crag, R.	Aug. 1881	ix	476
	Kale water	1882	x	10
	Beaumont water	Aug. 1875	vii	367
	Budle, N.	1849	ii	356
	Spindlestone hill	June 1872	vi	297
	Heathpool Lynn	1860	iv	210
Silene				
noctiflora	Tantallon(exhib.)E.L.	Sept. 1907	xx	192
	Tweedside, Kelso, R.	1874	vii	251
	Cornfields, Kelso	"	"	"
	Liddlesdale	1895	xv	234
	Scremerston, N.	1885	xi	205
	Holy Island	Sept. 1838	I	178
Cerastium				
tetrandrum	Rocks bet. Redheugh			
(atro-virens)	and Fast Castle, B.	1839	I	209
	Old walls, Berwick, N.	1837	I	144
	Nr. East Ord	1885	xi	205
	Farne Islands	1856	iii	235
arvense	Ordweel, B,	June 1906	xx	30
	Marygold and Ayton	1893	xiv	401
	Coldingham	1834	I	59
	Penmanshiel	1839	I	209
	West Barnslinks, E.L.	1878	viii	533
	Garleton hills	1882	x	5
	Selkirk	1876	viii	83
	Nr. Wark, N.	July 1854	iii	169
Stellaria				
aquatica	Denholm dean, R.	Aug. 1896	xvi	66
nemorum	Tweedside; nr. Cold-	1834	I	56
	stream, B.	May 1850	iii	4
	Earlston	1835	I	68
	Woodhall, E.L.	May 1880	ix	219
	Melrose, R.	1875	vii	355

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
<i>palustris</i> (<i>glauca</i>)	Jedburgh	1862	IV	333
	Faldonside, S.	1883	x	278
	Norham, N.	1846	II	168
	Warkworth	1907	xx	150
	Blyth water	June 1911	xxI	238
	Bothal haugh	Aug. 1894	xv	77
	Dilston, Corbridge	Aug. 1882	x	39
	Greenknow, B.	1842	II	5
	Gordon moss	June 1880	IX	229-293
	Newham bog, N.	1849	II	356
<i>Arenaria</i> <i>verna</i>	Bet. Dowlaw and Redheugh, B.	1839	I	208
	Earnsheugh, St. Abb's	1834	I	59
	St. Abb's	July 1874	vII	176
		June 1896	xv	225
	N'th of Eyemouth fort	1834	I	59
	Tyneside, Hexham, N.	Aug. 1909	xxI	49
<i>Sagina</i> <i>maritima</i>	St. Abbs, B.	1869	xIV	401
	Ross Links, N.	1845	II	121
		July 1855	xi	205
	Dunstanburgh	"	"	"
	Budle	1849	II	356
	Farne Islands	1856	III	235
	Alnmouth	July 1879	IX	32
<i>ciliata</i>	Stichill Lynn, R.	1893	xIV	233
	Wooler water, N.	1866	v	280
<i>subulata</i> (<i>Spergula</i>)	Penmanshiel moor, B.	1839	I	209
	Dowlaw dean	1893	xIV	401
	Drakemire	"	"	"
	Budle, N.	1849	II	356
	Spindlestone Crag	June 1872	VI	299
<i>nodosa</i>	Sweethope Lough	July 1906	xx	33
<i>Spergularia</i> <i>salina</i> (<i>marina</i>)	Holy Island	June 1883	x	258
(<i>Arenaria</i> ,,)	Mouth of Coquet	Sept. 1850	III	54

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
(<i>Alsine</i> „)	Farne Islands	1856	III	235
<i>marginata</i>	Mouth of Tyne, E.L.	July 1875	VII	364
<i>Polycarpon</i>				
<i>tetraphyllum</i>	Gala water foot, S.	1874	VII	251
Malvaceæ—				
<i>Lavatera</i>				
<i>arborea</i>	Bass Rock, E.L.	1873	VII	16
		June 1901	xviii	33
Linaceæ—				
<i>Radiola</i> , Hill				
<i>linoides</i>	Sunlaws, N.	1882	x	20
(<i>millegrana</i>)	Ross Links	1884	x	593
		1885	xi	205
Geraniaciæ—				
<i>Geranium</i>				
<i>sanguineum</i>	Burnmouth, B.	1839	I	210
	Tyne estuary, E.L.	July 1909	xxi	37
	Gaitheugh, Melrose, R	July 1868	v	395
	Beadnell shore, N.	Sept. 1853	III	163
	Embleton	Aug. 1903	xix	32
	Dunstanburgh	Aug. 1878	viii	414
<i>pyrenaicum</i>	Tyne, E. Linton, E.L.	Sept. 1907	xx	187
	Hoselaw, R.	June 1910	xxi	143
	Nr. Lowlynn, N.	1888	xii	394
<i>pusillum</i>	Stockbridge, B.	1875	vii	520
	Dunbar, E.L.	July 1875	vii	364
	Tyne, East Linton	Sept. 1907	xx	187
	Tyne estuary	July 1909	xxi	37
	Kelso, R.	1874	vii	251
	Berwick, N.	June 1874	vii	173
	Holy Island	„	„	„
		1875	vii	520
	Wooler & Yeavinger	„	„	„
	Doddington	„	„	„
		Sept. 1906	xx	49
<i>columbinum</i>	Penmanshiel, B.	1839	I	210
	Spindlestone, N.	June 1872	vi	299-437

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
lucidum	Blackadder woods, B.	1873	vii	125
	„, Greenlaw	1871	vi	283
	Howlet crags, Cockb'n	1893	xiv	405
	Birgham wood	1834	i	60
	Mertoun	May 1871	vi	181
	Hartside dean	1873	vii	125
	Dryburgh	1836	i	132
	Stitchill Lynn, R.	„	„	„
		June 1846	ii	169
	Bowden, R.	Sept. 1877	viii	228
	Gateshaw, Hounam	1882	x	9
	Fernihirst	May 1862	iv	334
	Dean above Akeld, N.	May 1852	iii	89
	Humbleton, Wooler	June 1878	viii	395
	Swinhoe Crags	June 1851	iii	56
Erodium				
	maritimum	Goswick	Aug. 1895	xv 239
Celastraceæ—				
Euonymus				
europæus	Alc water, Dowlaw			
	dean, B.	1893	xiv	401
	Tower & Pease deans	„	„	„
	Cowdenknowes	1835	i	68
	Pressmennan, E.L.	July 1884	x	470
	Denholm dean, R.	Aug. 1896	xvi	67
	Stobs, Hawick	1890	xiii	64
	Norham, N.	Sept. 1837	i	161
	Tiptoe-on-Till	1883	x	283
	Colledge water	June 1848	ii	265
	Wooler, Haugh-head	1872	vi	437
	Kyloe	June 1900	xvii	222
	Swinhoe crags	June 1851	iii	56
Leguminosæ—				
Genista				
anglica	Coldingham moor, B.	July 1897	xvi	165
	Ordweel moor	1893	xiv	405

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
tinctoria	Greenlaw moor	1836	I	132
		1890	XIII	56
	Gordon moss	June 1880	IX	293
	Aikengall, E.L.	1885	XI	189
	Gattonside moor, R.	1890	XIII	56
	Bl'k Heddon, Kyloe, N	June 1900	XVII	221
	Hepburn Hill	1836	I	103
	Blackcock hill, Thrun-			
	ton	1889	XII	453
	Holystone	July 1901	XVIII	73
	Old Bewick	1866	V	260
	Beanley, Eglingham			
	Moor	May 1890	XIII	25
		May 1893	XIV	212
	Rothbury	June 1885	XI	42
Ulex	Birgham moor, B.	1834	I	60
	Pennymuir, Hounam			
	(said to grow)	1882	X	10
Gallii	Nr. Whitton, N.	1874	VII	251
	East Fodderlie, R.	1880	IX	288
	Nr. Akeld, N.	June 1878	VIII	398
Trifolium	Beanley moor	1880	IX	288
	arvense			
	Coldingham shore B.	1893	XIV	401
	Tyne, E. Linton, E.L.	Sept. 1907	XX	187
	Trows, Makerston, R.	1874	VII	251
	Beaumont water, S.	Aug. 1875	VII	367
		1876	VIII	84
	striatum	1893	XIV	401
	Coldingham Shore	"	"	"
	Stitchill, R.	June 1846	II	169
scabrum	Corbie crags nr. Kelso	Aug. 1881	IX	476
	Yetholm loch	Aug. 1908	XX	209
	Spindlestone crags, N.	June 1872	VI	298
	Yetholm loch, R.	Aug. 1908	XX	209
	St. Cuthbert's Is., N.	July 1845	II	123
	Holy Island	June 1875	VII	358

LIST OF LESS COMMON PLANTS

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
fragiferum	Nr. Edington mill B.	1834	I	56
	Gunsgreen fields	1893	xiv	402
	Shore, Cockburnspath	June 1853	III	132
	Aberlady, E.L.	July 1883	x	266
	Gainslaw Bridge, N.	1834	I	56
	Berwick (exhib.)	Oct. 1902	xviii	286
Astragalus				
	danicus	1896	xv	225
(hypoglottis)	Dowlaw	Aug. 1897	xvi	165
	Holy Island, N.	June 1883	x	258
glycyphyllus	Whitadder, Blanerne,			
	B.	1861	iv	292
	Whitadder Claribad			
	mill	1834	I	59
	Whitehall, Chirnside	"	"	"
	Eye water	1871	vi	282
	Eyemouth & Millbank	1893	xiv	401
	Bet. Siccar Point and			
	Pease	June 1835	I	67
	Ewelairs, W. of Pease	1839	I	210
	Oldcambus	1856	III	257
	Dunglass, E.L.	July 1902	xviii	225
	Dean nr. Newtown St.			
	Boswells	Sept. 1852	III	127
	Wooler water, N.	1834	I	59
	Sea banks, Bamburgh	1836	I	132
Vicia				
Orobis	Blackpots, Colding-			
	ham, B.	1895	xv	225
	Nr. Hillend	June 1908	xx	259
	Howpark dean	1835	I	68
	Monynut wood	1856	III	256
	Dye, Longfermacus	1907	xx	157
	Nr. Rawburn	1899	xvii	162
	Edington hill, B.	1872	vi	436
lathyroides	Ayton	1893	xiv	401
	Old Cambus dean	"	"	"
	Earnsheugh	"	"	"

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	St. Abb's,	June 1856	III	220
	Dunglass dean,			
	E.L.	1839	I	210
	Stichill Lynn, R.	1893	XIV	233
	Sandyknowe crags	1874	VII	251
	Nr. Sprouston	"	"	"
	Dunion, Jedburgh	May 1872	VI	292
	Calroust burn	June 1897	XVI	151
	Holystone, N.	July 1901	XVIII	73
Lathyrus				
sylvestris	Whitadder, Hut-			
	ton mill, B.	1832	I	10-29
	Crippenick, Chirnside	1873	VII	23
niger	Roddam dean, N.	May 1852	III	90
(<i>Orobis niger</i>)	(Only locality in Eng-			
	land)			
Rosaceæ—				
Spiræa				
Filipendula	Nr. Learmouth bog, N.	1867	v	303
	Spindlestone hill	June 1872	VI	297-9
Rubus				
saxatilis	Blackburnrigg dean, B.	1839	I	209
	Bowshiel dean	"	"	"
	Cowdenknowes	1835	I	68
	Aikengall, E.L.	Sept. 1891	XIII	316
	Woodhall	May 1880	IX	219
	Newcastleton, R.	Aug. 1898	XVI	273
	Caldron burn	June 1889	XII	465
	Selkirk	1876	VIII	84
	Dunsdale, N.	July 1843	II	48
	Wooler water,	1864	v	180
	Hart burn	1891	XIII	283
	Roddam dean	1860	IV	210
Chamæmorus	Lammermoors, B.	1882	x	24
	Newcastleton, R.	Aug. 1898	XVI	273
	Wardlaw, S.	1876	VIII	81
	Nr. St. Mary's Loch	Aug. 1883	x	275

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Dunsdale, N.	Sept. 1845	II	165
	Bizzle, West hill	Aug. 1907	XX	183
	Peel Fell, Kielder	June 1904	XIX	118
Potentilla				
procumbens	Ednam, R.	1874	VII	252
argentea	Tyne, E.L.	Sept. 1907	XX	187
	Stichill Lynn, R.	July 1893	XIV	233
(<i>alpestris</i> Hall)	Spindleston	1867	IX	187
(= <i>rubens</i> Vill.)				
Agrimonia				
odorata	Kyloe Craggs, N.	1879	IX	187
	Newham bog	July 1890	XVI	45
	Ruins, Stawards Peel	1865	IX	187
Rosa				
involuta				
b. Sabini	Coveyheugh mill, B.	June 1850	III	4
Eglanteria	Bet. Ross and Lam-			
(<i>rubiginosa</i>)	berton Shiels	1834	I	61
micrantha	Skinlaws Toll, Kelso, R.	1880	IX	233
	Alnwick, N.	1879	IX	188
agrestis				
d. inodora	Yeavering Bell	1836	I	56
arvensis	Newton Don, B.	1893	XIV	232
Saxifragaceæ—				
Saxifraga				
stellaris	Liddesdale, R.	1895	XV	234
	Entertrona burn, S.	1876	VIII	81
	Henderland burn	Aug. 1884	X	606
	Dunsdale, N.	Sept. 1845	II	166
	Goldsleugh	1864	V	181
	Henhole	June 1897	XVI	150
	Bizzle	Aug. 1907	XX	183
	Linhope, Breamish	June 1861	IV	241
		July 1908	XX	266
Hirculus	Langtonlees, B.	1832	I	9.29
		July 1883	X	264
	Cattleshiel moor	1885	XI	68

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
hypnoides	Liddesdale, R.	1895	xv	234
	Dunsdale and Hen-			
	hole, N.	1833	i	29
		June 1897	xvi	150
Chrysosplenium alternifolium	Bizzle	Aug. 1907	xx	183
	Langton, Longformac-			
	us & Cockburn mill, B.	1833	i	29
	Dunglass, E.L.	"	"	16.29
Crassulaceæ— Sedum	Cornhill, N.	1834	"	59
	Crawley dean	Aug. 1853	iii	195
	St. Abb's, B.	May 1859	iv	131
	(<i>Rhodiola</i>) Dowlaw dean	June 1840	i	214-5
villosum		July 1897	xvi	165
	Henhole, Cheviot, N.	1836	i	133
		1864	v	181
	Longformacus, B.	1834	i	58
	Westruther	"	"	"
	Langstruther bog	1839	i	208
	Pease Bridge wood	"	"	"
	Langtonlees	1872	vi	436
	Ecklaw edge	1834	i	58
	Shippeth dean, E.L.	Aug. 1908	xx	272
	Nr. Hounam, R.	1882	x	19
	Gattonside moss	July 1907	xx	179
	St. Marys Loch, S.	Aug. 1883	x	275
	Bizzle, N.	Aug. 1907	xx	183
	Henhole	June 1897	xvi	150
	Budle	1849	ii	356
Lythraceæ—				
Peplis				
Portula	Buncle wood, B.	1883	xiv	407
	Greenlaw moor	June 1843	ii	45
	Langstruther bog	1839	i	208
	Tower Farm, Co-path	1832	i	29
	Old Cambus	1870	vi	154

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Pond, Dulaw	1856	III	256
	Bass Rock, E.L.	July 1873	VII	15
	Hoselaw loch, R.	1885	XI	205
		June 1910	XXI	143
	Caddonfoot, S.	June 1876	VIII	17
	Wooler, N.	Sept. 1906	XX	49
<i>Lythrum</i>				
<i>Salicaria</i>	Preston, B.	1873	VII	125
	Craigwalls bog	" "	"	19.125
		1883	XIV	406
	Pond, Simprim	1848	II	267
	Gordon moss	June 1880	IX	293
	Yetholm loch, R.	Sept. 1836	I	138
		Aug. 1875	VII	367
	Newham bog, N.	July 1890	XVI	45
	Eslington Park	Aug. 1904	XIX	141
Onagraceæ—				
<i>Epilobium</i>				
<i>alsinefolium</i>	Slitrig Head, R.	1890	XIII	64
	Dunsdale, N.	Sept. 1845	II	165
		1849	"	356
	Goldseleugh	1864	V	181
	Bizzle	Aug. 1907	XX	183
<i>anagallidifolium</i>	Dunsdale	Sept. 1845	II	165
(<i>alpinum</i>)		1849	"	356
	Colledge water	1836	I	132
	Goldseleugh	1864	V	181
(<i>virgatum</i>)	Peatpits, Coldingham moor, B.	1853	III	197
Umbelliferaæ—				
<i>Smyrnum</i>				
<i>Olusatrum</i>	Dryburgh & Jedburgh, R.	1871	VI	196
<i>Apium</i>				
<i>graveolens</i>	Warkworth, N.	May 1907	XX	150
	Blyth water	June 1911	XXI	238
<i>Cicuta</i>				
<i>virosa</i>	Langmoos, S.	July 1899	XVII	49
		June 1905	XIX	264

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Hoselaw Loch, R.	June 1910	xxi	143
	Yetholm „	Sept. 1836	i	138
		Aug. 1908	xx	209
	Ditches, Ewart, N.	1866	v	273
Sison				
Amomum	Hirsel Loch, B.	1832	i	9.29
Sium				
latifolium	Allanton	1871	vi	282
		1893	xiv	401
Pimpinella				
major	Banks nr. Kelso, R.	1874	vii	270
(magna)	Bothal, N.	Aug. 1894	xv	76
		Aug. 1905	xix	290
Cenanthe				
pimpinelloides	Mouth of Warren water, N.	1836	i	132
aquatica	Hirsel and Lithtil-			
(Phellandrium)	lum lochs, B.	1834	i	60
	Ferneyrig marsh	July 1839	i	183
Silaus				
flavescens	Buncle & Hallydown	1893	xiv	401
(pratensis)	Dunstanburgh, N.	Aug. 1878	viii	414
	Embleton	Aug. 1903	xix	32
	Aln water	Aug. 1905	„	137
Meum				
Athamanticum	Howpasley, Borth- wick water (exhib.), R.	1879	ix	30
	Nr. Throckington, N.	„	„	„
Ligusticum				
Scotticum	Burnmouth, B.	May 1849	ii	346
	St. Abb's	June 1896	xv	225
	Pease shore	June 1881	ix	449
	Sea banks, Cockburns- path	July 1846	ii	170
		1853	iii	132
	Thornton loch, E.L.	1907	xx	210
Peucedanum				
Ostruthium	Wayside, Thornton, N.			

Natural Order.	Locality. (exhib.)	Date. Aug. 1897	Vol.	page.
	Lochtower, Yetholm, R.	1871	VI	196
Cornaceæ—				
Cornus				
suecica	Great Cheviot, N.	1860	IV	211
	(exhib.)	1883	X	264
	Dunsdale	Sept. 1845	II	165
Caprifoliaceæ—				
Sambucus				
Ebulus	Tweed & Leet, Hirsell, B.	1834	I	61
	Preston	1872	VI	437
	West Newton, N.	June 1878	VIII	402
		Aug. 1907	XX	183
Linnaea				
borealis	Lightfield, Meller- stain, B.	July 1841	I	248
		Sept. 1894	XV	82
	Huntlywood, Gordon	Aug. 1880	IX	294
	Nr. Rawburn	1899	XVII	162
	Nr. Longformacus	1884	XX	153
		1891	XII	410
	Brockholes wood	1901	XVII	274
	Gattonside, R.	July 1890	XIII	56
	Wooden hill	May 1900	XVII	198
	Hartburn (most Southern station) N.	1866	V	244
		1891	XIII	284
Rubiaceæ--				
Galium				
boreale	Nr. Edrom, B.	1834	I	60
		1852	III	93
	Nr. Lintlaw	1893	XIV	405
	Milne Graden mains	May 1848	II	267
	Skaithmuir	"	"	"
	Coldstream and An- tons hill	1834	I	60
	Newton Don	1893	XIV	403
	Trow Crag, R.	Aug. 1881	IX	476

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Gaitheugh, Melrose,	July 1868	v	395
	Scarth crags, Nor-			
	ham, <i>N.</i>	Sept. 1837	I	161
	Tyneside, Hexham,	Aug, 1909	xxi	49
Mollugo	Hirsel and Antons			
	hill, <i>B.</i>	1834	I	55
	Newton Don	1893	xiv	403
	Milne Graden mains	May 1848	II	267
	Burnmouth	1893	xiv	401
	Liddesdale, <i>R.</i>	1895	xv	233
	Tyne, <i>E.L.</i>	Sept. 1907	xx	187
	Rede water, <i>N.</i>	July 1898	xvi	261
	Corbridge	Aug. 1882	x	34
	Aydon Castle	"	"	35
	N. Tyne, Chollerford	May 1901	xviii	18
	Tyneside, Hexham	Aug. 1909	xxi	49
Dipsacæ—				
Dipsacus				
sylvestris	Tweed banks, Cold-			
	stream, <i>B.</i>	May 1856	III	218
	Plantation, Cornhill,			
	<i>N.</i>	May 1854	III	166
	Tweed banks, Nor-			
	ham	1883	xiv	407
Scabiosa				
Columbaria	Tantallon, <i>E.L.</i>	July 1873	vii	16
	Bass rock	"	"	15
	Makerston, Lochton			
	and Hendersyde, <i>R.</i>	1874	vii	252
	Trow Crag, Kelso	Aug. 1881	ix	475
	Stichill Lynn	1834	I	61
	Crag, nr. Nenthorn, <i>B.</i>	"	"	"
	Dunstanburgh, <i>N.</i>	Aug. 1878	viii	414
Compositæ—				
Aster				
Tripolium	Alnmouth, <i>N.</i>	Aug. 1871	vi	191
		July 1879	ix	32

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
<i>Erigeron</i>				
<i>acre</i>	Holy Island	Aug. 1835	I	133
(<i>acris</i>)				
<i>Pulicaria</i>				
<i>dysenterica</i>	Tibby Fowler's Glen, B.			
(<i>Inula</i>)	(not seen)	1849	III	3
	Holy Island, N.	1836	I	133
<i>Bidens</i>				
<i>tripartita</i>	Chatton	1832	I	29
<i>Senecio</i>				
<i>erucifolius</i>	South of Mellerstain, B.	1874	VII	252
	Nr. Tollhouse, Nor-			
	ham bridge, N.	1883	XIV	407
	Raven Knowes bet.			
	Claribad and Ed-			
	ington mills, B.	1834	I	61
	Bet. Edrington and			
	Cocklaw, N.	"	"	"
	Nr. Berwick	1885	XI	206
<i>Carlina</i>				
<i>vulgaris</i>	Burnmouth, B.	May 1849	II	346
	Shippeth dean, E.L.	July 1884	XVII	271
		Aug. 1908	XX	272
	Holy Island, N.	1854	VII	50
		June 1883	X	259
	Links, Bamburgh	1836	I	133
<i>Carduus</i>				
<i>nutans</i>	Hoselaw loch, R.	June 1910	XXI	143
	Nr. Primside mill	Sept. 1836	I	138
<i>Cnicus</i>				
<i>heterophyllus</i>	Opp. Ninewells, B.	1873	VII	126
(<i>Carduus</i>)				
	Boggy wood, Edin's			
	hall	1856	III	256
		June 1906	XX	30
	Thirlestane Castle,			
	Lauder	1874	VII	252
	Sea banks, Redheugh	1839	I	210

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Shippeth dean, E.L.	1884	xvii	271
		1885	xi	190
	Hoselaw loch, R.	July 1906	xix	331
	Southdean	1891	xiii	293
	Stobs, Hawick	Aug. 1890	„	64
	Bowhill, S.	June 1876	viii	17
	Nr. Kyles Craggs, N.	June 1851	iii	57
	Newham	1885	xi	206
	Otterburn	July 1881	ix	468
	Roddam dean	Aug. 1854	iii	170
		1860	iv	210
	Kielder	June 1889	xii	477
		June 1904	xix	121
	Sweethope Lough	July 1906	xx	33
<i>Sylibum</i>				
<i>Marianum</i>	Dunglass, E.L.	1878	viii	410
(<i>Carduus</i>)	Bamburgh, N.	June 1872	vi	295
<i>Saussurea</i>				
<i>alpina</i>	Newcastleton, R.	July 1895	xv	231-4
<i>Centaurea</i>				
<i>Scabiosa</i>	Sprouston (exhib.)	July 1839	i	183
	Thornton loch, E.L.	1907	xx	210
<i>Cyanus</i>	Lintlaw, B.	1834	i	59
	Ferney-side	1893	xiv	402
	Newton Don	1893	xiv	403
	Old Cambus	1878	viii	409
	Innerwick, E.L.	„	„	„
	Drem & Whitekirk	July 1873	vii	16
	Norham, N.	July 1876	viii	24
	Mt. Pleasant, nr.			
	Crookham	1875	vii	519
<i>Picris</i>				
<i>hieracioides</i>	Coast nr. Howick	Aug. 1852	iii	95
<i>echioides</i>	Howick burn mouth			
(<i>Helminthia</i>)	(not seen)	1879	ix	39
	Lilies Lane, Kelso, R.	1874	vii	252
<i>Crepis</i>				
<i>mollis</i>	Penmanshiel wood, B.	1855	iii	214

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
(<i>succisæfolia</i>)	Blackburnrigg dean	1839	I	210
(<i>Hieracium molle</i>)	Ale water, Ayton	1871	VI	283
		1893	XIV	402
	Langton woods	1832	I	10.29
	Dye water, Longformacus	July 1882	X	23
	Roxburgh	1879	IX	49
	Wooler water, Langley ford, N.	1860	IV	210
	Coldgate mill, Humbleton dean	1871	VI	283
	Kyloe dean	July 1837	I	143
	Crawley dean, Powburn	Aug. 1854	III	195
	Otterburn	July 1881	IX	468
Hieracium				
pratense	Philiphauigh, S.	May 1875	VII	354
(<i>collinum</i>)		1882	X	58
anglicum	Dowlaw dean, B.	1885	XI	206
argenteum	Heathpool Lynn, N.	June 1878	VIII	402
silvaticum	Penmanshiel wood, B.	1834	I	60
	Monnienut burn	Aug. 1842	II	9
diaphanum	Dunsdale, N.	Sept. 1845	"	166
tridentatum	Abbey St. Bathans, B.	July 1853	III	137
prenanthoides	Wood opp. Bankhouse (= Grantshouse)	1833	I	29
	Leader water,	June 1835	I	68
	Dye banks, Longformacus	1835	I	73
	Pease dean	"	"	"
	Cheviot, N. (exhib.)	Oct. 1851	III	87
crocatum	Caddon water, S.	1874	VII	252
		June 1876	VIII	17
	Bowhill, Ettrick	"	"	"
	Henhole, N.	1874	VII	252
	Heathpool Lynn	"	"	"
subaudum	Penmanshiel wood, B.	1834	I	60
	Roddam dean, N.	1860	IV	210

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Leontodon				
nudicaule	Holy Island	1883	x	258
(<i>hirtum</i>)		1885	xi	206
(<i>Thrincia hirta</i>)	Ross Links	"	"	"
Lactuca	Merton, B.	1874	vii	252
virosa	Tweed banks, Cold-stream	May 1856	iii	218
	Do. Norham, N.	Sept. 1837	i	161
muralis	Hirsel woods, B.	1872	vi	438
(<i>Prenanthes</i>)	Dilston, Corbridge, N.	Aug. 1882	x	39
	Hexham	Aug. 1909	xxi	49

Campanulaceæ—

Legousia				
hybrida	West Newton	June 1878	viii	402
(<i>Specularia</i>)				
Campanula				
latifolia	Coveyheugh, Reston,			
	B.	May 1879	ix	10
	Allanton	1873	vii	126
	Whitadder banks,			
	Cockburn	1893	xiv	406
	Newton Don	"	"	403
	Woodhall, E.L.	May 1880	ix	219
	Springwood, R.	1874	vii	252
	Liddesdale	1895	xv	233
	Faldonside, S.	Aug. 1883	x	378
		1892	xiv	34
	Hartside, N.	1891	xiii	283
	Otterburn	July 1881	ix	468
	Coquet, nr. Morwick	June 1877	viii	214
	Bothal woods	Aug. 1894	xv	76
		Aug. 1905	xix	290
	Aydon Castle	Aug. 1882	x	35

Vacciniaceæ—

Vaccinium				
Vitis-Idæa	Westruther, B.	1881	ix	493
	Caldron burn, R.	June 1889	xii	465
	Dunsdale, N.	Sept. 1845	ii	165

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Bizzle	Aug. 1907	xx	183
	Eglingham or Beanley moor	May 1866	v	243
		May 1890	xiii	26
	Blackcock hill, Thrun- ton	May 1889	xii	453
	Peel Fell	"	"	475
Oxycoccus				
quadripetala	Coldingham moor, B.	1855	iii	214
(<i>Vac. oxycoccus</i>)		July 1897	xvi	165
	Westruther	1881	ix	493
	Corsbie bog	June 1880	"	235
	Sweethope bog, R.	1834	i	58
	Smailholm "	July "	"	38
	Primside "	July 1906	xix	328
	Learmouth bog, N.	July 1863	v	17
	Learmouth Gorse,	1836	i	132
	Yeavinger Bell	"	"	"
Ericaceæ—				
Arctostaphylos				
Uva-ursi	Greenlaw moor, B.	July 1858	iv	63
	Dirrington, Longfor- macus (not found)	1885	xi	68
	Do. (reported 1885)	1907	xx	153
Andromeda				
Polifolia	Newcastleton, R.	Aug. 1898	xvi	273.339
Pyrola				
rotundifolia	Primside bog, R.	1874	vii	252
	Newcastleton	Aug. 1898	xvi	273
	Newham bog, N.	1849	ii	356
		1907	xx	210
	Learmouth bog	1863	v	17
	" (drained)	1867	"	303
media	Wood opp. Grants- house, B.	1834	i	60
	Howpark dean	1835	i	68
	Blackburnrigg dean	1839	i	208
	Red Clues cleugh	"	"	"

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Penmanshiel wood	June 1881	IX	444
	Bet. Grantshouse and Tunnel	"	"	"
	Coldingham moor	July 1897	XVI	165
	Akieside, Ordweel	1883	XIV	407
	Dirrington law	1834	I	60
	Edington hill	1873	VII	104
	Hare crag, Scremerston, N.	1875	"	499
	Banks, Coquet	July 1901	XVIII	73
secunda	Yeavinger bell	June 1834	I	37.56
		May 1866	V	273
Plumbaginaceæ—				
Limonium				
vulgare	Holy Island, N.	1854	VII	49
(<i>Statice limonium</i>)		Aug. 1867	V	303
	St. Cuthbert's Is.	June 1875	VII	358
Primulaceæ—				
Lysimachia				
vulgaris	Till banks, Twizell	1878	VIII	533
	Otterburn	July 1881	IX	468
nummularia	Allanton, B.	1871	VI	283
	Dunglass, E.L.	1831	I	58
	Biel	May 1881	IX	436
	Makerston woods, R.	1874	VII	254
	Tweedside, Abbotsford	"	"	"
	Ettrick water, S.	June 1876	VIII	16
	Tweedside, Norham, N	Sept. 1837	I	161
Trientalis				
europæa				
	Coldingham moor, B.	1837	"	208
		June 1895	XV	230
	Penmanshiel moor	1829	I	208
		1860	IV	211
	Blackburnrigg wood	1839	I	208
		July 1908	XX	209
	Lammermoors		VI	177
	Do. Rawburn	1884	X	609.610

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Hartside, Lauder	1873	vii	126
	Aikengall, E.L.	Aug. 1908	xx	272
	Bowhill, S.	1882	x	58
	Hepburn hill, Chillingham, N.	June 1836	i	103
	Old Bewick	May 1866	v	260
	Eglingham or Beanley moor	May 1890	xiii	25
		May 1893	xiv	210
	Hebburn moor	1879	ix	185
	Blackcock hill, Thrunton	May 1889	xii	453
	Callaly	1892	xiv	23
	Rothbury	June 1885	xi	38
	Holystone	July 1901	xvii	73
	Redewater	July 1898	xvi	261
Anagallis				
fœmina	Hardens road nr.			
(<i>cœrulea</i>)	Duns, B.	1872	vi	436
	St. Abbs	1896	xv	225
tenella	Holy Island, N.	1836	i	132
		June 1883	x	259
	Ross Links	June 1903	xix	24
	Marsh north of Kyles hills	1875	vii	499
		June 1900	xvii	222
	Old Bewick	May 1866	v	260
Centunculus				
minimus	Lithtillum loch, B.	1834	i	55
Samolus				
Valerandi	Ferneyrig bog	"	"	61
	Learmouth bog, N.	"	"	"
	Holy Island	June 1875	vii	358
		June 1883	x	259
Gentianaceæ—				
Centaurium				
umbellatum	Tyne estuary, E.L.	July 1875	vii	365
(<i>Erythrœa Centaurium</i>)		July 1909	xxi	37

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
vulgare (<i>E. littoralis</i>)	Gullane Links	Aug. 1900	xvii	240
	Kyloe dean, N.	July 1837	i	143
	Ross links	July 1845	ii	122
		1885	xi	206
	St. Cuthbert's Is.	July 1845	ii	123
	Holy Island	June 1883	x	259
Gentiana				
Amarella	Gullane links, <i>E.L.</i>	Aug. 1900	xvii	240
	Holy Island, N.	1836	i	132
	Ross links	1885	xi	206
	Beadnell shore	Sept. 1853	iii	163
Boraginaceæ—				
Cynoglossum				
officinale	Coldingham shore B.	1834	i	57
	Hallidown	"	"	"
	Mouth of Lumsden dean	1839	i	207
	Tyne estuary, <i>E.L.</i>	July 1875	vii	364
		July 1909	xxi	37
	Gullane Links	Aug. 1900	xvii	240
	Kyloe Crag, N.	July 1837	i	143
	Holy Island	1854	vii	50
		June 1883	x	259
	Bamburgh	June 1872	vi	295
	Alnmouth	Aug. 1871	vi	191
	Corbridge	Aug. 1882	x	34
Mertensia				
maritima	Mouth of Peaseburn, B.	1832	i	10.29
(<i>Pulmonaria</i>)		1856	iii	257
(<i>Lithospermum</i>)	Ewelairs, W. of Pease	"	"	"
	Greenheugh, E. "	"	"	256
	Bet. Dowlaw and Redheugh,	1839	i	207
	Lumsden shore	1832	i	10.29
	Holy Island, N.	Aug. 1867	v	302
		June 1883	x	259
Myosotis				
collina	Crabhall, Burnmouth,	B. May 1849	ii	346

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Gullane links, <i>E.L.</i>	May 1877	viii	208
	Dunion, Jedburgh, <i>R.</i>	May 1872	vi	292
	Heathpool Lynn, <i>N.</i>	1871	vi	283
Convolvulacæ—				
<i>Cuscuta</i>				
europæa	Blakelaw edge, <i>R.</i>	1875	vii	365
Epithymum	Penmanshiel, <i>B.</i>	1859	iv	155
	Millfield, <i>N.</i>	June 1848	ii	265
Trifolii	Hedderwick hill, <i>E.L.</i>	1878	viii	533
Solanacæ—				
<i>Hyoscyamus</i>				
niger	Nr. Eyemouth and Burnmouth, <i>B.</i>	1834	i	60
	Mouth of Tyne, <i>E.L.</i>	July 1875	vii	364
	Norham Castle, <i>N.</i>	1883	xiv	406
	Holy Island	1854	vii	50
		June 1883	x	259
	St. Cuthbert's Island	July 1845	ii	122
	Bamburgh	June 1872	vi	295
	Beadnell shore	Sept. 1853	iii	163
	Langton, on Glen	June 1848	ii	265
Scrophulariacæ—				
<i>Verbascum</i>				
Thapsus	Trow and Makerston Craggs, <i>R.</i>	Aug. 1881	ix	476
	Nr. Coldgate mill, Wooler water, <i>N.</i>	1834	i	61
<i>Linaria</i>				
minor	Marshall meadows (disused Line)	1891	xiii	411
	Velvet Hall and Beal Station	"	"	"
<i>Veronica</i>				
montana	Earlston, <i>B.</i>	1835	i	68
	Langton	June 1867	v	300
	Dunglass, <i>E.L.</i> (dis- covered 1800)	1878	viii	411

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
		Sept. 1905	xix	292
	Woodhall,	May 1880	ix	219
	Warkworth, <i>N.</i>	May 1907	xx	150
	Woodend, Ford	Sept. 1838	i	180
	Coquet nr. Morwick			
	mill	June 1877	viii	214
	Brinkburn	June 1887	xii	26
	Dilston, Corbridge	Aug. 1882	x	39
<i>Melampyrum</i>				
pratense	Abbey St. Bathans, <i>B.</i>	July 1853	iii	137
var. montanum	Nr. Grantshouse	1883	xiv	407
	Greenwood	May 1879	ix	17
	Pressmennan, <i>E.L.</i>	July 1884	x	470
	Selkirk	1876	viii	85
	Calroust burn, <i>R.</i>	June 1897	xvi	150
	Yeavinger bell, <i>N.</i>	1834	i	60
	Dunsdale	Sept. 1845	ii	356
	Bizzle	Aug. 1907	xx	183
sylvaticum	Abbey St. Bathans, <i>B.</i>	Aug. 1842	ii	8
	Monnienut woods	" "	"	9
Orobanchaceæ—				
<i>Orobanchë</i>				
minor	Field nr. Warkworth,			
	<i>N.</i>	1863	v	59
<i>Lathræa</i>				
squamaria	Paxton, <i>B.</i>	1885	xi	206
	Mertoun	May 1871	iv	181
	Haddington, <i>E.L.</i>	1882	x	5
	Lochton, Sharpit law,			
	& Maxwellheugh, <i>R.</i>	1874	vii	253
	Ormiston	1871	vi	282
	Nr. Fernihirst Castle	May 1847	ii	201.212
	Foulshiels, Ettrick, <i>S.</i>	Oct. 1882	x	58
Labiataæ—				
<i>Mentha</i>				
alopecuroides	Tyne, E. Linton, <i>E.L.</i>	Sept. 1907	xx	187
	Above Heathpool			
	Lynn, <i>N.</i>	1874	vii	252

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
piperita	Colledge water	Aug. 1907	xx	183
	Ditch, Belchester, B.	1836	I	106
	Allanton	1872	vi	436
	Selkirk	1876	viii	85
gentilis	Whitadder to Eding-			
	ton mill, B.	1834	I	57
	Whitadder mouth	1885	xi	206
	Primside mill, R.	Sept. 1836	I	139
Lycopus europæus	Bradford dene, N.	Sept. 1834	I	65
	Linton loch, R.	Sept. 1836	„	138
	Yetholm „	Aug. 1875	vii	365
		July 1906	xix	329
	Hoselaw loch	„ „	„	331
		June 1910	xxi	143
	Newham bog, N.	1849	ii	356
		July 1890	xvi	45
Clinopodium vulgare (<i>Calamintha</i> <i>Clinopodium</i>)	Birgham haugh, B.	1834	I	57
	Cockburn mill	1871	vi	283
		1893	xiv	402
	Nr. Cumledge mill	1883	xiv	406
	Alewater, Ayton	1871	vi	283
		1893	xiv	402
	Old Cambus W. mains	1856	iii	257
		1893	xiv	402
	Pressmennan lake,			
	E.L.	June 1884	x	470
	Floors castle, R.	Aug. 1881	ix	475
	Stobs, Hawick	Aug. 1890	xiii	64
	Selkirk	1876	viii	85
	Bradforddene, N.	Sept. 1834	I	65
	Goswick	1885	xi	206
	Coldgate mill, Wooler	1871	vi	283
Calamintha Acinos	Penmanshiel, B.	1854	iii	198
	Oxendean, Duns	1874	vii	300
	Lochtower and Prim-			
	side, R.	„	vii	254

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Nr. Doddington, N.	Sept. 1859	IV	161
Scutellaria galericulata	Pease burn, B.	1839	I	209
		1854	III	198
	Pressmennan lake, <i>E.L.</i>	July 1884	X	456
	Yetholm loch, R.	Sept. 1836	I	138
		July 1906	XIX	329
	Selkirk	1876	VIII	85
	Newham bog, N.	1849	II	356
		June 1896	XVI	44
Marrubium vulgare	Pease mill, B.	1881	IX	448
	Innerwick Castle, <i>E.L.</i>	1878	VIII	533
		1883	XIV	407
	Norham Castle, N.	1846	II	168
	Spindlestone Crags	June 1872	VI	298
Stachys officinalis (<i>Betonica</i>)	Houndwood, B.	1834	I	59
	Greenwood	May 1879	IX	17
	Whitehall, Chirnside	1834	I	59
	Newton Don	1893	XIV	403
	Stobs, Hawick, R.	Aug. 1890	XIII	64
	Bradford dean, Bel- ford, N.	1836	I	132
	Kyloe dean	"	"	"
	Woodend, Ford	Sept. 1838	"	180
	Fenham	July 1845	II	121
	Otterburn	July 1881	IX	468
	Elsdon burn	" "	"	454
	Coquet nr. Morwick mill	June 1877	VIII	214
	Chapel wood, Bothal	Aug. 1894	XV	76
	Bothal	Aug. 1905	XIX	290
	Holystone	July 1887	XII	48
		July 1901	XVIII	73
	Simonburn	July 1885	XI	54
	Corbridge	Aug. 1882	X	34

Natural Order	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Chollerford	May 1901	xviii	18
	Hexham	Aug, 1909	xxi	49
Galeopsis				
Ladanum	Nr. St. Helens, Old Cambus, B.	1856	iii	257
	Nr. Yetholm, R. (exhib.)	Oct. 1850	„	55
	Ednam	Aug. 1860	vii	253
speciosa	Thirlstane, Lauder, B.	Aug. 1902	xviii	264
(versicolor)	Nr. Hendersyde park, R.	1872	vi	437
	Yetholm loch	July 1906	xvii	329
	Selkirk	1876	viii	85
	Dunsdale, N.	July 1850	iii	7
Plantaginaceæ—				
Littorella				
uniflora	Pond, Primrose hill, B.	1837	i	142
(lacustris)	Pond, Northfield	1834	i	60
	Old Cambus, Town- head	1870	vi	152
	Yetholm loch, R.	1874	vii	254
	Hoselaw „	June 1910	xxi	143
	Holy Island, N.	1854	vii	50
		June 1883	x	259
Illecebraceæ—				
Herniaria				
glabra	Dowlaw dean, B.	1841	i	248
Chenopodiaceæ—				
Chenopodium				
urbicum	Hirsel woods, B.	1832	i	10.30
	Rubbish at quays, Coquet mouth, N.	Sept. 1850	iii	54
botryodes	Holy Island	Sept. 1838	i	178
	Outer Farne	1856	iii	228
(Botrys)	Cherrytrees, R.	1874	vii	254
Beta				
maritima	Bass rock, E.L.	1873	vii	16
		June 1901	xviii	34

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Polygonaceæ—				
Polygonum	Bistorta			
	Billy Castle, B.	1883	xiv	407
	Nr. Redpath	June 1896	xvi	35
	Springwood park, R.	1874	vii	254
	Wooden Lynn	"	"	"
	Tweedside, Melrose	May 1875	"	355
	Selkirk	1876	viii	86
	N. Tyne, Chollerford, N.	1901	xviii	18
Rumex				
	sanguineus			
	Whitehall wood, B.	1834	i	61
	Langton	"	"	"
	Allanbank	May 1845	ii	121
	Leader haughs	June 1858	iv	61
	Newton Don	June 1893	xiv	403
	Stichill, R.	June 1846	ii	169
	Howick wood, N.	July 1879	ix	93
	Shawdon Hall	1888	xii	177
	b. viridis			
	Blanerne, B.	May 1887	"	15
	Biel, E.L.	May 1881	ix	436
	Stichill, R.	June 1846	ii	169
	Faldonside, S.	Aug. 1883	x	278
	Brinkburn Priory, N.	June 1887	xii	26
	Callaly	June 1890	xiii	46
	maritimus			
	Lithtillum loch B.	1872	vi	439
		1897	xvi	163
	Pallinsburn, N.	1872	vi	439
	Christon Bank	1884	x	593
	Shore behind Berwick			
	Pier	1834	i	58
	Hydrolapathum			
	Mellerstain, B.	1872	vi	439
	Eslington Park, N.	Aug. 1904	xix	141
	Shawdon Hall	1888	xii	177
Elæaginaceæ—				
Hippophæ				
	Rhamnoides			
	Mouth of Dunglass			
	burn, E.L.	Sept. 1905	xix	297
	Sandyhurst, Tyn-			
	ninghame	July 1909	xxi	36

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Sea coast, Howick, N.	July 1899	IX	37
Myricaceæ—				
<i>Myrica</i>				
Gale	Selkirk	1876	VIII	86
	Doddington moors, N.	1836	I	101
	Ford moss	Sept. 1838	„	180
		May 1853	III	130
	Belford	July 1880	IX	247
	Old Bewick	1866	V	260
	Holystone	July 1901	XVIII	73
	Harbottle	July 1887	XII	45
Orchidaceæ—				
<i>Corallorrhiza</i>				
trifida	Wood bet. Alenmill			
(<i>innata</i>)	and Whitfield, B.	July 1866	V	278
	Plantation, Ayton, N.	July 1903	XIX	265
	Whitmuirhall, S.	June 1895	XV	363
		1906	XIX	264
	Newham bog, N.	1884	X	593
		1907	XX	210
<i>Neottia</i>				
Nidus-avis	Langtonlees, B.	June 1867	V	300
	Houndwood	1893	XIV	402
	Red Clues cleugh,			
	Old Cambus	1856	III	258
		1886	XI	533
	Netherbyres	„	„	„
	Dunglass dean, E.L.	July 1871	VI	187
		1886	XI	533
	Nr. Haddington	„	„	„
	Jed banks, R.	„	„	„
	Denholm dean	Aug. 1896	XVI	67
	Bowhill, S.	1882	X	59
	Dean, Twizellhouse, N.	1886	XI	533
	Cawledge woods	„	„	„
	Wood, Swarland	„	„	„
	Newton Hall	„	„	„
	Eslington Park	May 1889	XII	452

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Listera				
cordata	Lamberton moor, B.	1872	vi	437
	Blackburnrigg wood	Sept. 1851	iii	86
	Buncle wood	1883	xiv	407
	Kyles hill, Greenlaw	July 1885	xi	65
	Lightfield, Gordon	June 1842	ii	5
		June 1880	ix	229.293
	Newcastleton, R.	Aug. 1898	xvi	273
	Wood nr. Smailholm	1836	i	133
	Gattonside moss	July 1907	xx	179
	Bowhill, S.	1882	x	59
	Nr St. Mary's Loch	Aug. 1883	„	273
	Chillingham, N.	June 1836	i	103
	Dunsdale	Sept. 1845	ii	166
	Harehope burn,			
	Bewick	June 1868	v	390
	Blackcock hill,			
	Thrunton	May 1889	xii	452
	Powburn moor	Aug. 1854	iii	170
	Callaly	June 1890	xiii	50
Goodyera				
repens	Buncle wood, B.	1864	v	234
		1883	xiv	406
	Lightfield, Meller-			
	stain	July 1869	vi	71.72
		1880	ix	229.293
	Huntlywood, Gordon	Aug. „	„	294
	Charter Plantation, R.	1859	vii	255
		1893	xiv	403
	Moorhouse, Graden	1861	iv	323
		July 1906	xix	330
	Rutherford plant-			
	ation	1874	vii	255
	Gattonside plantation	July 1907	xx	179
	Wood nr. Smailholm	1867	v	303
	Ramshaw wood, N.	1866	„	279
	Ewart Park	June 1898	xvi	255

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Helleborine				
latifolia	Mains wood, Chirn-			
(<i>Epipactis</i>)	side, B.	1872	vi	436
	Wood, Fishwick	1866	v	281
		1893	xiv	402
	Newton Don,	1874	vii	254
	Mertoun	May 1871	vi	181
	Hendersyde, Spring-			
	wood and Rox-			
	burgh Castle, R.	1874	vii	254
	Ormiston	1871	vi	282
	Linthill, St. Boswells	Sept. 1877	xiii	228
	East Bolton, N.	May 1889	xii	452
	Roughley Wood	May 1888	„	169
	Aln water	May 1889	„	452
	Whittinghame	Aug. 1904	xix	137
	„ Low			
	Learchild	July 1908	xx	200
	Chapel woods, Bothal	Aug. 1894	xv	76
	Brinkburn	June 1887	xii	26
	Swarland burn	„	„	34
longifolia	Spindlestone	1872	vi	300
(<i>Epipactis</i>	Newham bog	July 1890	xvi	45
<i>palustris</i>)		1907	xx	210
Orchis				
pyramidalis	Whitehall, B.	1871	vi	283
	New water haugh,			
	Berwick, N.	June 1890	xiii	56
incarnata	Gordon moss, B.	June 1880	ix	229, 293
	Coldingham moor	June 1895	xv	230
	Murder moss, R.	June 1905	xix	263
	Caddonfoot, S.	June 1876	viii	17
	Nr. Yeavinger Bell, N	June 1878	„	402
	Newham bog	June 1896	xvi	44
	Holy Island	June 1883	x	259
Habenaria				
conopsea	Coldingham moor, B.	June 1895	xv	230
(<i>Gymnadenia</i>)	„ loch	1834	i	61

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Pond, Northfield	1834	I	61
	Gattonside moss, <i>R.</i>	July 1907	xx	179
	Nr. Yetholm	June 1857	IV	37
	Southdean	1891	xIII	293
	Selkirk	1876	vIII	86
	Kyloe moor, <i>N.</i>	June 1851	III	57
	Spindlestone	1872	VI	300
	Holystone	July 1901	xvIII	73
	Brinkburn	June 1887	xII	26
viridis	Nr. Redheugh, <i>B.</i>	1856	III	258
	Nr. Ayton	1866	v	281
	Coldingham loch	July 1844	II	89
	Choicelea, Langton	1872	VI	436
	Nr. Lauder	1866	v	281
	Muirecleugh, Lauder	1873	vII	126
	Longformacus	1872	VI	436
	Greenlaw moor	July 1838	I	164
	Newcastleton, <i>R.</i>	Aug. 1898	xVI	273
	Haining, <i>S.</i>	1882	x	53
	Hare crag, Scremerston, <i>N.</i>	1875	vII	499
	Newham bog	July 1890	xVI	45
		June 1896	xVI	44
	Old Bewick	May 1866	v	260
	Brinkburn	June 1887	xII	26
albida	Langtonlees, <i>B.</i>	June 1867	v	300
	Gala park, <i>S.</i>	1883	x	278
	Coquet nr. Morwick mill, <i>N.</i>	June 1877	vIII	214
	Nr. Cambo	June 1891	xIII	287
bifolia	Gordon moss, <i>B.</i>	July 1869	VI	72
		June 1880	IX	293
	Quixwood bog	1883	xIV	406
	Nr. Reston	1901	xvII	274
	Coldingham moor	June 1895	xv	230
	Primside bog, <i>R.</i>	Aug. 1875	vII	367
	Hoselaw loch	June 1910	xxI	143
	Newcastleton	Aug. 1898	xVI	273

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
	Guineahill, Bowsden, N.	1875	vii	499
	Langley ford	1849	ii	356
	Newham Bog	"	"	"
		June 1896	xvi	44
<i>virescens</i>	Langtonlees, B.	June 1967	v	300
(<i>chloroleuca</i>)	Edington hill	1873	vii	104
(<i>chlorantha</i>)	Nr. Yetholm, R.	June 1857	iv	37
	Haining, S.	1882	x	53
	Newham bog, N.	1849	ii	356
	Old Bewick	May 1866	v	260
	Holystone	July 1887	xii	48
		July 1901	xviii	73
Liliaceæ—				
<i>Polygonatum</i>				
<i>multiflorum</i>	Wood, Whitemire, B.	1873	vii	126
(<i>convallaria</i>)	Nr. Yetholm	June 1857	iv	37
	Bothal haugh, N.	Aug. 1894	xv	76
<i>officinale</i>	Craigwalls, Edrom, B.	1871	vi	283
(<i>Convallaria</i>		May 1878	viii	391
<i>polygonatum</i>)	Kyloe Crag, N.	June 1849	ii	346
		June 1900	xvii	271
Allium				
<i>Scorodoprasum</i>	Mouth of Whitadder	June 1874	vii	173
(<i>arenarium</i>)	Bathing well plant-			
	ation, Cornhill	May 1854	iii	166
		May 1884	x	439
<i>vineale</i>	Burnmouth B.	May 1849	ii	346
	Dulaw dean	"	"	353
	Eye nr. Ayton	1834	i	61
	Lochton, R.	1883	x	254
	Selkirk	1876	viii	86
	Holy Island, N.	June 1883	x	259
<i>oleraceum</i>	Tweedside, Kelso, R.	1874	vii	255
	Corbie Crag	Aug. 1881	ix	476
	Kyloe Crag, N.	June 1851	iii	57
	Holy Island	1854	vii	54
	Budle	1849	ii	356
	Spindlestone Crag	June 1872	vi	298

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Schœnoprasum	Spindlestone Crags	1852	III	128
			IX	186
Scilla				
verna	Berwickshire coast	1832	I	10
	Dunstanburgh Castle, <i>N.</i>	"	"	"
Gagea				
lutea	Banks of Jed, <i>R.</i>	1849	II	346
Paris		1871	VI	282
quadrifolia	Roughley wood,			
	Whittingham, <i>N.</i>	May 1888	XII	169
	Brislee wood	May 1889	"	453
	Low Learchild	July 1908	XX	200
Juncaceæ—				
Juncus				
compressus	Corbie crags, Maker-			
	ston, <i>R.</i>	1874	VII	255
Gerardi	Mouth of Tyne <i>E.L.</i>	July 1875	"	364
	Thornton loch	1907	XX	210
	Goswick, <i>N.</i>	Aug. 1895	XV	239
filiformis	Countess crag, Rede			
	water	July 1898	XVI	261
maritimus	Ross to Warren mill	1885	XI	206
Typhaceæ—				
Sparganium				
affine	Gordon moss, <i>B.</i>	July 1869	VI	72
(<i>natans</i>)		June 1880	IX	293
	Eden water	1842	II	5
	Eye, Ayton	1871	VI	282
	Coldingham loch	1833	I	30
	Pond, Northfield	"	"	"
minimum	Gordon moss	June 1880	IX	294
Lemnaceæ—				
Lemna				
trisolca	Gordon moss	June 1880	IX	293.4
	Pond, Heughhead	1834	I	61

Natural Order	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Alismaceæ—				
<i>Alisma</i>				
<i>ranunculoides</i>	Lithtillum loch	1834	I	61
	Bog below Lintlaw	"	"	"
	Pond, St. Abb's,	"	"	"
		June 1896	xv	225
	Old tile works, Har-			
	carse	1883	xiv	406
	Holy Island, N.	Aug. 1867	v	303
<i>Butomus</i>				
<i>umbellatus</i>	Faldonside, S.	1885	xi	206
Naiadaceæ—				
<i>Scheuchzeria</i>				
<i>palustris</i>	Northum'land coast	1888	xii	395
<i>Potamogeton</i>				
<i>coloratus</i>	Ferneyrig marsh, B.	1837	I	178
(<i>plantagineus</i>)	Murder moss, R.	June 1905	xix	263
	Dunstanburgh, N.	1849	ii	357
<i>alpinus</i>	Murder moss, R.	June 1905	xix	263
(<i>rufescens</i>)	Swinhoe lake, N.	June 1851	iii	56
<i>heterophyllus</i>	Murder moss, R.	June 1905	xix	263
<i>nitens</i>	Teviot, Ormiston			
	House	1874	vii	275
	Norham, N.	July 1876	viii	21
<i>angustifolius</i>	Coldside loch (exhib.)	Aug. 1879	ix	49
(<i>Zizii</i>)				
<i>obtusifolius</i>	Pond at Floors, R.	1874	vii	275
<i>pusillus</i>	Dunstanburgh, N.	1849	ii	357
<i>b. tenuissimus</i>				
<i>filiformis</i>	Coldingham loch, B.	July 1874	vii	174
Cyperaceæ—				
<i>Scirpus</i>				
<i>compressus</i>	Whitadder, Claribad			
(<i>Blysmus</i>)	mill, B.	1834	I	62
	Bog west of Blanerne	"	"	"
	Bowhill, S.	1882	x	59

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
rufus	Shore, Cockburns-			
	path, B.	June 1853	III	132
	Aberlady, E.L.	July 1883	x	266
		Aug. 1900	xvii	240
	Thornton loch	1907	xx	210
	Saltmarsh, Beal, N.	July 1837	i	143
	(var. <i>bifolius</i>) Aberlady bay, E.L.	Sept. 1894	xv	362
		Aug. 1900	xvii	240
Schœnus				
nigricans	Gullane links	"	"	"
	Learmouth bog, N.	1836	i	132
Cladium				
Mariscus		1837	i	144
		1867	v	303
Carex				
incurva	Holy Island	Aug. "	"	302
		June 1883	x	259
divisa		" "	"	226-85
				355
	Nr. Whitley	1884	x	610
diandra	Allanton, B.	1869	vi	73
(<i>teretiuscula</i>)		1893	xiv	402
	Gordon moss	June 1880	ix	294
	Gattonside, R.	July 1907	xx	179
	Murder "	July 1899	xvii	49
	Langmoss	June 1905	xix	264
	Yetholm loch	July 1906	"	329
	Haining, S.	Oct. 1882	x	54
contigua	Ayton, B.	1893	xiv	402
(<i>muricata</i>)	Makerston, R.	1874	vii	256
	Selkirk	1876	viii	86
Paniculata x				
remota	Yeavinger, N.	Sept. 1908	xx	201
(<i>Boenninghausiana</i>)	Edlingham	July "	xx	200-66
remota x vulpina	Coquet	June 1877	viii	214
(<i>axillaris</i>)				
rigida	Dunsdale	Sept. 1845	ii	166
	Summit of Cheviot	1864	v	181

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
<i>aquatilis</i> (<i>Watsoni</i>)	Gordon moss, B.	June 1880	IX	294
	Caddonfoot, S.	June 1876	VIII	17
	Norham, N.	July „	„	24
<i>limosa</i>	Corsbie bog, B.	1892	XIV	49
	Smailholm, R.	1836	I	133
	Gattonside moss	July 1907	XX	178
	Primside bog	Aug. 1875	VII	367
		July 1906	XIX	328
<i>pendula</i>	Dunglass dean, E.L.	July 1871	VI	189
		1878	VIII	410
	Coquet nr. Morwick mill, N.	June 1877	„	214
	Bothal,	Aug. 1894	XV	76
		Aug. 1905	XIX	290
<i>helodes</i> (<i>laevigata</i>)	Gordon moss, B.	July 1869	VI	73
	Corsbie bog	1892	XIV	49
	Shippeth dean, E.L.	July 1884	XVII	270.2
		Aug. 1898	XX	271
<i>distans</i>	Selkirk	1876	VIII	87
	Yeavinger bell, N.	1834	I	61
	Coast, Gungsgreen, B.	1874	VII	255
	Aberlady, E.L.	July 1883	X	266
	Tyne estuary	July 1909	XXI	36
	Nr. Berwick, N.	1832	I	10
	Mouth of Whitadder	„	„	30
	Goswick	Aug. 1895	XV	239
<i>extensa</i>	Coast, Cockburns- path, B.	June 1894	„	43
		Sept. 1905	XIX	297
<i>lasiocarpa</i> (<i>filiformis</i>)	Thornton loch, E.L.	1907	XX	210
	Primside bog, R.	Aug. 1875	VII	367
	Lurgie loch	1874	„	272
	Murder moss	July 1899	XVII	49
		June 1905	XIX	263
	Langmoss	July 1899	XVII	49
	Nr. Faldonside, S.	1885	XI	206
	Learmouth bog, N.	1867	V	303
	Newham bog	June 1896	XVI	45

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
vesicaria	Lithtillum loch, B.	1897	xvi	163
	Yetholm loch, R.	1874	vii	256
	Spylaw Pond	"	"	"
	Pawston lake, N.	June 1910	xxi	140
	Wooler water	1832	i	31
		Sept. 1906	xx	49
Gramineæ—				
Milium				
effusum	Penmanshiel wood, B.	1892	xiv	83
	Thirlestane	Aug. 1902	xviii	265
	Old Middleton, N.	1870	vi	157
Ammophila (<i>Psamma baltica</i>)	Ross Sands	1872		441
		1879	ix	188
Catabrosa				
aquatica	Gordon moss, B.	June 1880	„	229
Melica				
montana (<i>nutans</i>) (<i>uniflora</i>)	Blackburnrigg dean,	1839	i	206
	Earlston	1835	„	68
	Woodhall, E.L.	1880	ix	219
	Caddonfoot, S.	1876	viii	17
	Chapel woods, Bothal, N.	1894	xv	76
Poa				
glauca	Cockburnspath, B.	June 1853	iii	132
Balfouri	Dunsdale, N.	1845	ii	166
	Goldscleugh	1864	v	181
	Heathpool	1866	„	281
	Kelso Abbey and Harperton, R.	1874	vii	256
compressa	Melrose Abbey	May 1875	„	357
		July 1907	xx	178
	Holy Island, N.	June 1883	x	259
Glyceria				
distans	Shore nr. Goswick	1854	iii	173
rupestris	Berwick	1885	xi	206
(Sclerochloa procumbens)				

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
<i>rigida</i>	Linhead, Cockburns-path, B.	1856	III	258
<i>Festuca</i>				
<i>Myurus</i>	Nr. Tweedmouth, N.	1885	XI	206
<i>Lepturus</i>				
<i>filiformis</i>				
(<i>Rottholia</i>				
<i>incurvata</i>)	Links beyond Goswick	1840	I	242
(<i>var. filiformis</i>)				
<i>Hordeum</i>				
<i>europæum</i>	Pease dean, B.	1885	XI	206
(<i>sylvaticum</i>)	Chapel woods, Bothal	1894	XV	76
<i>murinum</i>	Hume Castle, B.	1836	I	132
	Kelso, R.	"	"	"
<i>Elymus</i>				
<i>arenarius</i>	Tyne estuary, E.L.	July 1875	VII	364
Filices—				
<i>Hymenophyllum</i>				
<i>tunbridgense</i>	High moorland, N.	1865	v	232
	Nr. Old Bewick	1866	"	261
<i>peltatum</i>	Newcastleton, R.	Aug. 1898	XVI	273
(<i>unilaterale</i>)				
(<i>Wilsoni</i>)	Nr. Rothbury	1879	IX	187
<i>Asplenium</i>				
<i>marinum</i>	Rocks nr. Ladykirk, B.	Sept. 1837	I	161
	Bet. Fast Castle and Dowlaw dean	June 1881	IX	446
		Aug. 1897	XVI	161.66
	Burnmouth	1869	VI	6
	Cullernose Point, N.	Aug. 1878	VII	415
		July 1905	XIX	275
<i>viride</i>	Liddesdale, R.	1895	XV	234
	Goldscleugh, N.	1864	v	181
	Bizzle	Aug. 1907	XX	183
<i>germanicum</i>	Minto crags, R.	Sept. 1854	III	173
		July 1888	XII	188
	Kyloe crags, N.	Aug. 1852	III	103.27
		1870	VI	104

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
septentrionale	Corbie crags,	1874	vii	256
	Kelso, <i>R.</i>	Aug. 1881	ix	476
	Minto crags	Sept. 1854	iii	173
	Kyloe crags, <i>N.</i>	July 1837	i	143
		June 1900	xvii	221
Ceterach				
officinatum	Renton House, <i>B.</i>	June 1881	ix	445
(<i>Grammitis</i> <i>Ceterach</i>)				
Polystichum				
Lonchitis	Moonjee, Whitadder, <i>B.</i>	1884	x	610
	Railway nr. Emble-			
	ton, <i>N.</i>	1863	v	59
angulare	Tower dean, <i>B.</i>	1834	i	61
(<i>Aspidium</i>)	Pease dean	Sept. 1851	iii	86
		June 1881	ix	448
	Dunglass dean, <i>E.L.</i>	1834	i	61
	Cawledge woods, Aln-			
	wick, <i>N.</i>	1879	ix	187
Lastrea				
Thelypteris	Learmouth bog	1832	i	10.31
(<i>Aspidium</i>)		1867	v	303
cristata		June 1857	iv	37
Osmunda				
regalis	Coldingham moor, <i>B.</i>	1871	vi	213
	Spottiswood	July 1885	xi	70
		Sept. 1901	xviii	105
	Routin Linn, Felton, <i>N.</i>	July 1833	i	17.31
		Sept. 1843	ii	83
Lycopodiaceæ—				
Lycopodium				
alpinum	Coldingham moor, <i>B.</i>	1895	xv	375
	Ettrick pen, <i>S.</i>	1876	viii	81
	Bizzle, <i>N.</i>	Aug. 1907	xx	183
var. decipiens	Cattleshiel moor, <i>B.</i>	1885	xi	65
		1892	xiv	17

Natural Order.	Locality.	Date.	Vol.	page.
Selaginellaceæ—				
Selaginella				
selaginoides	Murder moss, R.	1905	xix	263
(<i>Lycopodium</i>)	Holy Island, N.	June 1883	x	259
	Newham bog	1849	ii	356
		July 1890	xvi	45
	Harehope burn,			
	Bewick moor	June 1868	v	390

AYTON.

MEDIÆVAL CHURCH BELL INSCRIPTION.

BY REV. J. F. LEISHMAN, M.A.

On the occasion of the Club's visit to Ayton, in June, 1868, this bell was still in evidence. Dr. Hardy in his Presidential Address for that year records, that, among other curios "produced for inspection after breakfast was the old church bell of Ayton, with an inscription in ancient letters, but our time was too limited to make any attempt to decipher it." The bell has since disappeared. One is glad, however, to find that a rubbing of its inscription is preserved among the papers of the late Canon Ellacombe at the British Museum.² This was sent to him on 13th October, 1868, by "Mr. John Stuart, Edinburgh Register House," no doubt the accomplished author of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. From the accompanying illustration (plate x) it will be seen that the Inscription was in small Black Letter of foreign type. The lettering is set backward, and very difficult to decipher. Read the right way it runs³ X CAMPANA ÷ CUTHBERTE ÷ TOMMAS ÷ BAL——. Doubt exists about the last three letters. This at least is certain, that the bell was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, while Thomas——is clearly the name of the donor or founder.

¹ Ber. Nat. Club Proceedings, Vol. xxii, 96.

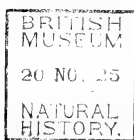
² Ellacombe Collection, Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 33, 203, A. II, 42.

³ For this reading I am indebted to Mr. H. B. Walters, a well-known authority on these matters.



INSCRIPTION ON AYTON CHURCH BELL.







TRIMLESTOWN.

THE HOUSE OF BARNEWALL .

TRIMLESTOWN.

BY THE REV. JAMES FLEMING LEISHMAN, M.A.

Trimlestown, cradle of the Barnewalls, now moulders in picturesque ruin amid the green pastures of Meath, two and a half miles from Trim and thirty from Dublin [Plate xi]. Few corners of the Emerald Isle possess so rich a heritage of historic memories. Here rose "*Tara's halls*"; the ancient castle of the De Laceys, choicest example in Ireland of Anglo-Norman military architecture; Dangan, where Wellington spent his youth; and Laracor, haunted by the shades of Dean Swift and Stella. Not far distant the river Trimlestown joins Boyne Water whose banks were once studded with the keeps of the old Norman barons of the Pale.

Despite a patent of nobility granted to Sir Robert Barnewall in March, 1462, the Trimlestown Charter Chest is lamentably empty. Burke, when compiling his "*Peerage*," complained that he knew no family of similar antiquity with so scanty a stock of records, still, enough survive to make a story of no common interest.

The name De Barneval, Breton in origin, first appears among the companions of the Conqueror on the Roll of Battle Abbey. Sir Michael de Barneval, a forerunner of Strongbow, first set foot on Irish soil in 1172, near Cork. Securing rich grants of land, his descendants flourished there till the reign of King John, when, in an Irish massacre, the sept perished, all save one, Sir Wolfram, who was absent studying law in London. Settling, on his return, at Dromanah near Dublin, he headed a line of distinguished judges, soldiers and churchmen. Along with his wife Mary Molyneux, daughter of the Seneschal of Meath, he was buried in the monastery of Fower, which Sir Hugo de Lacey began to build, but Sir Wolfram finished and liberally endowed. Sir Christopher, father of the first baron, became Chief Justice of the Court

of King's Bench. Christopher, second baron, like most of his neighbours, espoused, in 1488, the cause of Lambert Simnel; only after the Battle of Stoke, when that youthful aspirant to the title and honours of Edward VI had exchanged his sceptre for a basting ladle in the Royal kitchen, did the Baron deem it politic to sue for pardon at the hands of Henry the Seventh. His son John Barnewall, having "*sipt up the very sap of the common law*," died Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

It is more than probable that the Robert Barnewall who was taken with Babington, in Bellamy's barn at Harrow, in September 1586, and executed for complicity in the plot for the deliverance of the Queen of Scots, and, incidentally, the removal of Queen Elizabeth, was one of this race. Camden describes him as sprung from "*a noble family in Ireland*." Babington and Barnewall were certainly sworn allies, both being "*White Sons of the Pope*," a secret society launched under the benison of Gregory XIII, for the protection of Jesuit emissaries in England.

Since the name Robert Barnewall occurs in the Register of Gray's Inn, 1581-1583, not improbably he was a budding barrister. At Richmond, in the summer of 1586, he appears at Court, acting as agent for the Earl of Kildare. Interesting as is Bishop Carleton's (1609) woodcut of "*Babington and his accomplices in St. Giles Fields*," one would fain have seen the original painting of the nine conspirators, at the "barber's within Bishopsgate," a copy of which being shown to Queen Elizabeth, she at once recognised "*Barnewall the Irishman*." What his foes termed "*Barnewall's rotten zeal*" did not desert him on the scaffold, he professing himself glad to die if only the sacrifice of his body "might establish her Majesty in the true religion." In justice to Barnewall it must also be noted that in his dying confession, while admitting he "*knew their drifts*," he stoutly denied that ever he consented, and he held it "*not lawful to kill the Queen*."

While Douay and St. Omer bred many a Barnewall for the priesthood, one, John, becoming Archbishop of Armagh, others won renown as soldiers of fortune. After the sack and bitter-butchery at Drogheda in 1649, the town of Trim (as Cromwell records with satisfaction) surrendered. True to his ancestral motto, *Malo mori quam foedari*, Lord Matthias, eighth baron, however, held out,

and, in consequence, forfeited his estates and had his name exempted from pardon. Nine years later, when old Noll lay dead, the sun shone once more on his side of the hedge, and he returned from France to recover his lost lands. Matthias, tenth baron, was slain fighting against the Germans, in Austrian Flanders, in September, 1692, and lies buried within the chancel of the parish church at Furville, in the Duchy of Luxembourg, witness an inscription over his tomb, and his "arms painted on the pillars of the altar."¹ Various Barnewalls fought for King James at the Boyne and held commissions under the Duke of Berwick. In the *Régimente Irlandois* one contingent was known as the *Compagnie de Barnewal Tremblestown*;² while there was scarce an action of note against the Turk in which Anthony Barnewall, youngest son of John, eleventh baron, did not figure. Covered with wounds and glory he fell, 22nd July, 1739, at the battle of Krotzka.

On its lower reaches this river of family history grows tamer, but one picturesque figure stands out, Nicholas Barnewall, friend of Samuel Johnson. His life story has a strong flavour of romance. Born in 1726, he left Ireland when a child of twelve to be educated in France. There he married, as his first wife, a lady of family, daughter of Joseph D'Aguin, President of the Parliament of Toulouse, who bore him two children. A man of prudence and industry, Nicholas Barnewall amassed a large fortune and purchased an estate in Languedoc. Here he dwelt in affluence till 1781, when his wife died, and the outbreak of the French Revolution shortly afterwards left him penniless.

Settling in London, father and son took a small house in Holles Street, almost next door to that in which Lord Byron had been born a few years earlier. Here they lived "in a most frugal manner," Nicholas eking out, as a physician, his slender income.

¹ Family Papers.

² A Muster Roll (undated) preserved at the Record Office, includes :— " Mons. De Stapleton—Lieut. Col. ; Le Sr, Barnewal Tremblestown—Capitaine ; Le Sr. Edouard Barnewal—Capne. Reformé ; Le Sr. Carrol—Lieutenant ; Le Sr. Georges Barnewal—Lieut. Reformé ; Serjens—2, Tambour—1, Fusiliers—25/28, aux hospitaux—7." Vid. State Papers Dom., Geo. II., 91 ; also Stuart Papers (Windsor) H.M.C., I. 69.

Matters were little bettered by his son's marriage to Maria Theresa, a daughter of Richard Kirwan, the "Nestor of English Chemistry." That brilliant but eccentric genius, who kept a pet eagle, and never stirred abroad without six dogs at his heels, was cast into a debtor's prison, the morning after his marriage, whence he kept up correspondence with half the *savants* in Europe. It was about this period that Barnewall made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who calls him "a very courteous old gentleman, of pleasing conversation." Along with his son, we find them drinking tea together at Mrs. Thrale's house in Streatham. Conversation having turned on Sir Robert Sibbald, the Scots antiquary, whose conversion to Rome, and re-conversion, made such a talk at the time,³ Johnson praised Sibbald's "*Journal*." Barnewall, as a Romanist not sorry perhaps to disparage Sibbald, made in retort what Boswell and Johnson counted "a very pretty allusion" — "As the ladies love to see themselves in a glass, so a man loves to see himself in his journal." In December, 1796, his cousin, Thomas, Lord Trimlestown, died, and the old physician found himself a Peer. Justly vain of the ancient honours of his house, Lord Nicholas at once set up the establishment of a nobleman, adopting as his domestic chaplain, an old companion in distress, L'Abbé O' Dwyer, a French emigré, whose real name was D'Egreville. The new Lord, his daughter Rosalie, and the Abbé, lived together in Merrion Square. In July 1787, he writes from Bath — "I walk in the forenoon, read a little, and play at picquet in the evening with the Abbé"; and again from Margate — "We possess a house on the cliff. All the fleets, both royal and merchant, pass, as it were, under our windows."

His letters, written in French, are most graceful productions, his grandson Thomas, then a schoolboy at Stonyhurst, being a favourite correspondent.

In 1797, fate crossed his path in the shape of Alicia, daughter of a General Eustace. She had heard of his emigration and his fortune, his dangers and escapes in France, and, like Desdemona, "wished that heaven had made her such a man." For an old Frenchman of seventy-two, who spoke only broken English, and

³ Vid. Lord Perth's letter to Bossuet from Windsor. Bossuet's Works, IX, 532.

a lovely young Irishwoman of twenty-four; a Romanist to boot, "bred in the strictest spirit of that religion," and a Protestant; matrimony clearly had its risks. On marriage, however, the lady changed her religion, and shortly afterwards they repaired to Ireland.

No Trimlestown had inhabited the castle for over thirty years. It was now in ruins and tenanted by a grazier. In the neighbouring churchyard, Lord Nicholas was "shocked to see cattle destroying the tombs, and trampling under foot the remains of the dead." An architect's report, dated June, 1811, affords a glimpse of the old Norman Keep,—“as the castle now stands, with its projecting towers, embrasures, and watchtowers were the ruin put into repair, in a masterly *stile*, as it originally was, it would cost £15,000 or £20,000.” Cash being none too plentiful, only £1,500 was expended. Soon afterwards Lord Nicholas fell heir to Turvey, a handsome estate on the coast between Dublin and Drogheda. Here, among his guests, we find Lord Selkirk and Lord Herbert Stuart, a son of Lord Bute. Lady Trimlestown though a great beauty, was a woman of ungovernable temper. Into the ear of this Alecto, Lord Herbert let fall the insidious suggestion that the “sacrifice of so much youth, beauty and accomplishment” on the Trimlestown altar demanded compensation. He even drafted a codicil to the Will, which, on his honeymoon, Lord Trimlestown had made. Feeling with Sheridan that “nobility without an estate, is as ridiculous as gold lace on a frieze coat,” the bulk of his property Lord Nicholas destined for his son and grandson, since he did not wish his coronet to “mock the head of a beggar.” The knowledge of this settlement caused however, such domestic dispeace that the old Peer, to “silence and hoodwink his tormentors,” got his lawyer to draft a “simulated codicil.” By this chicane he deluded his wife into the belief that he had left her from £2,000 to £5,000 a year.

Rather suddenly, on 16th April 1813, Lord Trimlestown died at Turvey, where, in the floor of the parish church, may be seen a fine monument to his ancestor, Sir Christopher Barnewall. Shortly afterwards his widow married,⁴ his Will was contested and

⁴About 1815, Major Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd. She survived till 1860. *Vid. Lloyd and Wife versus Trimlestown, Dublin, 1819.*

gave rise to a celebrated law case, the record of which, besides furnishing much valuable biographical material, casts a strange side light on the manners of the Irish-French nobility of that day.

After the death of Lord Nicholas' grandson in August, 1879, the ancient barony lay dormant for over a decade, then passed to a distant branch. His only surviving child, Anna Maria Louisa, in 1868, wedded a Scottish laird, the late Robert Henry Elliot,⁵ of Clifton Park, Roxburghshire, where may still be seen many of the old Barnewall portraits, miniatures, and other relics. Suspended from an elm behind the mansion-house is an old bell, which, according to tradition, came from Trimlestown Castle.⁶ Regarding the bells of Trim there exists a curious anecdote:—when Wellington, who long sat for the place in Parliament, died, orders were given to toll the bells. Scarce had the tolling begun when the tenor, one of the sweetest and finest toned in Ireland, cracked. On examination the bell was found to have been cast in 1769, the very year in which the "Iron Duke" was born.

Death overtook the Honourable Anna M. L. Elliot, last of this ancient line, at sea, on 16th April, 1914. She died in the Straits of Bonifacio, that historic sheet of water, where, at midnight, becalmed in an orange-boat, John Henry Newman composed "*Lead Kindly Light*," his unwitting swan-song to the Anglican communion. Within the picturesque little churchyard of Linton in Teviotdale, Scottish cradle of the Somervilles, an equally ancient Norman race, she now rests with her husband by the side of her father, Thomas Barnewall, sixteenth Baron Trimlestown.

⁵ Well known for his experiments in grass culture, he was the author of various works, including:—"*Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore*" (1871), "*Written on Their Foreheads*" (1879), and "*Agricultural Changes*" (1898). Born 6th December, St. Nicholas Day, 1837. From October, 1879, till his death in August, 1914, he was a member of the *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*. He had issue one son, Thomas Robert Barnewall, present proprietor of Clifton Park.

⁶ More probably from Ballybrittas, another of the family estates, an ancient seat of the Viscounts Tarah. Vid. *Ber. Nat. Club Proceedings*, XXI, 229.

WILL OF AMOR OXLEY, VICAR OF KIRKNEWTON.

COMMUNICATED BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Amor Oxley, vicar of Kirknewton, and master of the Grammar School of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was baptised at Morpeth, 18th April, 1598, being the fourth son of Amor Oxley, master of the Edward VI. Grammar School at Morpeth. He was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, when he matriculated 1615, B.A. 1619, M.A. 1626, and was ordained priest at Durham in September, 1630. He was appointed master of Newcastle School *circa* 1637, but was deprived of his office in 1645, as a royalist. At the Restoration he was re-instated 27th April, 1662, and was presented to the vicarage of Kirknewton in 1665—a parish and district already known to him, when a tutor in the family of Grey of Chillingham. He was buried in the great church of St Nicholas, Newcastle, on the 22nd August, 1669, leaving no surviving issue, although he apparently had a son named after himself, baptised at Morpeth, 19th January, 1631/2.

His elder brother, Charles Oxley, baptised at Morpeth, 24th October, 1585, was presented to the vicarage of Chillingham, 1616, and to that of Edlingham in 1627, apparently holding both benefices to his death *circa* 1636; he was the father of Charles Oxley, born at Chillingham, matriculated at Christ College, Cambridge, 1st June, 1650, B.A. 1653, M.A. 1660, master of the Grammar School of Ripon, whose decendants still remain in the neighbourhood of that city.

19th August, 1669. Will of Amor Oxley, vicar of Kirknewton and master of the Free School in Newcastle. To be buried at the entrance of the quire of St. Nicholas's, near my wife.

My nephew Charles Oxley; my neece his sister; my nephew Amor Oxley; Sell Byfield, sister of Charles; my nephew Amor Wills and my neece Kath. Henderson, to be my executors.

I give to the church of Kirknewton £20, one faire green carpett and one suit of linen cloths for the communion table. The communion cup to be exchanged by my executors and turned into a handsome silver chalice with

a handsome silver plate for the bread. Two of my pewter flaggons to be exchanged into two new pewter flaggons for the said church.

Forasmuch as the free school in Newcastle lost its library when the town was stormed and plundered by the Scottish Army, and I then also lost my owne library, I give therefore, towards a library for the said school all the several bookes in the schedule to this my will annexed.

To Mr. Edward Lumsden, schoolmaster of Morpeth, 40s. and my canonical coats.

To Sir Grey who has come to be usher to the said school of Newcastle, 40s. To my dear friend Doctor Grey, one interlineal Hebrew, Greek and Latin Bible in folio, and one new Greek Testament, of Stevens print, in folio. To my cousin Amor Wills my best cloake and best suit, which I desire him to keep to be worne by him only att the funeral of freinds.

Seal heraldic a *fess gules between three oxen*. Proved at Durham, 1669.

A schedule of such bookes as, by the will hereunto annexed, are given towards a library for the Free Schoole in Newcastle.

One Paigneus Hebrew Lexicon, in folio.

One Dudens Greeke Dictionary, in folio.

Dudens Græce Exercitationes, in folio.

Clemens Alexandrinus, in folio.

All Chrysostomes Workes, consisting of 8 volumes in Greeke, in folio.

Nazianzine Greeke and Latine in two volumes, in folio.

Gregory Nysseus Workes, in folio.

All St. Basill's Workes in Greeke and Latin, in folio.

All Xenophons Workes, Greeke and Latin, in folio, Stevens print.

The Greke Heroicke Poems, Stevens print, in folio.

Plutarchs Workes, six volumes, in Greeke, Stephens print.

Lucian's Workes, two volumes, in Greeke and Latine.

Athenæus, his Dypnosophies in Greeke and Latine, in folio, with Cassabon his learned annotacions upon them in another folio.

Tullies Workes, two volumes, in folio.

Raine, *Testamenta Dunelm.*

WILL OF ANDREW EDMESTON OF BERWICK.

6th March, 1747. Will of Andrew Edmeston, Lieutenant in Captain Pawlet's Company of Marines. Going into action to attack Fort St. Louis. I give my wages to my two nieces, Mary and Catherine Forster; they executors.

Will proved at Durham 5th December, 1749, by the above named Catherine, now Moscrop, the sole surviving Executor.—Raine, *Testamenta Dunelm.*

Editor.

A SELBY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION AT CORNHILL.

With pious care the Rev. Matthew Culley has been able to decipher an abraded inscription on an altar tomb in the churchyard of Cornhill, to the memory of the Selbys of Pawston, first line.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE | SELBYES OF PASTON | GERRARD
SELBY DIED | AUG. 3RD, 1722, AGED | 36 YEARS | SARAH HIS
WIFE | DIED OCT. 1777, AGED | 83 YEARS | GABRIEL SELBY DIED |
OCT. 1785, AGED | 68. ANNE HIS WIFE | DIED JUNE, 1769, AGED |
50 | MARGT. DIED FEBRY. 1788 | AGED 74 | WILLIAM DIED OCT.
1716 | AGED 1 | DOR[OTH]Y DIED 1720, AGED | 9 MONTHS | GERRARD
DIED 1721 | AGED 6 MONTHS. | *

Gerard Selby of Pawston, or Paston, made his will on 24th July, 1720, and appointed his friends Gabriel Hall of Catcleugh, esq., Martin Hall of Chathope, gent, Thomas Hall of Berreness, gent, and Edward Hall, a captain in Lord Hinchinbrookes's regiment, son of the aforesaid Gabriel Hall, Reynold Hall of Newbiggin, gent, and John Anderson of Newcastle, sadler, to be his trustees. They were all of them Redesdale men and akin to the testator's wife. The will was proved at Durham. Mrs. Selby, was a daughter of Gabriel Hall of Catcleugh, the marriage settlement being dated 29th November, 1711. Of the marriage there was issue six children, two of whom died in infancy.

Gabriel Hall of Pawston, son and heir of Gerard Selby, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Northumberland Militia, and married, 15th August, 1759, Anne, daughter of William, fifth Lord Cranshoun, but by her had no issue. Dying in October, 1785, he was survived by his two sisters Elizabeth and Margaret; the latter died in 1788 and the former at Wooler in or before 1791.—Editor.

* The dates on the tombstone may be compared with the following entries from the Parish Registers of Cornhill:—

1720 Aug. 3rd. Mr. Gerard Selby, Paston; buried.

1778 Jany. 1st. Mrs. Selby of Harelaw buried.

1785 June 12th. Gabriel Selby esq., Paston, buried.

1769 Aug. 23rd. Anne, wife of Gabriel Selby of Pawston, esq., buried.

Mr. Culley remarks: "It seems not impossible that the tombstone was set up in after years as a memorial of the family . . . hence, possibly, some inaccuracies."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATION OF TWO CAIRNS OF THE BRONZE AGE AT FOULDEN HAGG.*

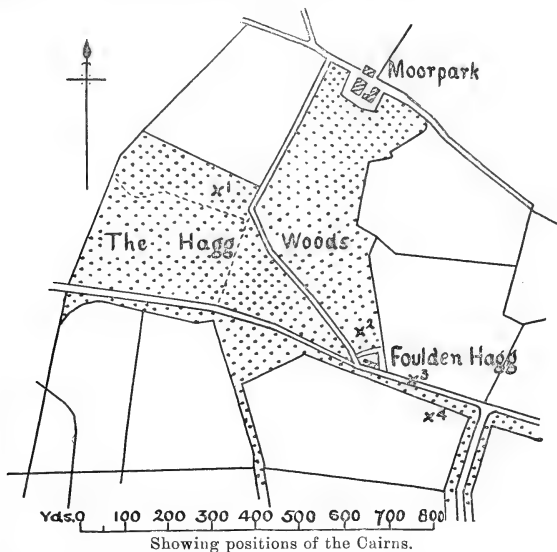
BY JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT.

There are few parts of the Merse that have not at one time or another been transformed by the influence of the plough, and consequently the early remains of man's handiwork are almost entirely obliterated. The remaining forts of Berwickshire are chiefly confined to the higher slopes, and the burial cists which are ploughed up from time to time have seldom even the tradition of a cairn or barrow attached to their site. The higher portions of the parishes of Chirnside and Foulden seem to have suffered much in this way. On the site of a cairn on Harelaw Hill, above Chirnside, a cist was discovered in 1906 (*Hist. of Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xix), and in 1858-9, on the farm of Edington Hill, a mile east-north-east along the ridge, a cist was found close to a field called the Cairndaes (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vi, p. 351), where several cairns had formerly stood. Of a fort near the same place (Carr, *Hist. of Coldingham Priory*, p. 7) not even the site is now known. A mile-and-a-half further east along the same ridge, are the Hagg Woods, which, from the poverty of the soil, have never been under cultivation. Here on the high ground some 530 yards north-west of Foulden Hagg cottages, stood a mound of earth and stones of slight elevation, the position of which I learned from Mr. Robert Kinghorn of Foulden Moor-park.

* For the use of the blocks which illustrate this paper the Club is indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, through Mr. A. O. Curle.

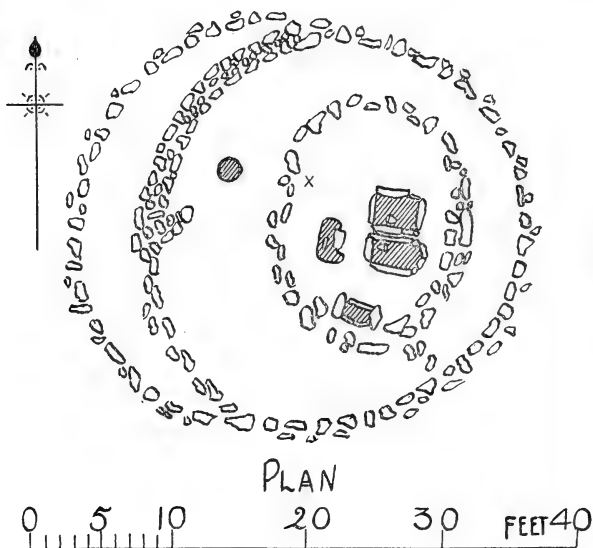
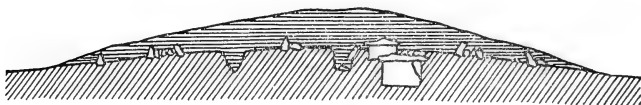
FOULDEN CAIRNS.

CAIRN No 1. Having obtained the permission of the proprietor of the ground, Major Wilkie-Dalzell of Foulden, I had the work of excavation carried out in the beginning of November 1913, throwing the material of the cairn beyond its boundaries, leaving in position any stones showing signs of construction, and laying bare the subsoil to reveal any signs of excavation.



The cairn measured about forty feet in diameter and was raised some three feet above the original surface of the ground. A short distance within the edge of mound was a ring of boulders, marking apparently the original periphery of the cairn. The ring measured thirty-one-and-a-half feet east and west by twenty-eight feet north and south, the boulders were mostly set on end leaning slightly inwards, and measured on an average one foot nine inches by eight inches. Within this enclosure at its west side a crescentic position, measuring four feet across at the widest

part, was cut off by a wall. This wall, two feet in width, was formed of two lines of boulders set on edge, leaning towards the middle, which was filled with smaller stones also set on edge. To



Plan and Section of Cairn No. 1.

the east of this wall and seven feet from it lay a smaller oval enclosure, sixteen-and-a-quarter feet north and south by eleven-and-a-half feet east and west; between it and the outer ring was a space varying in width from three-and-a-half feet to the east to eight-and-a-quarter feet to the south-west,

In this inner enclosure, two feet from its east side, lay two cists, having their sides touching and their long axes almost due east and west. They were formed of sandstone slabs set on edge, with additional slabs placed horizontally where required to equalise the height of the sides. Any spaces occurring in the angles were neatly packed with small sandstone fragments, and a paving of small horizontal slabs extended round the cists. The floors of the cists were unpaved and the south cist was uncovered; the covering slab of the north cist measured four-and-a-half feet, by three feet, by six inches. The top of this cover had been some six inches beneath the original surface of the ground; the top of the side slabs of the south cist was on the same level as the top of the cover of the north cist. Infiltrated soil partially filled the interior of the north cist, which measured three feet four inches by two feet one inch, and was one foot ten inches deep. It contained a food-vessel urn lying on its side at the south side of the cist; near the west end were four flint implements to be described later. A number of fragmentary portions of human bones, apparently belonging to an adult, were found: they had been partially incinerated and had been placed indiscriminately throughout the cist. Fragments of oak charcoal were also found.

The south cist, having no cover, was entirely filled with soil; it measured three feet nine inches, by one foot ten inches, and was one foot eight inches deep. A food-vessel urn was found on its side in the north-west corner; sifting revealed the presence of two flints and numerous fragments of charcoal, but no trace of bones was found.

At the south side of the inner ring, and two feet eight inches from the south cist, was a small cist measuring two feet two inches by one foot one inch, with four sandstone side slabs and a cover, both unpaved. Part of the side slabs had apparently been above the original level of the ground. This cist was unfortunately rifled during the absence of the workmen and all knowledge of its contents is lost; a small fragment of charcoal was found in the soil in its interior.

Two feet west of the south cist lay a pit or cist-like formation, measuring three feet two inches, by one foot seven inches, by one foot six inches, and having its long axis north and south. It was

not constructed of slabs, but one sandstone slab lay sloping into it at the east side, and another small slab lay at the bottom. It contained, near the middle, part of the femur of an adult, and at the south end some charcoal, among which the stems of heather could be readily distinguished.

Between the inner ring and the crescentic wall, and almost in a line with the north wall of the north cist, was a bowl-shaped pit one foot six inches deep, by one foot six inches in diameter at the top. It contained forced soil, with oak and other charcoal, two halves of a hazel nut were well preserved, one still retaining the kernal. Similar pits have been found in the wold barrows of Yorkshire and in the long barrows of the south-west of England. They were supposed to have been food receptacles by the Rev. W. Greenwell, who remarked their absence from the barrows of North Yorkshire and Northumberland. (Greenwell, *British Barrows*, p. 9.)

During the excavation an axe-hammer was found on the original surface of the ground, near the centre of the cairn and within the inner ring.

It is most probable that the primary interment was made in the north cist, which occupies the most central position. From the similarity of the surface paving, the south cist was probably made not much later; had it been made at the same time, the floors of the two cists might be expected to be at the same level. The small cist is also secondary, the material of the cairn having to be excavated for its construction.

The urn from the north cist measures six inches in height, twenty inches in circumference, six-and-a-quarter inches in diameter at the lip, and three inches at the base. It is composed of yellowish red clay. The lip, which does not project internally, is ornamented with two rows of ribbed impressions, these impressions are placed obliquely, the obliquity in the second row being reversed. Four rows similarly placed adorn the exterior between the lip and a moulding placed one-and-three quarter inches from it. Below the moulding is yet another of these rows and the lower portion of the urn bears twisted cord impressions obliquely and somewhat irregularly placed. There is a slight plinth about half an inch in height.



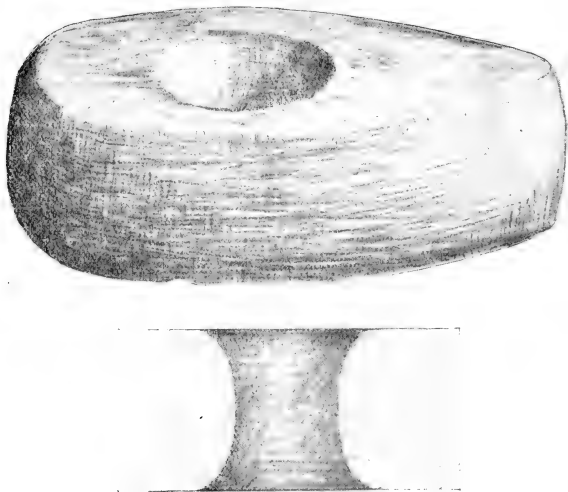
Urn from north Cist in Cairn No. 1.

The clay used in the urn from the south cist has been of a redder colour; the interior of this urn is much blackened. The height is five-and-three-quarter inches; circumference twenty-one inches; diameter, at lip six-and-three-quarter inches, and at base



Urn from south Cist in Cairn No. 1.

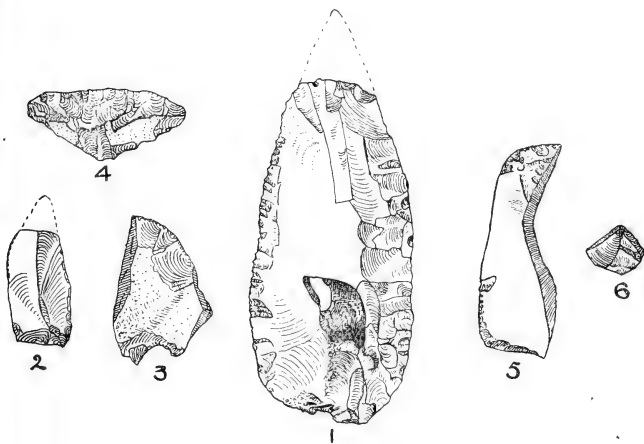
two-and-seven-eighths inches. The lip projects both internally and externally; it is slightly bevelled, and bears a row of circular impressions made with a bone or other hollow instrument having its end notched. On either side of this row is a line of herring-bone ornamentation of small pattern, a third line running round the edge of the lip. The exterior is divided into three zones by two mouldings, the upper of which is placed one-and-three-eighth inches from the lip and one-eighth inches above the lower mould-



Axe-Hammer of Greenstone found in Cairn No. 1.

ing. The two upper zones are ornamented with horizontal rows of herring-bones which are interrupted at intervals by short vertical rows of similar design. The lowest zone bears one similar row beneath the moulding and six vertical bands each consisting of three rows of herring-bones. This part of the urn contracts abruptly and there is little or no plinth; here, too, may be seen two faint thumb impressions, where the maker has grasped the urn while it was still soft.

The axe-hammer is of polished greenstone, and is in a fine state of preservation. It measures four-and-five-eighths inches in length one-and-a-half inches across the cutting edge, and one-and-three-quarter inches at right angles to the shaft. The perforation instead of being cylindrical by drilling as in the usual type, is ovoid in section, and contracted from one-and-a-half inches by one-and-one-sixteenth inches at the ends, to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch, by five-eighths of an inch at the middle.



Flint Implements from Cairn No. 1.

The Flints: from the north cist are as follows:—

- 1.—Knife of grey flint of dagger form, worked on both edges, three inches long with about half an inch additional broken off the point. There is a natural perforation near the base.
- 2.—Knife of black flint, very thin, with slight chipping on both edges, one inch long, with about quarter of an inch additional broken off the point. (The finding of apparently intentionally broken implements associated with bronze age interments is not an uncommon experience.)

3.—Brown flint, with segmented scraper at one end, and small hollow scraper at the other.

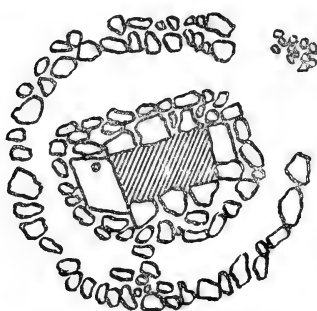
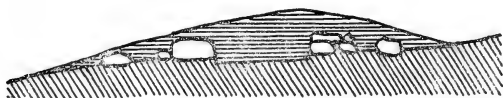
4.—Greyish black flint showing secondary chipping.

From the south cist:—

5.—Knife of dark grey flint, one-and-seven-eighths long.

6.—Small fragment of black flint, unworked.

The above relics have been placed in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.



PLAN



Plan and Section of Cairn No. 2.

CAIRN NO. 2. The second cairn to be excavated was also situated in the Hagg Woods, some four hundred and sixty yards south-east of the first cairn, and about seventy yards north north-west of Foulden Hagg cottages. To the north-east the ground rises slightly, but falls in the other directions. This cairn was circular; twenty-four feet in diameter by two feet in height, and

was composed of earth and stones. Excavation was carried out on December 22nd in the presence of Mr. J. Graham Callander, Archæologist to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments. Beneath the cairn was a ring of boulders thirteen feet ten inches in diameter, east and west, by twelve feet ten inches north and south, somewhat resembling one of the hut circles found in our local forts. This ring was formed of boulders laid on their sides in a single row, which became double to the north; it was intermitted to the north-east for a space of six feet, immediately outside this opening was a small portion of paving, four feet six inches by two feet in extent, the stones of which were set on end in the soil and measured about nine inches by four inches.



View of centre of Cairn No. 2 from the north-east.

Within the enclosing ring and separated from it by a space, varying from one foot four inches to three feet six inches in width, lay a D-shaped structure. In it was the cist, which measured five feet four inches, by two feet nine inches, by one foot four inches, and lay with its long axis pointing east north-east; the bottom, which was unpaved, had been about six inches below the original surface of the ground. The sides of the cist, like the rest of the D-shaped construction, were formed of large boulders

and no cover was present. Three boulders formed the north, and three the south side of the cist, two the east end, and one large boulder, thirty-one inches, by twenty-one inches, by twelve inches, the west end. Around the cist was another line of smaller boulders, forming the periphery of the D-shaped structure. At the east end a second layer of stones had been superimposed to make the elevation of this portion equal to that of the remainder of the structure. In the space to the south of the cist several boulders had been placed, forming a traverse between the structure and the enclosing ring. No trench had surrounded the cairn. The cist contained neither urn nor bones, a small fragment of reddish earthenware was found in the south east corner, half-an-inch in diameter and one-quarter inch thick, also several particles of charcoal. Eight flakes of brown and grey flints, one showing secondary working, lay in the east half of the cist. At a subsequent visit, after the excavated soil had been washed by rain, I found three flint flakes, all showing chipping, among soil thrown from the space between the north side of the cist and the enclosing ring.

SITE 3. In volume ix of the Club's Proceedings, page 236, the late Dr. Stuart described a cist found in the vicinity of the Hagg in February, 1885. The position is about eighty yards east south-east of the Hagg cottages, to the north of the public road, and between it and the adjoining hedge. The cist, formed of greenstone slabs, with a bottom slab and cover, measured twenty-eight inches, by eighteen inches, by twelve inches. Its long axis lay north-west and south-east. Bones of a young person were found, but no urn or flints.

SITE 4. About one hundred and sixty yards south east of the Hagg cottages there is a prominent knoll in a field which has long been under cultivation. On examination by means of narrow trenches cut across its summit this knoll was found to have been at one time the site of two cists, of which only sandstone chips remained. The cist cavities, filled with forced soil and measuring some five-and-a-half feet, by three-and-a-half feet, by three feet, lay approximately east and west, one being about six feet north-east of the other. Charcoal, of which stems and small fragments of lignite and cinders were found, also three pieces of





EDINGTON MILL CIST.

flint, two of which showed secondary chipping, one being a well formed pigmy of white flint.

The finding of four early burial sites within an area not half a mile across suggests that more cists may yet be hidden beneath the knolls in the vicinity. The field to the north of Cairn No. 1 is called the Freestone Hill; as sandstone does not occur here naturally, it has been suggested that the finding of cist covers may have given rise to the name. Should future cultivation reveal the presence of more cists, it is very desirable that excavation should be carefully made, the results tabulated, and the relics deposited in one of our public museums.

EDINGTON MILL CIST. [Plate XII.]

On October 23rd, 1913, a cist of the bronze age was discovered during road making operations, one-hundred-and-thirty yards east north-east of Edington Mill House. The situation was on gently sloping ground some ten yards from the edge of the Whitadder ravine, and the presence of numerous stones in the surrounding soil suggests that a cairn had at one time covered the spot. About eighteen inches of soil lay over the cist, which measured three feet eight inches, by two feet four inches, by one foot six inches, and was formed of grey and red sandstone slabs from the adjacent cliffs; the cover measured five feet four inches by four feet by eight inches; the long axis lay almost due east and west. The floor of the cist was paved with three slabs, and each side consisted of one slab. The east end, being lower, had another slab laid horizontally on the top, and a space in the south east angle was nearly filled with smaller fragments. The interior was partially filled with soil; upright in the north east corner stood a food-vessel urn, which was fortunately taken out entire. Portions of a drinking-cup urn were also found, and at the east end small fragments of a skull and several teeth, also a small piece of charcoal. The food-vessel is very symmetrical in form, and is richly covered with incised decoration. It is formed of reddish yellow clay and measures five-and-three-eighths inches in height, six inches in diameter at top, two-and-five-eighths inches at base, circumference nineteen inches. The lip, which is three-quarters of an inch wide and is bevelled inwardly, projects over the interior of the bowl and bears dotted impressions. The exterior bears

horizontal cord impressions and rows of dotted impressions. Two prominent mouldings encircle the widest point, which also bears four unpierced knobs. In an earlier type of urn pierced knobs were used to facilitate suspension; later, unpierced knobs were retained as an ornament. The fragments of the drinking-cup urn were quarter of an inch in thickness and bore incised lines made with a notched instrument, and arranged in horizontal bands.

The association of the food-vessel urn with one of the drinking-cup type is an exceedingly rare occurrence. The beaker or drinking cup urn is the earlier type; it is found on the Continent, and from there was introduced to Britain; the race using it does not seem to have reached Ireland. The food-vessel which succeeded it, and is found in Great Britain and Ireland, is peculiarly a native production and is not found on the Continent. The association of the two types might indicate a transition period, or might be the result of a secondary interment in a cist of a much earlier date. That the latter was probably the case in the present instance is suggested by the facts that the beaker urn was found in a fragmentary condition on the floor of the cist, and that the food-vessel urn with unpierced knobs does not belong to the earliest type of its class.

The teeth found in the cist included a molar, a canine, and two bicusfoids. The dentim had been completely eaten away, but the enamel shells were in a fine state of preservation.

The various relics are now placed in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. As the cist had to be removed for the widening of the road, I preserved the stones and re-erected it in my garden.

HOME OF WEDDERBURN.

AN EPISODE OF LOYALTY AND DISASTER.

BY WILLIAM MADDAN.

Sir Walter Scott, in his graphic and fascinating novel *The Fortunes of Nigel*, describes the adventures of a young Scots nobleman, Lord Glenvarloch, who came up to London in the time of James I to endeavour to obtain payment from the king of a large debt due to his family, in order to save his estates from being seized by his creditors. Little did Sir Walter imagine that his friend, George Home* of Wedderburn and Paxton, whom he succeeded as Clerk of Session, had, safely stored away in his charter-room, evidence and vouchers to entitle him legally to claim a very large debt due by the said king for payments and advances made by his ancestor, Sir George Home of Wedderburn, when he was Collector and Comptroller of the Household to King James and his queen, Anne of Denmark. Our esteemed member, the Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., in his *Report for the Historical MSS. Commission on the MSS. of Colonel David Milne Home* (1902) explains the claim as follows:—

Portions of his (Sir George's) account-books in this last-mentioned office are still preserved and are chiefly valuable for the glimpses they yield of the movements of the King and Queen from day to day. They tell of visits made from time to time by the King to Dumfries, Stirling, Falkland, Dundee, Glasgow, Dalkeith, and other places, and of the visit of the Duke of Holstein, and of the banquets made by the King and Queen to him and others, on which occasions there were generally large contri-

* As Mr. Home was well up in years before he succeeded to Wedderburn and Billie it is quite likely that he never knew the Comptroller's royal account-book was among his family papers, and that he never examined it. He was the last male Home to own the estates, but he was only descended from the Wedderburn family through his mother, daughter of the forfeited laird. His father was Alexander Home of Jardinefield, eldest son of Mr. Ninian Home by his first marriage. His fine portrait by Nasmyth, who painted the well-known portrait of Burns, is one of the cherished heirlooms of the family.

butions of cattle, deer, fowls, etc., made by the nobles and lairds; of how the King drank all night with the Duke of Holstein, supped with the Duke of Lennox or some one else, and that one morning at four o'clock he left the Queen at Dalkeith, and rode off to Fife, returning two days later. The Queen's movements are also recorded in her special household accounts.

It is rather sad to think that the wine and other luxuries provided by Sir George for the royal revelry with the Duke of Holstein have never been paid for until this day! Various efforts were made from time to time to obtain payment, but without success. The matter dragged on till the time of Charles I, when we find among the family papers the following curious and interesting memorandum:—

Sir George Hume of Wedderburne, being Comptroller to King James VI of Scotland the King being considerably in his debt, his son, Sir David, did, as I remember, in the year 1633 aply himself to King Charles the First, who gave a reference to examine the accompts to the Earle of Morton then Threasurar, quharapon the Earle gave a declaration that he haveing examined the accompts, did find that the King was oweing either six or nine thousand *lib.* (I remember not which of them) which was dew to the petioner about 30 years agoe quharof he had neither principall nor annuel-rents; which petition, reference and answer I haveing in my hands in the year 1663 did petition King Charles the 2nd. The Earle of Lawderdale, being then Secretary, desired me to returne home and ther should be care taken that I should be satisfied out of the fines qwhich were not then disposed of, bot never got any satisfaction to this hour. I left this papers (viz.) Sir David his petition, King Charles his reference to the Earle of Morton, with the Earle's answer, in London with Sir Alexander Hume, gentleman of the Privie Chamber, who dying 'thair, they so miscarryed that I could never come to them agane, bot I suppose they may be found in the Exchaiquer Books quhen the Earle of Morton was Threasurer.

On the back, in a later hand, is the following note:—

It may be mentioned as a piece of family history that a treaty of marriage (at the time of the within application to the Duke of Landerdale) was going on between His Grace's only daughter and the Earle of Home; the lady was deformed, and the Earle after seeing her, refused the match. The Duke from that moment would pay no more attention to Wedderburn's claim. The lady was afterwards married to Lord Yester, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Very tantalizing and provoking that the Duke of Lauderdale should have been able to block so successfully a legal and just claim against his royal master on account of his daughter's rejection by the Earl of Home, *spretæ injuria formæ!*

The family claim against the King was quite notorious and is

very well and forcibly put by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet in his very curious book *The Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen* :—

Sir George Home, of Wedderburn, was also Comptroller to King James, but had no better success than the rest of his predecessors; for he behoved to quit it, the king being much in his debt; which brought on such a burden on his house, that it is in hazard to perish, albeit there belonged to it a great patrimony. And the last two lairds, both father and son, were killed (being commanders at the unhappy field of Dunbar) by the English, as seven others of their forefathers had been before; so that never one of that house died in their beds, but only he who was Comptroller.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. S. Romanes, I am able to give from the Court Records in Edinburgh the following huge list of debts, no doubt all incurred for his Royal master :—

Sir George† Home of Wedderburn, his debts given in by Mr. Alexr. Spottiswoode.

	merks
Mr. Ninian Laws of Merchiestown	50000
Pat. Ruchhead of Whitsomebank	45000
Robert Dundas of Harvieston	23500
Mr. Patrick Home, Minr. at Hutton	5700
Catherine Home, Wadsetter of Whitsomewauls (P)	13000
Airs of Wm. Cunningham	1678
Mr. Samuel Johnston, Sheines	1200
John Crawford of Crawfordland	4000
Andrew Ramsay	3000
Andrew Kerr of Morriston	2700
Isabell Home	2000
John Dun, Portioner of Grueldykes	2000
George Keulterson, Hilltown	5000
James Johaston, Easter Law	2000
Walter Johnston in Wedderburn	3000
Airs of Captain Georgè Nisbet	2430
John Stalker	1500
Auley McAuley in Ardincaple	2000
Airs of Thomas Simson in Dryburn	6000
James Robertson, Chamberlain to the Earl of Roxburghe	2500

† Sir George died in 1616 and this list seems to have been made up in the time of his great-grandson, another George, born in 1641, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir Francis Liddle of Redheugh, some time Mayor of Newcastle. Isabel Liddle had a tocher of £1000, *English* money, (a large sum in those days) which was soon swallowed up, as disaster was only escaped through the help of Sir Patrick Home of Lumsden, who bought up the debts, and whose daughter Margaret married the next Laird, also named George, who brought the family affairs to a final crisis by going out in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715.

James Bowmaker in Whitsome	...	...	400
Airs of Roberts of Robert Hepburn	...	...	300
John Edington in Jardinefield	...	...	10000
Wm. Brown in Kimmerghame Mill	...	...	2500

23 August 1656.

191408

The unfortunate family of Wedderburn parted, time after time, with lands here and there, such as the barony of Horndean, Jardinefield (said to have been the dower house of the family in olden times), etc., till a crisis came in the time of George Home, who was hopelessly in debt and joined the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. He and his son George, with his brother Francis Home of Quixwood, were taken prisoners at Preston, and his estates forfeited. To save the estates, Mr. Ninian Home, minister of Sprouston, afterwards Laird of Billie, a generous friend of the family, though only related by marriage, came forward and bought up the debts and re-established the family under a new entail. Mr. Ninian Home's connection with the family is a veritable romance, too long to be narrated here. The annexed rental is from an abstract of several:—

Surveys of the Forfeited Estates-real, lying in Scotland, taken by the Surveyor and his deputy upon the oaths of the several tenants, possessors, etc., by order of the Commissioners of Inquiry in the years 1716-17.*

Estate† of George Home, late of Wedderburn.

Money—Rent payable in money	-	-	£206	3	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
Capons—31 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each, 17 at 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ d;					
Hens 57 at 5d. each, £1 3 9	-	-	2	0	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
Carriage of Coals—52 loads at 6d. for					
each load	-	-	1	6	0
Carriages—42 at 1s. 8d. per carriage	-	-	3	10	0
			£213	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following inventory of the household plenishing, etc., at Wedderburn Tower is from the Forfeited Estates Papers at the Register House. and has been supplied through the good offices

* MSS., Register House.

† This represents only what remained of the estates after many forced sales. The valuable estates of Billie, Paxton, etc., were only incorporated after the succession of Mr. Ninian Home's eldest son by his second marriage on the extinction of heirs male nominated in the new entail.

of the Rev. Henry Paton. It gives a good idea of the domestic accommodation of the old Castle of Wedderburn. It is interesting to record that the stone, with the ancient coat of arms of the family, which adorned this old tower, has been preserved and built into the modern mansion.

Particulars of claims by Ninian Home, Sir Patrick Home, Earl of Marchmont, and about a dozen other similar, in all amounting to £6,063 sterling, for which the estate is burdened. Claims of creditors, etc., etc.

In the last bundle there is one giving an:—

Inventar of what is found in the house of Wedderburn 1716.

In the old tour—Imprimis, in the old ston hall a press to which Mrs. Home, Wedderburn's sister, pretends right to, two old chairs.

In the laigh roun—another press to which Mrs. Home pretends right to also.

In the mid roun—an old bed, two pair old blankets, a furm (form), two chairs, an old bed, old hanging the roun hung.

In the far roun—an old table, a bed with hangings, a pair of sheets, two pair of blankets, a boulder, four chairs, a stool, a furm, the roun hung, bars in the chimnie, a chackreel.

In the mid roun in the understoray—a table, four chairs, with old hangings.

In the ladies room in the same story—a table, half a dozen chairs, a hung bed, a roun hung, a feather bed, two pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a long saddle (settle), with the chaff bed, two pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a footstool with a cushion, a chimnie, a cradle for a child.

A roun in the stair—hung, with one chair and a chinney.

In the outmost roun in the high storey—the stoups of a bed, six clinks (?), bars in the chimney.

In the mid roun in the high storry—two bedsteads on (one) with courtings with old coarse furniture; in the Transs, an old chest, a little chair.

In the far roun in the high storry—seven chairs, a table, a bed hung, with a feather bed, a pair of sheets, two pair of blankets, a boulder, a little footstool, a grait with a back.

In the pantrie—a cupburd, a churn, a table, a voider, half a dozen milk bowies, seven and twenty servets and tools (towels), three table claiths, five knives and three forks, a salt and nyne pewther (pewter) spoons.

In the kitchen—an awrie (cupboard), a bed and chaff bed, with two pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, two old lint wheels, a water tub, four little coiges (wooden vessels), a pat, and little kettle, four stools, two raxes, a spite (spit), fyfteen trunchers, six plates, a dropping pan, and skellet pan, a mortar stone, two old frying pans, a brander, a pewther (pewter) porringer, a chimney, three old candle-sticks, nine pewther spoons, four timber cups, a pair of touns.

[As many of the rooms are half empty the best furniture and valuables (plate, etc.) must have been removed before the survey.]

Inventory of the corns :—

Of bear, three stocks.

Two oat stocks.

A little stock of wheat, consisting about ten threave.

Three stocks of pease.

The houses, even of the nobility and gentry, were only sparsely furnished in the olden times in Scotland. Even great nobles carried furniture from one house to another when they went into residence. John Aston in his interesting journal, written in 1639, describes a visit to the house, near Duns, of the widow of a Scots knight—not many miles from Wedderburn,—which gives us a very disappointing description of a country residence in Scotland.*

Lawyers tell us that Prescription does not run against the Crown—if this be so, neither should Prescription run in favour of the Crown to escape just and lawful debts with interest. However, thanks to Mr. Ninian Home, the house of Wedderburn weathered the storm and is with us to this day.

Note: The Royal Account Book of King James' Comptroller is an interesting record of the past and affords valuable social and domestic side-lights of history. It is over 300 years old and owing to being so long preserved in a confined place amongst sundry MSS it is surely and slowly becoming illegible with mildew, each leaf infecting its neighbour "like a mildew ear blasting his wholesome brother"; and the only salvation and protection against further decay is by insetting each leaf after special treatment by an expert and rebinding. It is well worth preserving as *evidence* of the Royal debt. During the last 50 years the National Treasury has spent large sums in commuting sundry perpetual pensions granted by Charles II for very unworthy services of favourites, and it is passing strange that his grandfather's honourable and legal debts should remain a byeword and a reproach.

* See vol. xxi of this series, p. 63.

MEMORIAL TO JAMES MELVILL, THE SCOTS REFORMER.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. J. F. LEISHMAN, M.A.

Couched in racy 16th century Scots, Melvill's *Diary*, or *Buik of My Life*, must ever remain an invaluable record for the historical student of his period, and on Tuesday, 20th January, 1914, being the Ter-centenary of Melvill's death at Berwick, a memorial tablet was unveiled within the parish church of the Holy Trinity. The scheme having originated within the *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*,* a brief account of its fulfilment may not be out of place.

James Melvill, as is well known, found his second wife in the daughter of Richard Clerke, Vicar of Berwick, which, in those days, served as a cave of Adullam for Scottish refugees. During his first exile, in 1514, Melvill preached twice a week in the parish church. No trace of that ancient building now survives save perhaps the old "Gate Heads," still to be seen at the entrance to the churchyard, over the name of "*William Temple Esq., Mayor, 1760*," great-grandfather of Frederick Temple, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The spot is historic. Here in 1328, on the Sunday after St. Mary Magdalene's Day, David Bruce was married with great pomp to Joan, sister to Edward II, The Bruce himself being absent, having already sickened of the leprosy which, next year, carried him off at Cardross; here James I, on his progress south to take possession of the English throne, halted to hear a sermon from Toby Matthews, Bishop of Durham; and here John Knox had preached for two years to the soldiery of Edward VI. Seeing it only went to the hammer in 1657, Melvill probably preached from the same pulpit.

At Berwick he was joined by his wife, Elizabeth Durie, sister-in-law to Gladstones, Archbishop of St. Andrews. Melvill's

* Vid. President's Address, 12th Oct., 1911, Vol. xxi, p. 235.

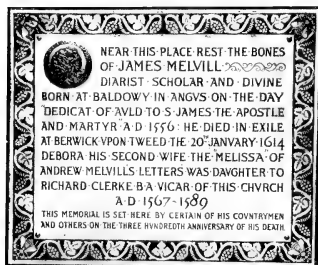
eldest son, born at Berwick, he named Ephraim, as "one born in a strange land." In the summer of 1613 Melvill resolved to "pass to France," and writes asking his nephew, Andrew Balfour, at Linlithgow, to come and visit him, "*before his remuffing from Berwick,*" but death intervened. "Melancholy and *fasherie*."† says Andrew Melvill, "abridged his days." "Sick of body but in perfitt memory," he made his will, entrusting his celebrated *Diary*, a little before his end, to his friend Sir Patrick Hume of Ayton.

The unveiling ceremony was performed by Sir James Balfour Paul, the Scottish Lyon-King-of-Arms, a direct descendant of Melvill's sister Barbara, who married a James Balfour. The Ven. H. B. Hodgson, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, now Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the Very Rev. J. C. Russel, D.D., and the Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., Secretary to the Memorial Fund, took part in the Service of Dedication.

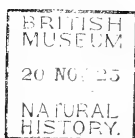
The Memorial Brass [Plate xiii] designed by Messrs. Gawthorp, London, is set on the wall of the south aisle, within a few paces of the site of the ancient church. Blazoned upon it is the Burning Bush, symbol of the Church of Scotland, while the bee and vine border perpetuates a favourite contemporary play on the Latin form of the name *Mel-Vinum*. In a sonnet written at Berwick in April, 1611, James Melvill thus alludes to his uncle then in banishment at Sedan:—

"No marvell Scotland thou be like to tyn
For thou hes lost thy *honey* and thy *wine*."

† Trouble.



MEMORIAL BRASS OF
JAMES MELVILL.



THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE TANKERVILLE ESTATES.

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Qui non proficit deficit.

Few local events of recent years have more deeply stirred North Northumberland than the series of sales of the Earl of Tankerville's estates, by the mortgagees selling under an Order of Court.

Although it would not be possible, within the limits of this paper, to relate the rise of the illustrious house of Grey of Northumberland, nor the attainment of the family to the first rank of territorial magnates, their history may be briefly sketched.

There is no direct evidence to show when or how the Greys came into Northumberland. They probably spring from a place in Calvados, in Normandy, variously written Graia, Græia, and Graye; for in early documents they used the territorial "de" as a prefix. They had obtained no footing in Northumberland at the period when the certificates known as Testa de Nevill were drawn up between the years 1212 and 1241. It may be surmised that the founder of the family was an esquire who came to Tweedside in the train of one of the Bishops of Durham, who to their episcopal dignity added that of Count Palatine, and in the latter capacity held the castle which Bishop Flambard had built at Norham in 1121. If this be so, the promising esquire was permanently retained in the service of the Bishop, as well as rewarded for past services, by obtaining in marriage the heiress of the family of Heton of Heton, whose arms *vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed sable*, he adopted in lieu of the beautiful coat of Grey *barry argent and azure*. Taking a very prominent part in the strenuous life of the Borders, the descendants of this match gained honours, lands and gear, a prosperity chequered by occasional imprisonment, and sometimes by violent death. At its

zenith the property in Northumberland and North Durham* held by the head of the family, and by cadet lines or branches, was in its aggregate more considerable than that held by any other family.

William Grey was created a baronet on the 15th June, 1619, and on the 11th February, 1624, was made Baron Grey of Werke. Of the career of his grandson Ford, third Baron Grey, an account may be found in Macaulay, *History of England*, vols. i, iv, v. He was created, 11th June, 1695, Viscount Grey of Glendale and Earl of Tankerville, which honours became extinct on his death in 1701, without issue male. The succession to the family estates was disputed by his only daughter, Mary, Lady Ossulston, with her uncle, Ralph Grey, some time Governor of Barbadoes, who had succeeded his brother as fourth Baron Grey. Ultimately an agreement was reached which was confirmed by a private Act of Parliament. It provided for the sale of certain property for the payment of liabilities, while the estates were partitioned between uncle and niece. Ralph, Lord Grey's moiety eventually devolved upon the Greys of Howick, while Lady Ossulston's moiety came to be known as the Tankerville estates, Lord Ossulston having been created Earl of Tankerville in 1714.

The Tankerville estates were partially dismembered by the sale of Dunstanburgh in 1869, and by the sale of Horton, in the parish of Chatton. The transactions by which they were truncated in 1913 are noted in the following epitome.†

CHAPELRY OF CORNHILL.

HETON

formerly in the detached portion of the county palatine of Durham, known as North Durham, was obtained by the Greys in marriage with the heiress of Heton of Heton, before the close

* The reader may be reminded that North Durham comprised Norham and Island shires, with Bedlington, representing the ancient patrimony of St. Cuthbert. It is now included in the county of Northumberland.

† The writer's thanks are due to Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick, one of our members, who has supplied names of purchasers and the amount of the consideration paid for some of the property; and also to Mr. William Maddan, Norham, for much valuable assistance.

of the Thirteenth Century, being their earliest possession in Northumbria. The remains of the ancient castle are now used as a farm stable. It gives its name to one of the two farms into which Heton has been divided.

The farm of CASTLE HETON or OLD HETON, 997 acres, with rod and net salmon fishery, extending $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, in the river Till, and all sporting rights, the whole let for, or producing, £963 per annum, with out-goings for tithes, fee farm rents, and land tax, £196 13s. 10d.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and purchased by Mr. Charles Mitchell of Pallinsburn for £21,200.

The farm of NEW HETON, 982 acres, with sporting rights let for £900 per annum, with out-goings for tithes, fee farm rents, and land tax, £215 13s. 2d.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913; was withdrawn at £18,600, and subsequently sold privately to Mr. Charles Mitchell for £20,000.

PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON: CHAPELRY OF CARIHAM.

WARK.

Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, acquired the castle and barony of Wark after the year 1396, and before the year 1401.* The barony comprised Wark with Carham, and the dependant manors of Abberwick, Bolton, Low Buston, Downham, Howtel, Ilderton, Kilham, Lanton. Learmouth, Lilburn, Mindrum, Moneylaws, [Kirk]Newton, [West]Newton, Pawston, Presson, Rosden, Shawdon, Shotton, Sturton Grange, Titlington, Wooperton, and a moiety of Glanton.

The ruins and site of the CASTLE OF WARK, a cottage and $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, the salmon fisheries, known as Wark-fishery and Temple Pool, extending for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the right, or south,

*The circumstances under which the Greys acquired the castle and manor of Wark-on-Tweed will be investigated in the outcoming volume of the new *History of Northumberland*. Some historical students are of the opinion that they became keepers of the castle and stewards of the manor early in the War of Independence in Scotland—soon after the year 1295 when Robert de Ros abandoned Wark Castle and threw in his lot with the Scots. See *Scala Chronica*, ed. Stevenson, p. 121.

bank of the river Tweed; let, as to the fisheries for £300 per annum, the land at £25 per annum, sporting rights at 10s. per annum, the boat house and ferry at £15 per annum; total rent £330 10s.:

were offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £7,300.

Certain MANORIAL RIGHTS OF WARK CASTLE, the farm of WARK, 990 acres of land, with sporting rights, sundry cottages, and accommodation land in the hamlet of Wark, certain ground rents and fee-farm rents; producing, for the rent of the farm, £1775 sporting rights, £59 10s., cottage rents, £62 8s., ground rents £9 12s. 6d., fee-farm rents £6 2s. 6d., with a total of £1912 13s. per annum; out-goings for tithes, fee farm rents, and land tax £146 17s. 9d.:

were offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £37,000.

WARK COMMON FARM, 533 acres with sporting rights, producing £840 per annum, with out-goings for tithes, £68 17s. 9d. per annum.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £16,500.

MINDRUM

was acquired by Sir Thomas Grey with the barony of Wark *circa* 1400, and was held by his grandson Sir Ralph Grey in 1442, of the King, as of his lordship of Wark, in socage.

The farm of MINDRUM, 1165 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or estimated to produce, £1100 per annum, with out-goings for tithe £221 2s.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and was sold to Mr. Bell of Shidlaw for £23,000.

The farm of MINDRUM MILL, 829 acres, with sporting rights, site of school house, etc., let for, or estimated to produce, £1,001 per annum, with out-goings for tithes £178 8s.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913; withdrawn at £20,400, and subsequently sold privately to the tenant, Mr. Alexander Borthwick, for £21,000,

The farm known as the HAGG, 237 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or estimated to produce, £340 per annum, with outgoings for tithes £71 10s. 9d. :

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913 ; withdrawn at £6,400, and subsequently sold privately to the tenant, Mr. T. C. Rand. for £6,500.

PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON.

KILHAM

was acquired by Sir Thomas Grey with the barony of Wark *circa* 1400.

The farm of KILHAM, 2009 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or estimated to produce, £1191 4s. 9d. per annum, with outgoings for tithes and land tax of £56 8s. 5d. :

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913 ; withdrawn at £25,000, and subsequently sold to Sir Alfred L. Goodson, of Manchester for £25,000.

KILHAM BUNGALOW, with 13 acres of land and part of the river Beaumont, let on building lease at £30 per annum :

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £725.

THORNINGTON

was purchased by Sir Ralph Grey from John Strother, in, or shortly before, 1626.

The MANSION HOUSE OF THORNINGTON, with two cottages and 8 acres of land, let for, or producing, £155 per annum, with outgoings for land tax of £1 3s. :

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913 ; withdrawn at £3,100, and subsequently sold privately to Mr. Leonard Briggs, of Sunderland.

THORNINGTON FARM, 819 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or producing £805 per annum, with outgoings for tithes and land tax, of £27 9s. :

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £17,100.

ELSDON BURN

was apparently parcel of the Forest of Cheviot, and is mentioned in a family settlement made 1st June, 1672.

The hill farm of ELSDON BURN, 1561 acres, with shepherd's houses, etc., and with sporting rights, let for, or producing, £625 per annum, with out-goings for tithes, etc., of £36 2s. : was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and was withdrawn at £13,500.

FLODDEN EDGE

was apparently an allotment given to Lord Tankerville's ancestor in the division of a certain common in lieu of common of pasture.

FLODDEN EDGE ALLOTMENT, $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a cottage and other buildings, and sporting rights let for, £23 per annum: was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and purchased by Lord Joicy for £500.

HOWTELL PASTURE

was probably also an allotment of common in lieu of common of pasture.

A small holding of 19 acres of pasture land in Howtell, with sporting rights, let for £10 per annum, with out-goings for tithe of £1 12s. :

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and purchased by Lord Joicy for £210.

PARISH OF BAMBURGH : CHAPELRY OF BELFORD.

ELWICK

is partly situated in the Chapelry of Belford and partly in Islandshire, the old farm-house, taken down in 1864, standing on the line of demarcation, One half of the place formerly belonged to the Muschamps, the other to the prior and convent of Durham. The Greys of Kylvoe held a lease-hold interest in the place in the sixteenth century, and subsequently the Greys of Chillingham acquired the fee simple.

The farm of ELWICK, 852 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or producing, £780 per annum, with out-goings for tithes and fee farm rent of £93 14s. 3d.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £17,300.

ROSS

was held by the Muschamps as part of the barony of Wooler, but subject to the Bishop of Durham as chief lord of the fee. It had passed into the possession of the Greys before the year 1369, and was turned into pasture land *circa* 1556.

The farm of Ross, 1694 acres (of which, however, a large proportion is sea links), with sporting rights, certain cottages and a "look-out," let to the Lords of the Admiralty, the whole producing £716 7s. per annum, with out-goings for tithe, fee farm rents, and land tax of £13 6s. 7d.:

were offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and withdrawn at £15,200.

PARISH OF EGLINGHAM.

The Eglingham property apparently was not acquired by the Greys before the reign of Charles I. In the Book of Rates of 1663 Lord Grey was assessed for land in Eglingham at £25 per annum, the whole township being assessed at £85 per annum.

The TOWN FARM OF EGLINGHAM, 167 acres, with sporting rights, let at £143 10s. per annum, with out-goings for tithes, and fee farm rent of £39 1s. 6d.:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and was purchased for Mrs. Milvain for £3,000.

BANNAMOOR farm, 340 acres, with sporting rights, let at £132 per annum:

was offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and was purchased for Mrs. Milvain for £3,100.

The inn known as the TANKERVILLE ARMS in the village of Eglingham, sundry cottages, closes, etc., extending to a total area of about 19 acres, producing a total rent of £95 12s. 6d.:

were offered for sale by auction 29th July, 1913, and were purchased for Mrs. Milvain for £2,665.

PARISH OF CHATTON.

COLDMARTIN

represents the land, described as the third part of Coldmartin, of which Sir Thomas Grey died seised in 1400. The property was then held of John Fowberry by knight service as of his manor of Fowberry, which again was held of the barony of Alnwick.

A Farm in COLDMARTIN, 227 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or estimated to produce, £230 per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £15 13s. 0d.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and withdrawn.

PARISH OF CHATTON: CHAPELRY OF DODDINGTON.

DODDINGTON

In the year 1345 Thomas Grey had a charter of free-warren in Doddington, and the property was brought into settlement by Sir Thomas Grey in 1358. By an inquisition taken in 1400 it was found by the jury that Sir Thomas Grey died seised in fee of the manor of Doddington held of the Earl of Northumberland as of the barony of Alnwick by knight service.

The Farm of SOUTH DODDINGTON, 1649 acres, with sporting rights, and sundry cottages let, or estimated to produce, a total rent of £1313 10s. 6d. per annum, with out-goings for tithes and fee farm rent of £71.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and was withdrawn at £21,000.

The Farm of NORTH DODDINGTON, 1108 acres, with sporting rights let for, or estimated to produce, a total rent of £1,400 per annum, with out-going for tithes and fee farm rent of £39 10s. 0d.: was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and withdrawn at £23,000; was sold privately to Mr. George G. Rea, for £24,000.

The Farm of WRANGHAM and the RED STEADS, 2018 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or estimated to produce, a total rent of £755 per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £67.:

were offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and were sold to Mr. Ronald Barber for £16,500, in part for himself, and in part for Mr. Lambton of Fenton.

A small holding in the village of Doddington comprising four cottages and four acres of grass land let for, or producing a total rent of £18 8s. 0d.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and withdrawn at £490.

PARISH OF ILBERTON.

NORTH MIDDLETON AND SOUTH MIDDLETON.

The manor of Middlemost Middleton in Coquetdale, forfeited to the crown by William Middleton for taking part in the rebellion of his brother, Gilbert Middleton, in 1321, was granted 20th April, 1344, to Thomas de Grey. The property, under the description of North Middleton, Middlemost Middleton, and South Middleton, was brought into settlement by Sir Thomas Grey in 1358.

The cottages at Haugh-head comprise what was a posting inn under the sign of George and the Dragon which fell into neglect when the Cottage Hotel at Wooler was built.

The Farm of NORTH MIDDLETON, 2066 acres, with sporting rights.

The Farm of South Middleton, 1606 acres, with sporting rights.

Seven Cottages at HAUGH-HEAD, etc.

The whole let for £1955 per annum, with out-goings for tithes, quit rents and fee farm rent of £47 11s. 8d.:

were offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and purchased by Mr. James Deuchar of Newcastle and Stitchil for £35,000.

PARISH OF WOOLER.

The barony of Wooler, granted by Henry I. is Robert de Muschamp, comprised Wooler, Akeld, Belford, Branxton, Barmoor, Bowsden, Coupland, Crookham, Detchant, Easington, Etal, Fenton, Ford, Heddon, Hetherslaw, Hethpool, Holborn,

Humbleton, Lowick, "Lynemstoc," Middleton-in-Bamburghshire, "Trikilton," Outchester, Yevering, and a moiety of Elwick. From the recital in the Inquisition post mortem 10 Henry VIII. it would appear that the barony of Wooler belonged to Sir Thomas Grey in the year 1358.

The farm of TURVELAWS, 672 acres, with sporting rights, fishing, &c., a tithe rent charge of £36 16s. issuing out of Wooler-hall-lands, producing a total rent of £935 16s. per annum, with out-goings for tithes and land tax of £104 17s. 10d.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and withdrawn at £17,000.

The farm of WAY TO WOOLER, 264 acres, with sporting rights let for, or producing, £439 12s. 6d. per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £65 11s. 6d.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and was purchased by Mr. W. Purves, Ayton, Berwickshire, for £7,800.

The BRICK-SHEDS FARM, 75 acres, let for £123 per annum, with out-going for tithes of £18 13s.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th Nov., 1913, and withdrawn.

The BREWERY FARM, 135 acres, with sporting rights, let for, or producing, £247 per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £34 4s. 6d.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th Nov., 1913, and withdrawn.

The hill farm of WOOLER COMMON, 1189 acres, with shepherd's house, sporting rights, golf-course, &c., let for, or producing, a total rent of £301 per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £18.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and was purchased by Mr. Robert Bruce for £7,100.

HIGH BURN HOUSE FARM, 69 acres, producing £157 per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £27 8s. 6d.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and was purchased by Mr. Redpath of Wooler, for £2,500.

HORSDEN FARM, 109 acres, producing a rent of £122 10s. per annum, with out-goings for tithe of £32 15s.:

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and withdrawn at £1,950.

THE TANKERVILLE ARMS, OR COTTAGE HOTEL, with 9 acres of land, let at £150 per annum, with out-goings for tithes of £3 15s. : was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and sold to Mr. Seed of Wooler for £2,900.

WOOLER COTTAGE FARM, 89 acres, with farm buildings, let at £235 per annum, with out-goings for tithe and land improvement charge of £132 ls. 8d. :

was offered for sale by auction 25th November, 1913, and was withdrawn at £3,500.

On the 26th and 27th November, 1913, much small house property and ground rents in the town of Wooler were offered for sale by auction, the sum realized in the two days being £32,552.

The site of the ancient castle of Wooler, and the manor were not offered for sale.

WILL OF SAMUEL KETILBY OF BERWICK.

1741. November 30th. Will of Samuel Kettilby of Berwick, esquire. I give to my wife Elizabeth my fee-farm rent of £21 12s. per annum, out of Brindgwood Forest, Salop, for her life. I give my estates in Wales to my son Walter Kettilby; remainder to my daughter Elizabeth Kettilby. My father-in-law, the Rev. Walter Thomas, deceased, left £1000 apiece to my daughters Amelia and Elizabeth. I give my fisheries of Hallow-stell and Yardford in Tweed to my daughter Amelia and her heirs; remainder to my daughter Elizabeth; remainder to my son Walter. I give my said son Walter Kettilby my silver seal with the Kettilby arms, which Lord Keeper Littleton gave to my great grandfather, Thomas Kettilby. My nephew and niece Jones. My wife and son executors. Seal armorial: *two chevrons gules, a crescent for difference; crest: a lion's head erased.*

Proved at Durham 1742. Raine, *Testamenta Dunelm.*

The testator, who was Collector of H.M. Customs of the port of Berwick, was buried there 30th July, 1742, and his wife was laid beside him 7th October, 1749. Their son, Walter Kettilby, described as of Kingston-on-Hull, married Mary, daughter and coheir of William Ord of Sandy-bank, in the parish of Norham, with whom he acquired property in East Ord and Wester Newbiggin. Mrs. Walter Kettilby died at Liege, 2nd August, 1769, without issue.

THE TOWER AND TOWNSHIP OF COLDMARTIN.

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Within an easy walk of Wooler, and not far from the old coaching inn of St. George and the Dragon at Wooler Haughhead, near which place Surrey lay before the battle of Flodden, there stands on an exposed situation looking over towards Cheviot a fragment of masonry some nine feet in height, which marks the site and formed part of the south-west wall of the Tower of Coldmartin. Originally the structure was about 27 feet square and had walls of stone and lime about 6 feet thick.¹

The early history of Coldmartin² is bound up with that of Fowberry, which cannot be dealt with in the limits of this paper, but it may be sketched in outline.

The earliest mention of Coldmartin is in the series of certificates (*circa* 1212-1241) generally known as Testa de Nevill, in which it is stated that William de Folebyr held Folebr', Caldmtun and Hesilrig' of William de Vescy, as of his barony of Alnwick by one knights fee.³

In the year 1289 the heirs of Folbiry held Follebiry, Heselrige and Caldmartone of the barony of Alnwick, rendering yearly 13s. 4d.; the premises being worth £40 per annum.⁴ Before 1368 Hesilrig must have been alienated, for in that year it was found by a jury that Fowberry and Coldmartin were held of Henry de Percy by William de Follebery, who paid yearly 13s. 4d.; the premises were returned as being worth £20

¹ Cf. Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 309.

² The township of Coldmartin had an area of 395 acres: but it is now, for rating purposes, merged in the parish of Chatton except a field of 11 acres which has been annexed to Wooler for ecclesiastical purposes.

³ Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part iii, Vol. i, p. 210.

⁴ Inquisition quoted in Tate, *Alnwick*, Vol. i, p. 89.

per annum.⁵ In 1428 William Folberry held the vill of Folberry and the third part of Caldmerton as of the barony of Alnwick.⁶

On Michaelmas day, 1473, Robert Folberry died seised of the vill of Caldmarton, besides Folberry and other property; his heir William Folberry was of full age before the 7th April, 1475.⁷

As early as the first half of the Fourteenth Century Coldmartin was divided and held by different titles. Richard de Emelden, sometime Mayor and Governor of Newcastle, burgess in parliament, and holder of other important offices, who was slain by the Scots at the battle of Halidon Hill on the 19th July, 1333, died seised of lands in Coldmerton, subsequently held by his widow, Christiana, daughter of John Mowbray. She married, secondly, William Plumptre, and died in 1362. Agnes, daughter and coheir of Richard de Emelden by Christiana, his wife, married before the year 1333 Adam Graper of Newcastle, by whom she had issue two daughters, one of whom, Maud or Matilda, may have carried her grandfather's portion of Coldmartin in marriage to William Strother; she was living a childless widow in 1362.⁸

The Feodary's Book of 1568, though imperfect, states that W. Fowberye and Matthew Dixon held lands in Caldemarten.⁹ It is stated that in 1586 one moiety of Coldmartin was held by Roger Fowberry and that the other moiety was held by Sir Thomas Grey, knight, the heirs of Henry Fenwick, and Matthew Dixon, who held in right of his wife, the daughter and heir of John Mill.

In an official inquiry into the decays of the Border Holds made in 1584, it was reported that a tower of stone and lime at Cadmertoune, belonging to Roger Fowberry of Fowberry, was utterly decayed, although there was land belonging to it

⁵ Inquisition quoted in Tate, *Alnwick*, Vol. i, p. 139.

⁶ *Feudal Aids*, Vol. iv, p. 87.

⁷ Alnwick Court Rolls quoted in Tate, *Alnwick*, Vol. i, p. 350.

⁸ *Inq. post mort.*, Ric. de Emelden Edw. III, No. 38. *Inq. post mort.*, Christiana uxor. Willielmi de Plumptre, 33 Edw. III, No. 36. Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part iii, Vol. i, pp. 30-82. Dendy, "Jesmond," *Arch. Æl.*, 3 Ser., Vol. i, p. 68.

⁹ Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part iii, Vol. iii, p. lxxi.

capable of supporting two men and horses fit for service.¹⁰ At this time the Fowberrys had become impoverished and Roger Fowberry was in financial difficulties. From a Bill exhibited in the Court of Requests in 1591, in which he describes himself as "a gent of an ancient house," it appears that he had borrowed money from William Strother of Newton in Glendale, to whom he had granted a lease of the Tower of Fowberry as security for the loan.¹¹ This was the beginning of the end; the Fowberrys disappeared from Northumberland, although a branch settled at Newbald in Yorkshire, lingered longer.

In the absence of direct evidence it may be inferred that the remaining Fowberry interest in Coldmartin was conveyed to William Strother at the close of the Sixteenth Century at the same time as Fowberry.

THE GREY FEE.

Long before the final and total alienation of the Fowberry interest in Coldmartin a portion of the same had been disposed of. On the 24th July, 1384, Sir Alan de Heton, knight, and Marjory his wife being at Chillingham, granted to William de Heland, rector of Ingram, all their lands in Caldemartin, Horton, Swinhoe, and Tynemouth, etc. (in trust); attached to the charter the two seals still remain, viz.:—On a shield suspended from a tree within a reticulated border *a lion*, with the legend SIGILLU' ALANI DE HETOUN; the other seal has within a traceried panel, a lady standing and holding before her a *shield charged with a lion*: S'MARJORIE DE HETON. The seals are figured in *Archaeologia Eliana*, 2 Ser. Vol. xxv, p. 68. Sir Alan de Heton was dead before 12 December, 1390, when a commission

¹⁰ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 80.

¹¹ William Strother, having entered into possession of Coldmartin as mortgagee, appears to have put in a kinsman as sub-tenant:—

1584. March 17th. Will of Richard Strother of Coldmartin, in the parish of Chatton. My wife sole executor. Sir Thomas Graie of Chillingham, knight, and Mr. Rauff Graie of Horton, supervisors. To my son Thomas £10. To my son William £10. To my son Lionel £10, and I give him to Mr. Edward Graie, Constable of Morpeth. I give my son Richard to Mr. Robert Carr with £10. I give my son Arthur to Mr. Arthur Graie with £10. To my daughter Barbara £10, and I leave her to my Lady Witherington. Raine, *Testa. Dunelm.*

was issued concerning the lands of which he had died seised which comprised the manor and advowson of Ingram, one husbandland in Folbery, and one husbandland in Caldmerton.¹²

The transmission of the estates of the Hetons of Chillingham to their successors, the Greys of Heton in Norhamshire, must be worked out, not here, but under Chillingham itself.

Sir Thomas Grey died on the 25th of November, 1400, as appears by an inquisition taken at Morpeth 31st May, 2 Henry IV (1401), seised of the castle and manor of Wark on Tweed, with much other property, including part of Coldmartin. This interest in Coldmartin—sometimes called a third, at other times a moiety—rested with Sir Thomas Grey's issue male, for full three hundred years until the division of the Grey estates between the daughter and brother of Ford, Baron Grey of Wark.

With other parcels of the Tankerville or Chillingham estates, the Grey fee in Coldmartin was offered for sale by auction on the 25th November, 1913. In the conditions of sale it was described as comprising a small dwelling house and farmstead, with over 227 acres of land, let, with the sporting rights, at £230 per annum.

THE STROTHER FEE.

Under a family arrangement the Strother fee in Coldmartin seems to have been given to Clement Strother, who may perhaps have been a freeman of Berwick. By articles dated 14th August, 1619, made before the marriage of (his son) William Strother with Judith Palmer, the farm of Coldmartin was brought into settlement. William Strother, who was Town Clerk of Berwick from 1618 to 1625, had issue a son, also named William Strother, who was baptised 10th October, 1620, and educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated 12th July, 1639, aged 18 years. Taking holy orders, and being a Burgess of Berwick by patrimony, he was able to procure his appointment in 1643, or 1644, to the lectureship, on Fishburn's foundation, within the parish church of Berwick. He was also chaplain to the Scottish forces during the time they were in occupation of Berwick, and in 1646 he received a piece of plate under the will of Sir Robert Jackson of Berwick.

¹² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1388-1392, p. 442.

The Rev. William Strother died in March, 1647/8, and was buried at Berwick on the 11th of that month.

5th February, 1647/8, Will of William Strother of Berwick, clerk. I confirm to my mother Mrs. Judith Strother, widow, as well the deed of feoffment made to her use of my messuages, lands, &c., of Coldmartyn, Northumberland, for life, as also the deed dated 1st March, 1646/7, of the moiety of the said lands to her and her heirs for ever. Item it is my will and I doe hereby give and bequeath for and towards the maintenance of the Grammer Free Schole now in Barwick, from and after my said mother's decease, one full fourth part of that my said messuage, tenement and lands lying and being within the town and feilds of Coldmartyn aforesaid. To the Mayor, Baylyff and Burgesses of Barwick, and their successors and assigns for ever, I give the money due to me from the State of Scotland for the pay allowed me for being Minister to the Garrison here. To my kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Muschamp, youngest daughter of my aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Muschamp, of Berwick, widow, one other fourth part of the said lands after my mother's death. My mother executor. Witnesses, And. Crespe, Wm. Rosden, etc.

Proved at Durham, 1671.

Mrs. Judith Strother, after her son's death, married (as his second wife) John Sleigh, a leading burgess, who, for a considerable number of times served as mayor of Berwick, and in 1663 was rated for lands in Coldmartin. She survived him and died a widow (for the second time), being buried at Berwick on the 25th December, 1678, without surviving issue. By deed (or by will) dated 2nd September, 1676, she gave the interest in Coldmartin which she could dispose of to her nephew Joseph Rosedon.

Joseph Rosedon may be identified with the second son of William Rosedon of Berwick, baptised the 29th March, 1639. By his first wife he had issue two daughters, Sarah, baptised 6th December, 1670, and Isabell, baptised 25th August, 1672. He married secondly, 22nd October, 1678, Ann Michell, widow.

There is no evidence available to tell of Rosedon's dealings with the property, but at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1710 Jasper Johnson of Wooler Haugh-head voted for Coldmartin, and John Mauglin of Coldmartin voted either for this or some other property. In 1734 Thomas Ogle and Thomas Revely voted in respect of lands in this place; these may, however, have been faggot-votes.

This part of Coldmartin was acquired before the year 1748 by

William Crawford, who voted in respect of the same at the election of Knights of the Shire of that year. His parentage has not been ascertained, but his name was not altogether unknown in the district.¹³ John Ilderton, of Ilderton, in his will dated 15th January, 1642/3, mentions his grand-daughter Elizabeth Crawford. Ralph Crawford of Berwick, yeoman, in 1665, took out a licence to marry Margaret Crawford and the ceremony was performed at Berwick on the 29th of January, 1665/6; he being the parish clerk; while John Crawford, clerk in orders, was presented to the vicarage of Branxton in 1681, and voted in respect of his benefice at the elections of 1710 and 1722.

By caprice, or for some reason now unknown, William Crawford passed over his own son, with his issue, in the succession and gave Coldmarton to his favourite grandson, William Hopper in tail male.

1759. 3rd October. Will of William Crawford, the elder of North Middleton, gent.

To my son William Crawford, £10 per annum out of Coldmartin for his life.

I give my freehold estate of Coldmartin, to my grandson William Hopper in tail male, remainder to my grandson William Crawford,

To my son-in-law, John Hopper £200.

To my grand-daughter, Frances Crawford £200.

To my daughter, Mary Gagoe £30.

To my daughter, Ann Archbold £40.

To my daughters, Dorothy Jobson and Barbara Ogle 40s. apiece.

To my daughter, Jane Crawford £50.

To my grand-daughter, Margaret Hopper £50.

Residue to my grandson, William Hopper; he sole executor.

Witnesses, Hannah Forster, Will Rutter junr., Coll. Forster.

Proved at Durham 6th June, 1761, by William Hopper, the sole executor.

¹³ The ancestry of many of the smaller gentry and landed proprietors in North Northumberland, as also on the north side of the Tweed, is to be sought in the ranks of prosperous Berwick traders. The surname of Crawford is to be found in the Parish Registers of Berwick from the year 1575 downward. Crawford's Alley is an ancient way from High Street to Church Street. The lands within Berwick Bounds, lying in front of Mordington House, known, from the Eighteenth Century, as Cumberland Bower, were of old called Crawford's Meadows, apparently deriving such name from a branch of the family of Crawford of Anchenumes in Ayrshire. *Ex. inf.* Mr. William Maddan.

William Crawford the testator, as noted in his will, had issue with one son, five daughters, viz.:—Barbara married at Ilderton 11th June, 1727, "Mr. Thomas Ogle," and had with other issue, James Ogle of Blyth, master and mariner, who died 27th December, 1810, aged 63, and was buried at Blyth; Margaret, wife of John Hopper; Mary, wife of Gagoe; Ann, wife of Archbold; Dorothy, married at Ilderton 24th October, 1732, Robert Jobson; and Jane. William Crawford, the son, married at Ilderton 18th October, 1738, by license, Jane Thompson. He was living at Wooler in 1774, when he voted in respect of his annuity charged in Coldmartin; and he was buried at Wooler 2nd March, 1791. The writer believes, but cannot prove, him to have been the father (or a very near kinsman) of Ralph Crawford, who died 9th October, 1820, and was buried at St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle whose will dated 24th August, 1820, was proved at Durham 27th October following.¹⁴

The Hopper descent may be briefly summarised. William Hopper, the devisee of his maternal grandfather William Crawford, was son of John Hopper of South Middleton, in the parish of Ilderton, by Margaret Crawford his wife. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Weallans of Harbottle Peels and Flotterton, sister of William Weallans of Whitelee in Redesdale; and dying at Coldmartin in April, 1773, was buried at Whittingham on the 14th of that month. He left with other issue two sons, viz.:—William Hopper who succeeded to Coldmartin and died in September, 1790, aged 24 and unmarried, and Christopher.

Christopher Hopper, who succeeded his brother, was born at North Middleton on the 9th of July, 1767, and was named after his maternal grandfather. He was residing at Coldmartin in 1826, when he voted at the election of Knights of the Shire, and died there 25th May, 1855.

Under the provisions of the will of Mr. Christopher Hopper, dated 27th January, 1831, with a codicil dated 12th July, 1852, his property at Coldmartin was offered for sale by auction at

¹⁴ Cf. Pedigree of Crawford, new *History of Northumberland*, Vol. viii, p. 333.

Newcastle on the 17th May, 1856. In the particulars for sale it was described as comprising 157 acres and 1 rood of land, let under lease at £231 10s. 0d. per annum.¹⁵ It was subsequently purchased for about £7000 by Mr. John Hastie of Hutton, afterwards of Ayton, in Berwickshire, who died 24th December, 1869. In the Parliamentary Return of Owners of Land made in 1873, Mrs. John Hastie of Ayton, is stated to hold 155 acres of land with an annual rental of £281.

The property now belongs to Mr. Hastie's grand-daughter, Miss Helen Hastie, who resides in Florence.

THE BERWICK SCHOOL LANDS.

The late Mr. Robert Douglas, some time Town Clerk of Berwick, in his very useful *Sketch of the History of Berwick Grammar School*, printed for private circulation in 1875, after citing the will of the Rev. William Strother already abstracted, states that on Mrs. Judith Sleigh's death in 1678, the Mayor and Burgesses of Berwick entered into possession of Strother's undivided share of Coldmarton, which he had devised to them subject to his mother's life interest. The rent was at that time so small that, at the first, the school's portion only produced £4 16s. 9d. per annum. On the 30th December, 1746, the Mayor and Burgesses granted a lease for the term of twenty-one years of their fourth part of the moiety of Coldmartin to William Crawford, described as of South Middleton, their co-proprietor; the rent was £8 5s. 0d. per annum.

Subsequently disputes arose between the parties concerned, and in 1768 the Corporation proposed that the property should be partitioned. As no amicable or voluntary division could be agreed on, an application was made in 1782 to the Court of Chancery in order to obtain a division, and a Decree of Court was made on the 27th of November, 1782. Messrs Christopher Fawcett, William Wilson, Ralph Laidler and Thomas Wilkinson, who were appointed to be Commissioners to carry the order into effect, awarded to the Mayor, Burgesses, and to the Master of the

¹⁵ For the inspection of sundry family papers dealing with Coldmartin the writer is indebted to Miss Hopper of Berwick, through the friendly offices of Mr. William Maddan.

Grammar School of Berwick, 47 acres, 1 rood and 34 perches, for their undivided fourth part of the property in dispute; and to William Hopper, then an infant, they awarded the old Tower, the spring of water, the herd's house, with 154 acres and 6 perches for his undivided three-fourth parts. The partition was confirmed by Order of the Court 7th November, 1783,

The Berwick School farm is now (1914) assessed at £65 per annum.

POSTSCRIPT.

In the Laing Collection in the possession of the University of Edinburgh there are two Thirteenth Century charters in which Coldmartin is mentioned:

circa 1270-1290. Charter of Basilia, daughter of German, lord of Folebyre, granting in her widowhood to her daughter Matilda, wife of Robert Chaunterelle, certain lands in Folebire; also all her claim to the half of one third of one knight's fee, which her late father, Sir German Folebyre, held of the barony of Alnwick, in Folebire, Heselrig and Caldemerton.

circa 1292-1295. Charter by which John de Herteweyton, knight, granted his lands in Folebire and Caldmertoun to his son John; remainder to grantor's son Robert; remainder to grantor's daughters, Johanna and Christiana. *Cal. Laing Charters*, pp. 4, 6.

ENCLOSURE OF COMMON FIELDS AND DIVISION OF COMMONS IN THE PARISHES OF BAMBURGH AND EMBLETON.

COMMUNICATED BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

The following succinct abstracts refer to enclosures of common fields, or division of commons, at Ratchwood, Tuggal and Lucker, in the parish of Bamburgh, and Newton-by-the-Sea in the parish of Embleton.

RATCHWOOD.

1723. Articles of Agreement between Thomas Forster of Lucker, gent, of the first part, Margaret Forster of Belford, widow, of the second part, and Jane Forster of Dunstan, widow, of the third part, recites that Thomas Forster was lately seised in fee of a moiety of a messuage, or farm, called Rachwood, lying promiscuously, and in common fields undivided, and that Margaret Forster was seised of the other moiety for life, with remainders over to the heirs and assigns of John Forster, late of

Dunstan Steeds, gent, deceased, who was late husband of the said *Jane* Forster, recites that Thomas Forster and Margaret Forster for themselves, and the said Jane Forster for herself and her eldest son and heir, had divided the premises. To Margaret Forster for life, with remainder to John Forster, the *middlemost* moiety of Ratchwood, and the chief mansion house, and close of arable ground adjoining, in Warnford. To Thomas Forster and his heirs the other moiety or *southmost* part of Ratchwood.

Lambert MS.

NEWTON-BY-THE-SEA.

1725. November 10th. Agreement between Richard Witton and Elizabeth Witton,* Joseph Forster of Newton, gent, George Davison, of Stamford, gent, Thomas Watson, of Newton, gent, Thomas Nesbet, of Howick, clerk, and William Thompson, of Newton, mason, reciting that they were severally seised of the manor, lordship, town and township of Newton-by-the-Sea, in common and undivided, and in the grounds lying promiscuously in common fields, and also of a common, or moor, thereunto belonging, and that they had by mutual agreement divided the said township and lands into two several parts and had allotted unto the said Wittons, and Watson for their shares the eastmost moiety of the said town and township. containing 540 acres; and unto the said Forster, Davison, Nesbet and Thompson for their shares the westmost moiety containing 540 acres. They covenant that the said lands should thenceforth be held by them in severalty according to their several quantities of land in the said township; and the said Wittons and their heirs were declared and acknowledged and agreed to be lords of the manor, and as such to hold Courts Leet and Courts Baron, at which the other parties acknowledge to do suit and service and, to appear as often as duly summoned, and to enjoy all the rocks on the seashore within the manor, and all kelp or sea-weed thrown on the shore, with the liberty of laying, drying and burning the same on the banks next adjoining the sea; also the ground between high and low water, also all wrecks and also the keam or toll fish, and other franchises belonging to the manor. Each party to enjoy such mines of coal and limestone and other quarries, and also such coneyes as fall within their allotments (save the quarry at Newton Town-end which had to remain in common); also each to have the privilege of fishing, gathering bait, landing, &c., as theretofor.

Lambert MS.

*Mrs. Witton was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Wilfred Lawson of Wakefield, proprietor of lands in Newton and Brunton, in the parish of Embleton. She married Richard Witton of Wakefield, barister-at-law, who died 15th April, 1718, leaving, with other issue, an eldest son, Richard Witton, who was party to the deed abstracted above.

TUGGAL MOOR.

1731. April 1st. The Award on the division of Tughall Moor reciting that the Duke of Somerset was seised of the township of Tughall and the village or stead called Crookletch, and of lands in Swinhoe, and of a moor or common called Tughall Moor, lying and in the manor of Tughall and barony of Alnwick, of which the said Duke was lord; that the Earl of Oxford, Richard Witton, esq., Thomas Forster of Lucker, gent, in respect of their estates of High and Low Branton; Edward Haggerston of Ellingham, esq., and Thomas Wood, of Falladon, esq., in respect of their estates at Preston and Chathill; Thomas Watson and William Taylor, in respects of their estates at Swinhoe; Barbara Younghusband, of Tughall hall, in respect of her estate at Tuggall hall; and Benjamin Watson, minister of Bambrough, in respect of his glebe-land in Tughall, claimed right of common.

William Potter of Hawkwell, John Carr of Gateshead, Thomas Brown of Alnmouth, Prideaux Selby of Beal, and Christopher Strangeways of Lowick, the Commissioners appointed to carry the agreement into effect, after providing for roads, &c., gave to the Duke of Somerset 220 acres; to Barbara Younghusband, 60 acres; to William Taylor of Swinhoe, 16 acres; to Edward Haggerston, 80 acres; to Thomas Watson of Berwick, 108 acres; to Thomas Wood, 52 acres; to the Earl of Oxford, Richard Witton and Thomas Forster, 161 acres; to Benjamin Watson, and his successors, as Ministers of Bambrough, 6 acres.

LUCKER MOOR.

1768. February 15th. Articles of Agreement between Sir Walter Blackett of the first part, Thomas Forster of Lucker of the second part, Thomas Forster of Alnwick of the third part, Lancelot Reed of the fourth part, and Collingwood Forster of the fifth part, reciting that the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland were lord and lady of the barony of Alnwick, and of the manor of Lucker; that there was a large common, sometimes called Lucker Moor, and at other times Newstead Moor; that Sir Walter Blackett was seised of divers stints or beast-gates, &c, in Lucker; that Thomas Forster and Thomas Forster were each seised of a messuage or farmhold at Ratchwood, in the said manor, and the said Lancelot Reed was seised of a messuage or farmhold at Lucker, and that the Duke and Duchess had enclosed part of the common and left out the remainder for the use of Blackett, Forster and Reed; agreement among them to divide; division to be made by Collingwood Forster.

1768. July 29th. Award of Collingwood Forster; who allotted to Sir Walter Blackett 77a. Or. 12p., to Lancelot Reed 96a., to Thomas Forster of Lucker 55a. 1r. 15p., and to Thomas Forster of Alnwick 72a. Or. 29p.

Lambert MS.

FOWBERRY AND ITS ANCIENT OWNERS

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Perhaps the earliest notice of Fowberry is the statement in the series of certificates known as *Testa de Nevill*, ranging from 1212 to 1241, that William de Folebyr' held Folbr', Coldmton and Hesilrig of the barony of Alnwick, as one knight's fee of ancient feoffment.¹ If this ascription of date be correct the William de Folebyr' must have died soon afterwards, being succeeded by German de Folebir, who, in 1233, rendered an account to the sheriff for twenty marks.² This German de Folbery, or another of the same name, between 1252 and 1258 confirmed to Ralph de Moravia^{2a} certain lands in the vill of Folberry, which the said Ralph had purchased of Alan, son of Hugh de Folbery. Ralph de Moravia was succeeded by his son William, a burgess of Berwick, who by charter granted to the abbot and convent of Alnwick the lands his father had so acquired in Fowberry. These two charters are printed with other Alnwick Abbey charters in Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii, appendix pp. xiv-xv. In the very full return drawn up on the 7th May, 1289, of the knight's fees, etc., of which John de Vescy, lord of Alnwick, died seised, it was found by the jury that Follebiry, Heselrige, and Caldemartone, worth £40 per annum, were held of the said John by the heirs of Folebiry, who rendered 13s. 4d. yearly for the same.³

Amongst the three thousand charters, and over, in the possession of the University of Edinburgh, known as the Laing collection, there are several documents relating to Fowbery.

The earliest of the series relating to this place is undated, but

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. Northumberland*, Part iii, Vol. i, p. 210.

² Pipe Rolls, Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. Northumberland*, Part iii, Vol. i, p. 168.

^{2a} Moravia = Murray.

³ Cal. Inq., Edward I, Vol. ii, p. 447. Cf. Tate, *Alnwick*, Vol. i, p. 89.

may be have been made between 1270 and 1290. By it Basilia, daughter of the late German, lord of Folebyre, being then a widow, granted to Robert Chaunterelle and Matilda, his wife, daughter of the said Basilia, half of the lofts in Folebire held by Hugh Meggeson and William de Hesilrigge, with all her claim to the third part of a knight's fee, which her late father, Sir German held of the barony of Alnwick, in Folebire, Heselrig and Caldemerton, to hold as freely as the grantor's brother, Thomas de Folebire, held the said lands.⁴

On the 20th March, 1307/8, the abbot and convent of Alnwick obtained from Edward I a confirmation of the lands in Follebiri, granted to them by Ralph de Murref [Moravia].⁵ The tenants and proprietors of land in Folbry about the year 1346 were William, son of John de Folbrey, Robert de Ogill, Robert Finnewyk and Thomas, son of Thomas de Hesilrig.⁶

On the 20th May, 1380, Walter de Folleberye, describsd as brother and heir of William be Folleberye, being at Hesselrig, granted all his lands there (except the lands held in dower by Agnes de Folleberye) to John de Hesselrig as security for twenty marks.⁷

On the 20th June, 1411, John de Folbery, being at Folbery, quit-claimed to William de Folbery, son of Cristiana, all the rights of the said John in the manor of Folbery, and in the lands of Folbery, Hesilrig and Caldmerten, together with the reversion of the lands held in dower by Agnes, widow of William de Folbery, brother of the said John, the grantor. The grant was attested by Sir Robert de Ogle, Sir John de Mideltoun, and Sir Thomas Gray of Horton, knights, with others.⁸

In 1428, William Folbury was seised of the vill of Folbury, and of the third part of Caldmerton.⁹

Although the name of Fowbery is not to be found in the roll of Sheriffs of Northumberland, Robert Folbery was twice re-

⁴ *Cal. Laing Charters*, p. 4.

⁵ *Cal. Charter Rolls, 1300-1326*, p. 87.

⁶ *Cal. Feudal Aids*, Vol. iv, pp. 66, 74 and 75.

⁷ *Cal. Laing Charters*, p. 19.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

⁹ *Cal. Feudal Aids*, Vol. iv, p. 87.

turned to Parliament, the first time 23rd April, 1467, as knight of the shire, the second time, 30th September, 1472, as burgess in parliament for Newcastle.¹⁰

On the 26th July, 1483, William Folbery, described as "squire," granted to his son, Thomas Folbery, various fields in Folbery described as "Atkynson's lond," "Belleslondis," "Ayerlandis," and "Frelandis," with lands in Alnwick, Chatton, Newcastle and Gateshead, to be held to the grantor and his heirs male of his body of the overlords of the fee.¹¹

On the 26th June, 1492, by a charter given at Horton and attested by John Grey, vicar of [Kirk] Newton, Gaudewyn Hagerstoun, constable of Bamburgh Castle, Henry Muscians of Hesilrig, and Thomas Louthier, notary public, Thomas Hagerstoun of Hagerstoun, esquire, released and quit-claimed to Richard Fowlbery of Fowlbery, gentleman, all rights and claims which the grantor had to lands and tenements in Fowlbery.¹² This seems to have been a mortgage to secure ten marks; the lands are further described in a bond dated 2nd July, 1492, as lands in Fowlbery, of old called Hagerstoun lands.¹³

In Hilary Term. 1496 (*circa* 13th January, 1496), Elizabeth, widow of Robert Foulbery, sought to recover her dower in certain lands in Foulbery, Caldmerton and Chattoun. Her claim was resisted by Richard Folbery, whose consanguinity to Robert is not stated, on the plea that Robert, neither on the day he married her nor afterwards, was seised of the said holdings.¹⁴ This probably means that Robert had conveyed to Richard before his marriage.

In a list drawn up in 1509 of "holdis and towneshyppes too lay in garysons of horsmen, and how fer they bee from Tevedale

¹⁰ *Parliamentary Return*. Robert Fowbery may, howexer, have sprung from a branch of the family settled at Newcastle, some of whom were opulent meulah, having a house in the close. Another Robert Fowbery, M.A., was the first Master of the Grammar School of Newcastle, founded by Queen Elizabeth in the 42nd year of her reign. He was also Master of St. Mary's Hospital in the town, and died *circa* 1623.

¹¹ *Cal. Laing Charters*, p. 48.

¹² *Cal. Laing Charters*, p. 53.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 58.

and the Mars, and who be the owners and the inabytaunttes in the howses," it is stated that "Syr Rogr. Graye" was the "rewler and a wedew inab't" of Fulbery, where there was accomodation for twenty horsemen.¹⁵

In the Survey of the Marches drawn up by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker in 1541, it is noted that "the towneshyppe of Foweberye conteynth viii husbandlands well plenysshed and hath in yt a tower w^hout a barmekyn, in reasonable good reparacons, and is of th' inherytaunce of Rychard Fowberye, gentleman." There were also in Chatton two little towers, one of which was the manse, or mansion, of the vicar, and the other was of the inheritance of the said Richard Foweberye.¹⁶ In the latter case the tower at Chatton originally built on the Earl of Northumberland's waste was by his licence, and the tenant paid an annual rent for the same.

In a charter dealing with East Newton in Glendale, William Strother, on the 26th December, 1535, appointed Richard Folberye, of Folberie, his attorney to give possession.¹⁷ Three years later the same Richard Fowlbery, supported by John Fowlbery, headed a contingent of thirty-four horsemen from Fowlbery who were present at a muster taken on Coldmartin heath.¹⁸

Robert Folberye of Folberye, gent, made his will on the 15th July, 1558. After bequeathing his soul to Almighty God and his body to be buried in the chancel of Chatton, he gives 40s. a year to his younger son, Roger, to bring him up, and to his daughter Alice 20s. a year. He gives the manor of Folberye, and the demesnes there, to his wife, Eleanor, during her widowhood, to bring up his children, and to have her thirds out of his other lands during her life. He mentions hie brother, Ralph Folburye, and his uncle, John Folburye of Holme. The will was duly proved at York.

According to the Feodary's Book drawn up in 1568, W. Fowberye at that period held lands in Fowbery and Caldemarten.¹⁹

¹⁵ Bates. *Border Holds*, p. 23.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

¹⁷ *Cal Laing Charters*, p. 104.

¹⁸ *Arch. Æl.*, 1st ser., Vol. iv, p. 195.

¹⁹ Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. Northumberland*, Part iii, Vol. iii, p. lxxi.

At a muster taken by John Selby, the deputy warden, in the month of March, 1579/80, five tenants of Roger Fowburie attended from Fowbery; also some of his tenants from Lyham.²⁰

Two years later, Roger Fowberie of Fowberie, on the 16th October, 1582, granted a lease to Henry Reveleye, of Homeltone, two tenements in Fowberie and a piece of meadow ealled Saggie-myer, to hold for twenty-one years at the yearly rent of 26s. 8d.,²¹ and on the 3rd February, 1586, he entered into a bond for £400 with Lancelot Strother, of Kirknewton, for the fulfilment of the indenture of a lease between the parties.²²

On the 6th April, 1589, Roger Fowbery, of Fowbery, entered into articles of agreement with William Fenwick, of Shiellmill, in the county of Durham, and Ralph Fenwick, of Berwick garrison, by which he bound himself, that out of his love to his son and heir apparent, Roger Fowbery the younger, he would not alienate the town tower and demesne of Fowbery, which he had already mortgaged to the above named Lancelot Strother.²³

Amongst the records of the Tudor Court of Requests there is preserved a petition addressed to Queen Elizabeth by Roger Fowbery of [the parish of] Chatton. It is dated 1591, and in it the petitioner, describing himself as a "gent of an auncient howse and name" in Northumberland, states that for "aboute eighte yeeres sythens" he being lawfully seised of the manor of Fowberie and Fowberry Tower, had been defrauded by his nelghbour, William Strother, "being a man of very covetous minde and secretly affectinge and thirstinge after the said mannor," who "did most greedely lye in wayt and used sundry devises and practises" to get from the petitioner his "land whereupon he, his wyffe and children and their posteritye were to lyve." The purport of the petition shows that Fowberry, for money advanced by Strother, successively leased, mortgaged, and ultimatley assigned in fee simple, and, when it was too late, re-

²⁰ *Cal. Border Papers*, ed. Bain, Vol. i, pp. 15 and 16.

²¹ *Cal. Laing Charters*, pp. 260 and 261.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 275.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 292.

pented. William Strother and his son Lancelot rejoined and ultimately carried the day.²⁴

Roger Fowbery, sinking deeper and deeper in the mire, and notwithstanding his engagement not to alienate the heritage of his father, by deed dated 20th December, 1591, released all his title to the stone house and tower of Fowberie with all the demesne lands to Lancelot Strother.²⁵

One more glimpse and he vanishes! In a letter dated 8th February, 1595/6, Ralph Lord Eure, Lord Warden, writing to Lord Burghley, states that he had that very day been told by the Bishop of Durham that Roger Fowbrey, laird of Fowbrey, and other "great thieves" who "lyved in proud estate" who had been committed to Durham gaol had made their escape. In a subsequent letter "the laird of Fowberrie" is described as a felon, prison-breaker, &c.²⁶

The arms of Fowberry were *vert, a stag at speed argent, attired or*.²⁷

John Folberry of Holm, named in the will of his nephew, Robert Folbery of Folbery, in 1558 settled at Newbold in Yorkshire, when he married Jane Grimston of Grimston Garth, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters, whose names are set out in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1585. His eldest son, George Fowbery of Newbold, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Langdale of Houghton, Yorkshire, and had issue. His will, dated 6th October, 1592, proved at York 1st December of the same year, confirms a deed of settlement dated 20th June, 30 Eliz., whereby he gave to his second son, Anthony, his lands in North Newbold, North Cave, and *Holme*. He requests his heirs maintain the window in the church of St. Nicholas', Newbold, "with armes descended from my house," and makes his wife Catherine, and his eldest son John, his executors and residuary, legatess.

²⁴ P.R.O., Court of Requests, Elizabeth, No. 620, 1591.

²⁵ *Col Laing Charters*, p. 302.

²⁶ Craster Tables, *Arch. Æl.*, 2 Ser., Vol. xxiv, p. 250.

²⁷ *Cal Border Papers*, ed. Bain, Vol. ii, pp. 105 and 338.

Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire—Year 1914.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A., SCOT., West Foulden.

Locality	Hirsel, Coldstream Parish.	St. Abb's. Head, Coldingham.	Northfield, Coldingham.	Lochton, Eccles.	West Foulden, Foulden.	Whitehall, Chirnside.	Swinton House, Swinton.	Manderston, Duns.	Cowdenknowes, Earlston.	Marchmont, Polworth.	Duns Castle, Duns.
Height above sea-level.	94'	200'	230'	150'	250'	190'	200'	356'	360'	500'	500'
January	1·65	1·70	1·09	1·44	1·30	1·41	1·33	1·25	1·60	1·96	1·58
February	1·55	1·42	1·13	1·40	1·33	1·48	1·07	1·66	3·04	2·00	1·70
March	2·49	2·81	2·78	2·26	2·85	3·49	2·68	3·22	3·26	3·47	3·71
April	0·58	0·88	0·54	0·57	0·58	1·15	0·47	1·27	0·95	0·85	1·11
May	1·91	0·92	1·04	1·75	0·97	1·47	1·66	2·03	1·81	2·06	1·83
June	2·20	1·59	1·56	2·00	1·71	2·29	1·85	2·28	2·22	2·27	2·77
July	1·64	1·90	1·61	1·11	1·36	1·52	1·52	1·26	1·23	1·47	1·57
August	1·57	3·21	2·49	2·11	3·13	3·90	1·68	2·20	1·33	2·17	1·72
September	0·96	0·47	0·91	0·95	1·13	1·44	0·84	1·15	0·89	0·95	0·92
October	1·82	1·97	1·35	1·61	1·78	2·45	1·49	1·97	1·89	2·20	2·33
November	3·90	3·68	2·84	3·70	3·25	3·64	3·49	3·93	3·80	4·41	4·09
December	4·73	4·14	3·14	4·25	4·76	5·67	3·25	4·94	5·19	5·30	5·38
Total	25·00	24·69	20·48	23·15	24·15	29·91	21·33	27·16	27·21	29·11	28·71

Account of Temperature at West Foulden—in the Year 1914.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F. S. A. SCOT.

			Max.	Min.
January	...	...	52°	17°
February	...	...	52°	23°
March	...	...	60°	24°
April	...	...	73°	30°
May	...	...	72°	31°
June	...	...	77°	38°
July	...	...	79°	42°
August	...	...	75°	45°
September	...	...	77°	33°
October	...	...	63°	33°
November	...	...	55°	26°
December	...	...	52°	22°
For Year:			Max. 79°	Min. 17°

Financial Statement for the Year ending 8th October, 1914.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1913. Oct. 9th						
Balance brought forward				333	19	4
1913-14	INCOME.					
Arrears of Subscriptions			3	15	0	
11 Entrance Fees... ..			5	10	0	
234 Subscriptions for 1913			88	14	0	
				97	19	0
1914. Oct. 8th.						
Interest on Deposit Account				7	1	4
				£438	19	8

1913.	EXPENDITURE.					
A. & D. Padon, binding 2 vols., Proceedings	...			0	9	0
1914.						
Cheque Book				0	2	0
Hislop and Day, Engravers				3	15	11
Printing Proceedings, 1912 & 1913, Vol. XXII, parts 1 & 2				60	9	0
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co.				4	12	10
1 Year's Rent for Room at Berwick Museum	...			3	10	0
Treasurer's stamps and out of pocket expenses	...			2	3	6
Clerical Assistance				5	0	0
Secretary's out of pocket expenses				6	18	7
General Printing and Stationery, Postages, Carriage, &c.				17	2	0
Assistant Secretary's expenses for postages	...			1	0	0
1914. Oct. 8th.	BALANCE.					
On Deposit account	293	1	11			
Interest on Deposit Receipt	7	1	4			
Balance of current account... ..	33	13	7			
				333	16	10
				£438	19	8



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at
Berwick, 14th October, 1915. By COLONEL ALEXANDER
MURRAY BROWN of Longformacus.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you very much for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me the President of the Club for the year 1915. In the early part of the year when it is customary to arrange the field excursions, I felt that, owing to the critical and anxious times through which we were passing, it might be the feeling of other members besides myself that these should be postponed to another year; and in consultation with the Secretaries it was agreed to send out notices to ascertain the wishes of the members in regard to this subject. This was done, when the circular of the first meeting was issued. I may state that by a majority it was decided that the field meetings should take place as usual. Although very much to my regret I was unable to be present myself, I am glad to report that five very successful and well attended meetings have been held, at which my place has been most kindly taken by a past President. The account of these will be given by the Secretary.

I am sorry to intimate that since our last report we have lost a large number of our members by death and resignation. The members who have died are:—Robert J. Aitken, Boundaries, Jedburgh; George Fortune, Kilmeny, Duns; Thomas Paulin, 95, Hampton Road, London; John

Halliday, Chicklade House, Hindon; James Sanderson, Woodlands, Galashiels; Andrew Smith, Whitechester, Duns; George Tancred, Weens House, Hawick; John Turnbull, Lime Trees House, Galashiels; William Home Waite, Duns; and John Wilson, 6, Mansion House Road, Edinburgh. By resignation the following have been removed from the roll:—Robert A. Curle, Overwells, Jedburgh; Thomas Stuart, Aldie, Melrose; James Tait, Belford; Mrs. Pearson, Otterburn, Morebattle; and Mrs. Spoor, Meadow Cottage, West Ayton, Scarborough.

I have now the pleasure of announcing my successor as President of the Club, namely, the Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick-on-Tweed, whose appointment I trust will meet with your approval.

During my long residence in the midst of the Lammermoor Hills, which is now over thirty years, I have always been much interested in bird life; and perhaps a few remarks may not be without interest to the members of the Club. The valley of the Dye is favourably situated to attract birds during their spring and autumn migrations—some being driven hither by stress of weather, and others taking advantage of the shelter afforded by our woods. There are about 80 kinds of birds nesting in this neighbourhood which have come under my observation, and of nearly all of them I have the eggs in my collection. I shall enumerate those which nest either here or in the immediate vicinity.

MISSIL THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

SONG THRUSH „ *musicus*).

BLACKBIRD „ *merula*).

RING OUZEL „ *torquatus*).

Very large numbers of Ring Ouzels on the higher hills, and in the autumn large flocks of young birds used to come to the small wood round Dye Cottage and feed on the Rowan berries there.

WHEATEAR (*Saxicola ænanthe*).

WHINCHAT (*Pratincola rubetra*).

STONECHAT „ *rubicola*).

REDSTART (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*).

With regard to the Redstart, I noticed a very curious incident some years ago. I was watching a Willow Wren's nest on a bank at the side of the road above the School-house, and at the same time I noticed that a pair of Redstarts were sitting in a Thorn bush on the opposite side of the road and evidently watching the Willow Wren feeding her young, for as soon as the Willow Wren left the nest they both flew down to it, and fed the young. I watched this for some time. It is possible that the young of both were in the nest, but I cannot understand how the Redstarts managed to lay eggs in it.

REDBREAST (*Erithacus rubecula*).

WHITE THROAT (*Sylvia cinerea*).

GOLDEN CRESTED WREN (*Regulus cristatus*).

This bird makes two different kinds of nests; the usual one is pendant; but I found one constructed on the top branches of a very small Spruce, and close to the stem.

CHIFF-CHAFF (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

The nest was at the bottom of a small Willow bush near the Dye.

WILLOW WREN (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).

WOOD WREN „ *sibilatrix*).

SEDGE WARBLER (*Aerocephalus phragmitis*).

Very uncommon here, but I found a nest in some Privet on the banks of the Dye.

HEDGE SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*).

DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

Occasionally it breeds very early, as the late Mr. Smith of Whitechester, found a nest with eggs in it in the month of February. The Dipper does not seem to mind the presence of man, as one has had a nest for years, and brought out two broods yearly, in the rafters of my sawmill, just above

the wheel. Neither the rattling of the waterwheel nor the sawing of wood seemed to scare it. Another Dipper had its nest every year under our footbridge (a wooden one), and although walked over constantly it never seemed to be disturbed.

GREAT TITMOUSE (*Parus major*).
 COAL TITMOUSE ,, *ater*.
 BLUE TITMOUSE ,, *cæruleus*.
 MARSH TITMOUSE ,, *palustris*.

I found the nest of this bird in a hole in a Birch tree between Longformacus and Horsupcleuch.

WREN (*Troglodytes parvulus*).
 PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).
 GREY WAGTAIL ,, *melanope*.
 MEADOW PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).
 TREE PIPIT ,, *trivialis*.
 SPOTTED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa grisola*).
 PIED FLYCATCHER ,, *atricapilla*).

In June, 1906, a pair of these birds were seen by me in the shrubbery near the church. I watched them for about three weeks, the male frequently perching on the wire railing where it remained feeding, while the female was probably sitting on eggs.

SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).
 MARTIN (*Chelidon urbica*).
 SAND MARTIN (*Cotile riparia*).

Very common on the banks of the Dye. One took my fly as I was fishing, and when I released it, I found that it had been hooked between its mouth and eye.

TREE CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*).
 GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).
 HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).
 CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cælebs*).
 LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).
 TWITE ,, *flavirostris*.
 BULLFINCH (*Pyrrhula europæa*).
 CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Some of these were seen together in the Pine woods by the side of the Duns road, and three were shot by a friend of mine, so they no doubt nested in the neighbourhood.

CORN BUNTING (*Emberiza miliaria*),
 YELLOW BUNTING „ *citrinella*.
 REED BUNTING „ *schœniclus*)

I have found a good many nests of these in marshy wet ground in the Water park.

STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).
 MAGPIE (*Pica rustica*).

A very scarce bird now, the last nest I found here was in the Haddington road covert in May, 1889.

JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).
 CARRION CROW (*Corvus corone*).

Although it takes eggs, I did not know it would take those of its own species, until I witnessed the following occurrence. I saw a pair of Carrion Crows hovering above a plantation on Dimples Moor. Shortly afterwards meeting my keeper, I told him about this, and suggested that there was probably a nest there. He informed me that there was a nest there, and that he had shot the old bird, but had replaced the eggs, putting a trap under them a short time previously. I told him to get me the eggs, and went with him to get them. He climbed up to the nest; but what was his surprise and mine to find that the eggs were gone, while the trap remained as he had set it! No doubt the Carrion Crows which I saw above the nest had removed the eggs so skilfully that they had not sprung the trap.

ROOK (*Corvus frugileus*).
 SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*).
 SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).

Probably breeds in the vicinity, as I saw a flock of at least one hundred flying about on Dimples Leas on 18th July 1890.

NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

A young one was shot on Cranshaws moor.

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus major*).

Breeds near the sawmill at Whitcheater in the Spinney wood, but the keeper there tells me he has not seen it so frequently since some old trees in which the nests were placed have been cut down. It also tries to nest in some Sycamores near my house. Its tapping is frequently heard in spring, but on two occasions when it was making a nest it was driven away—on the first occasion by a Jackdaw which took possession of the nest, and the other time by a Starling which ousted it from the hole it had made.

KINGFISHER (*Alcedo ispida*).

I have occasionally seen two or three together in summer. I am afraid its bright colours make it an easy victim to birds of prey in open streams, where there are no protecting trees to screen its flight. The late Lord Tweedmouth told me that as he was riding up to Byrecleuch on 29th August, 1892, he saw a Kingfisher flying along the Dye, a little above Dye Cottage. It had not flown far, when a Hawk swooped and carried it off, and, although he rode after the Hawk to try and make it drop the bird, it got away.

CUCKOO (*Cuculus canorus*).

I have only found its egg in the nests of the Skylark and the Meadow Pippit.

TAWNY OWL (*Syrnium aluco*).

BARN OWL (*Strix flammea*).

Once almost extinct here; but I see this bird now frequently when out covert-shooting both here and at Rawburn.

SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*).

In years when there are quantities of voles, such as this year 1915, it frequents in summer the moors on Rawburn, where no doubt it breeds,

LONG-EARED OWL (*Asio otus*).
 SPARROW HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*).
 MERLIN (*Falco aesalon*).
 KESTREL „ *tinnunculus*.
 HERON (*Ardea cinerea*).

This bird breeds occasionally in the Water park plantation, but there is no established heronry there. It has been known to breed also at Cranshaws.

MALLARD (*Anas boscas*),
 TEAL (*Nettion crecca*).

Nested near Blacksmill burn.

RINGDOVE (*Columba palumbus*).
 STOCKDOVE „ *enas*

The first time I saw its nest here was in 1900. When I was fishing in the Dye below the house, a Stockdove darted out of a hole in the bank. I found there was a nest in it with two eggs. Since that time it has bred regularly in the old Ivy on the dovecot, and this year, 1915, there were also nests in the split part of two Beech trees close to the house, and in an Ash tree near the church, and for the first time, a second brood in the Ivy of dovecot at the latter end of August.

BLACK GROUSE (*Tetrao tetrax*).
 RED GROUSE (*Lagopus scoticus*).
 PHEASANT (*Phasianus colchicus*).
 PARTRIDGE (*Perdix cinerea*).
 CORNCRAKE (*Crex pratensis*).
 MOORHEN (*Gallinula chloropus*).

I found a nest some years ago in a Spruce tree some distance away from the river.

GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).
 LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).
 WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticola*).

There are generally one or two nests in the woods or coverts. In 1911 I came across a nest in a grass field at the back of the North Bank wood,

COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago caelestis*).

DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

There seemed to be some uncertainty where this bird nested in the Lammermoors. On the 16th July, 1885, I shot a bird which I sent to Mr. Brotherston, Kelso, who identified it as a young Dunlin. Since that date I have visited the same spot some three miles from here, a piece of boggy moorland with some small ponds here and there, and found that several pairs of Dunlins nest there every year. In 1894 at the same place, I caught a young Dunlin newly hatched with the shell quite close to it. In 1914 on some higher ground, some three or four miles further away, Lord Dunglass, when walking with the Rev. W. McConachie, found a Dunlin's nest with three eggs on the 18th May, while they saw some five or six other Dunlins about the place. This is apparently another of their breeding grounds.

COMMON SANDPIPER (*Totanus hypoleucus*).

REDSHANK „ *calidris*).

The first time I noticed this bird here was in 1892 when a pair nested in the Water park. Since that date they have increased in numbers, nesting in the same locality, and they have also spread elsewhere in the neighbourhood. Some four pairs nested in the Water park this year, 1915.

COMMON CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*).

Although seen all summer it has not been known to nest here until quite recently. On a newly made piece of water on Rawburn there was one nest in 1913, and next year (1914) ten nests, so no doubt it will continue to breed here if undisturbed.

I usually have some nest boxes in the trees near my house, but the only birds which have made use of them for nesting are the Great Tit, the Blue Tit, the Coal Tit, the Tree Creeper, and Robin. The nest boxes on sale are often

too small for Tits to make a comfortable nest, as I find many cases in which one of these birds begins to build and gives up, the reason being, in my opinion, because there is not sufficient room, although they do occasionally nest in them. A nest box which would do for a Nuthatch or Wryneck is unsuitable for Tits. A Coal Tit requires plenty of room for its young birds. One nest box in which a Coal Tit nested this year was nine inches long and four and a half inches wide. Before laying, it filled the whole of the bottom of the nest with wool and hair. The need of this was evident, as when I looked into the box just as the young birds were ready to leave, I found nine young Tits, sitting beside one another, which filled the whole nest. It was a very pretty sight. I noticed that the young birds, though apparently in full plumage, had not the white mark on the top of their heads.

Although frequently seen in winter in small flocks, I have never found the nest of the Long-tailed Tit here, nor seen them here during the summer. It usually makes its appearance in October. The Marsh Tit is not uncommon, but is not easily seen. Mr. T. G. Laidlaw told me that he had noted it by the side of the Watch at Rawburn. I shot one for my collection in the Lawn Park in February, 1889. Amongst birds which have been driven here by stress of weather are the following:—Fork-tailed Petrel—on Great Dirrington Law, on 30th November, 1892, picked up dead; and Little Auk—found alive in the nursery in the village, in January 1895. It lived for three days.

Migratory birds make their appearance often. On the 18th November, 1906, enormous flocks of Bramblings came round the house. There must have been several hundreds of them. They remained here until about the 26th December, and became so tame feeding on the Beechmast on the ground that one could walk among them. In November, 1888, we saw Crossbills feeding in the wood behind the garden, and in December of the same year there

were Siskins in the Watch covert. The lawn in front of my house seems to be a favourite alighting place for birds during their migration. The Tree Pipit often alights there on its spring arrival, and in April, 1912, I saw a flock of some thirty or forty Lapland Buntings on it; and in July of the same year we watched a Buzzard from the dining room window which had settled there. On 9th February, 1915, when we were at lunch, a Common Buzzard flew up to the house from the Lawn Park. It then suddenly turned and flew over the trees in the direction of Rawburn. When shooting one day on Dronshiel I lunched in the shepherd's house close to Great Dirrington Law, and saw in a cage hanging in the kitchen a most remarkable looking bird in very bright plumage, having brilliant red on its body. It was about the size of a Black-bird. I asked the shepherd where he got it, and he replied that he saw it one morning feeding among the hens and caught it. I went to the same cottage the following year and found the bird still in its cage, but the shepherd's wife told me that it had bitten off one of its legs by the knee. I suppose it was weary of its confinement. I have never been able to find out what bird it was, but it had evidently been driven there by stress of weather. Great Dirrington Law seems to attract birds, and I have seen there various kinds of Hawks. On Blacksmill burn, at the foot of the Law, on 14th August, 1914, my keeper and I set up a Green Sandpiper. My daughter and I saw another Green Sandpiper cross the Duns road on January 3rd, 1915. This last was probably one of a pair that Mr. T. G. Laidlaw told me he had seen about the same locality not long before.

In the spring the Grey Plover is occasionally to be seen. I saw a flock of four or five near Fasney Water and on the 26th March, 1913, my daughter came on one by the side of the Dye a little below the house, in its breeding plumage on 26th March, 1913. The Gold Crested Wren

appears to arrive here in its annual migration about the end of October, from which time they are very numerous in the Pine woods. Of course there are also others which remain and breed here. The Grey Wagtail often remains all winter by the side of the Dye in open seasons. I have also seen it here when the river is frozen over, and it then frequents the curling pond, although that is a sheet of ice.

CRESTED TITMOUSE (*Parus Cristatus*).

A flock of some ten or twelve of these very rare birds was seen on the 21st September, 1913, in an old Scots Fir plantation on Wrinklaw moor by a lady when sketching by the side of the wood. This is a most singular occurrence, and I believe that although the Crested Tit is sometimes seen in the Pine woods on Speyside, it has not been observed in the South of Scotland. I therefore wrote to the lady who had seen them, and received the following reply—"Thanks for your note about the Crested Tit and also Mr. Laidlaw's enclosed. It is very interesting to know that they are such unusual visitors to the South of Scotland. I am quite sure they were Crested Tits, as I watched them for some time, and could see them quite plainly against the sky, but of course I don't know if they were the Continental variety or not. I think I will report them to *British Birds*, as no one can possibly 'collect' them." I may say that this lady is an excellent ornithologist, and has devoted herself for years to observing birds. Moreover, she has watched the Crested Tit abroad in the Pine woods of Switzerland, and would have no difficulty in recognising it.

Among birds of passage I may mention that a flock of Wrynecks was seen by my wife on 19th September, 1907, in the Duns strips.

Among game birds here, the Grouse, of course, is predominant. Since the terrible outbreak of disease in 1872,

which nearly exterminated the Grouse in the Lammermoors, they have gradually increased in numbers, but there have been at times intermittent cases of the disease. In the year 1887 it appeared in April, and wrought havoc among the Grouse; also in 1889 there was some disease in the spring. Again in the early months of the year 1908 the Grouse died in thousands; but as in 1907 there was an exceptionally large stock of Grouse on the moors, and the spring was very cold and there was little food, they probably died from want of nourishment and from eating foul heather, as there were not very many instances of genuine "Grouse disease" caused by "strongylosis." There was no continuation of disease in 1909. Some moors recovered their stock very quickly, such as Byrecleuch for instance, where in the summer of 1908 Grouse were very scarce, but in 1909 very large bags were made. Other moors did not recover quite so rapidly, but it must be remembered that Byrecleuch is the best ground for Grouse in the Lammermoors, and the birds left would go to it from other parts. Since then there has hardly been any Grouse disease, and I hope that now we are taking precautions against the overstocking of the moors and introducing other measures to keep the Grouse in health, this disease will not occur again to the same extent.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid I have given you a very uninteresting Address; but as I can only write about what I have seen and heard, I trust you will overlook my shortcomings.

*Reports of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists'
Club for 1915.*

FOWBERRY AND CHATTON.

THE FIRST MEETING of the year—approved by a majority of the members by means of a plebiscit—was held at Belford for Fowberry and Chatton, on Wednesday, 2nd June. Among those present were the following:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary, and Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary; Mr Henry D. Bell, Peelwalls; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Dr. Alexander Dey, Wooler, and party; Mr Andrew H. Glegg, Maines, and party; Miss Greet, Birchhill, and party; Mr D. Knight Gregson, Berwick; Mrs Hogg, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mrs Leather Culley of Fowberry, and party; Mr F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Rev. Morris Piddocke, Kirk Newton, and Mrs Piddocke; Mr John Prentice, Berwick, and party; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; and Mr James A. Somervail, Hoselaw, and party. The train service being much restricted on account of the War, it was found most convenient to assemble at Belford Station on the North Eastern Railway, whence a brake conveyed the members to Fowberry. The route selected lay over Lyham Moor, from the rising ground on which a fine stretch of coast line from Holy Island to beyond Bamburgh could be seen in subdued sunlight. In crossing the moor the party passed the rocks locally known as Bowdon Door Crag—a place-name preserved in the folk-lore of the district in the lament put into the mouth of the Heselrigg “dunnie”:—

In Collierheugh there's gear eneuch,
In Cockenheugh* there's mair;
But I've lost the keys of Bowdon Doors,
And I'm ruined for ever mair.

* Cockenheugh is the name of a crag near Heselrigg, on which is Cuddies Cove, a traditional resting place of St. Cuthbert.

From the further side the Cheviot range commanded the prospect, a patch of snow in the Bizzle suggesting the late character of the season. Below lay the valley of the winding Till, historically notable for the sites of many Border peles, among which may be instanced Hebburn, Chatton, Horton, Hetton, Hezelrigg, Doddington, and Fowberry. Owing to the brief time at their disposal, members confined their attention to the last named, being fortunate in securing the guidance of its owner, Mrs Arthur Hugo Leather Culley, during their examination of the mansion house and grounds. The modern square building occupies a position on the left bank of the Till, and is surrounded by woodland, which bears witness to the scientific proclivities of a former proprietor. Special notice was taken of the Conifers, which have attained unusual proportions, particularly specimens of *Abies grandis* on the edge of the park, planted in 1859 from seed (from Vancouver Island), one of which has reached 90 feet; *Abies Pinsapo*, in the same strip; and *Abies pectinata*, on the side of the path leading from the flower garden, the finest of which measured upwards of 109 feet in height and 13 feet in girth. The last mentioned group was said to have been planted about 1780. A noble Lime (*Tilia europæa*) occupied a conspicuous place in the garden, and covered ground 75 feet in diameter, its bole, though branching a few feet from the ground, girthing 13 feet 8 inches (Plate XIV).

Through the kind favour of Mr Alexander Heyder, the present tenant, the party were admitted to the house with the view of inspecting the portions of the ancient pele encased in the modern building. These were seen perhaps to best advantage in the low storey, where there is inlaid in the floor of the servants' hall a stone, evidently not *in situ*, bearing the following inscription in cursive lettering:—

THIS STONE WAS LAID
BY SQUIRE JOHN STROTHER
AND MARY HIS LADY.

No date now appears upon it; but it has been associated with a sun-dial said to have been removed from the South front of the house, and latterly built into the garden wall, on which are cut the figures 1666. The pedigree of Strother, so



LIME AT FOWBERRY.



far as it has been worked out, does not show these names as husband and wife. John Strother, of Kirknewton and of Fowberry, died in 1630 or 1631, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Roger Selby of Grindon (who re-married before 7th July, 1637, George Heron, of Bewick), with other issue, William Strother, his son and heir, who, taking the King's side in the Civil Wars, was fined for delinquency in 1649.

The front hall of the house is furnished with a Selby collection of stuffed birds, and deer antlers taken from a local bog. On the same floor is situated the spacious dining-room, with the original walls of the tower pierced by modern windows, and the crest of the Blakes running round the frieze. The drawing-room adjoining contains an Adams fire-place of chaste workmanship, with a classical design in the centre, probably representing the sacrifice of Apollo, which was a favourite with the designer. Among objects of interest exhibited were a Roman water-pitcher of green ware, of the same pattern in use among the Italian peasants, and an original grant in parchment by King James I. to William Selby of Kirknewton, Langton and Fowberry, bearing the date 10th November, 1614, to which are attached the Royal signature and seal. From historical notes supplied by Mr J. C. Hodgson, and already published in the Proceedings,* it appears that one of the earliest notices of Fowberry occurs in the Testa de Nevill, ranging from 1212 to 1241, which attest that William de Follebyr held Folbr, Coldmtou and Hesilrig of the barony of Alnwick; and in a return drawn up in 1289 the same heritages, worth £40 per annum, were declared to be held of John de Vescy, Lord of Alnwick, by the heirs of Folebiry, who rendered 13s. 4d. yearly for the same. In the course of the two following centuries frequent mention is made of the lands of Fowberry, in conjunction with other property in the immediate neighbourhood, as continuing in the possession of the family of that name, till in 1589 Roger Fowberry entered into articles of agreement to mortgage a portion of it to Lancelot Strother of Kirknewton. In due course this "gent of an auncient howse

* pp. 325-30, *supra*.

and name" presented a petition in 1591 to Queen Elizabeth, in which he declared that for "aboute eighte yeeres sythens" he had been lawfully seised of the manor of Fowberye and Fowberry Tower, but had been defrauded by his neighbour William Strother, whom he suspected of "thirstynge after the said mannor." Whatever the merits of his complaint may have been, he was unsuccessful in his suit, and despite his undertaking, in 1589, not to alienate the town, tower, and demesne of Fowberry, he eventually released his claim to them in favour of Lancelot Strother. The new owners continued in possession till 1649, when the estate was forfeited through the disloyalty of William Strother, grandson of Roger Selby of Grindon, who compounded for his property at Fowberry, Kirknewton, &c., paying a fine of £1,095. His descendants continued to hold Fowberry until 1775, when it was sold by John Strother Ker to Sir Francis Blake of Twizell, Bart, whose son, or grandson, of the same name, sold it to the Messrs. Culley.

There is a reference to Fowberry in *The Monastery*, where the Miller recalls "the proud Percy causing hang five of the Laird's (Cessford) henchmen at Alnwick, for burning a rickle of houses some gate beyond it."

From Fowberry the party drove to Chatton, a manor of the barony of Alnwick, presented after the Conquest to the de Vescies. The church, granted to Alnwick Abbey by William de Vescy (1157-1184), became ruinous in the eighteenth century, and was re-built in 1763-1770. Since that time it has been restored, and now comprises a North aisle, a chancel, and at the West end a tower with saddle roof. Through the kindness of the present incumbent, Rev. W. R. Finch, who was unavoidably prevented from being present, the Registers, which he has had carefully re-bound and classified, were on view, as well as a chalice and flagon presented to the Church by Mrs Martha Strother in 1676. An opportunity was also afforded of viewing the ancient pele-tower, now incorporated with the vicarage house, from which Edward I. dated a writ on 16th August, 1291. Here the members separated, only a few continuing the drive by Chatton Park and Redhouses to Belford, where

they dined in the Blue Bell Hotel, at 4 o'clock, under the presidency of Rev. Matthew Culley. Among items of business transacted were the intimation of nominations in favour of Rev. Thomas Newlands, Birdhopecraig Manse, Rochester, and Mr Alan Edulf Swinton, B.A., Swinton House, Duns; and the tabling of the report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee of the British Association, held at Havre on 28th July, 1914.

GORDON.

THE SECOND MEETING was held at Gordon on Wednesday, 30th June, and partook largely of a botanical ramble. There were present:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal; Mr Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Misses Cameron, Duns; Mr J. Hewat Craw and Mrs Craw, West Foulden; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr A. Forbes, Mellerstain; Miss Greet, Birchhill, Norham; Dr. R. Shirra Gibb and Miss Gibb, Boon; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Rev. J. S. Lockton, Melrose; Mr F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Rev. John Ritchie, Gordon; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; and Mr James A. Somervail, Hoselaw.

The party met at the railway station, and proceeding along the line northward divided into two sections, the one to visit Gordon bog, and the other to examine the remains of Greenknowe tower. To the parish minister, Rev. John Ritchie, B.D., the members of the latter were indebted for guidance and interesting historical references to the site of this Border stronghold. In addition to the facts already recorded,* there has been transmitted, through the courtesy of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., a statement of his rights of superiority in Berwickshire, which throws light upon subjects brought under the notice of the members. The parts of the lordship of Gordon of which His Grace is still the feudal superior are:—

*Ber. Nat. Club Vol. IX. p. 232.

(1) The lands of West Gordon, with the manor place called Greenknowe; (2) the mill of Gordon; (3) five husband-lands in West Gordon, all lying in the parish of Gordon, and belonging in property to Mr Arthur Dalrymple Forbes Gordon of Greenknowe; (4) the lands of Nether Huntlywood, also lying in the parish of Gordon, and belonging in property to Mr Charles Erskine of Shielfield, but in which Mr Forbes Gordon of Greenknowe is His Grace's immediate vassal; and (5) the lands of Woolstruther, lying in the parish of Weststruther (or Woolstruther), belonging in property to the trustees of Major J. H. Fergusson Home of Bassendean. The lordship of Gordon included many other lands, the superiority of which has from time to time been parted with. The whole lands in the parish of Gordon, with the exception of certain Church lands, and also the lands of Fogo—possibly co-extensive with the parish of that name—formed part of the lordship, which also comprehended the lands of Mellerstain, Fawnes and Redpath in the parish of Earlston, the lands of Nether Redeleugh and Spottiswood in the parish of Weststruther, and the lands of Quixwood, supposed to be those of that name situated in the parish of Abbey St. Bathan.

In Armstrong's map of the county of Berwick, published 1771, there appears near the centre of the parish of Gordon the name "Castles." In the New Statistical Account (1834) it is stated that "a little to the north of the village of West Gordon an eminence, dignified by the appellation of "The Castle," is yet pointed out as the spot on which the ancestors of the Duke of Gordon had fixed their residence. A moat or ditch may still be traced; but the whole is now covered with plantations, and even the very name is becoming obsolete." The compilers of the Ordnance Survey map, however, have selected a different site, about half a mile to the westward of "Castles," and noted it as "supposed site of Gordon Castle."

The subject known in ancient times by the name of Huntly appears to have been feued out with others in 1490 under the denomination of the lands and wood of Huntlywood; but the name was revived early in the 17th century in the title deeds of the predecessors of Mr Erskine of Shielfield,

the present owner. The New Statistical Account avers:—"Huntly was the name of a small hamlet, which stood in the western extremity of the parish. A solitary tree still stands to mark the spot." This tree is shown as "Huntly Tree" in the Ordnance Survey map.

At no season of the year is Gordon bog an easy study, as it is pitted with old peat holes much overgrown with moss and herbage, and particularly treacherous to the unwary; but on the present occasion progress was rendered the more trying by reason of the overnight rain which clung to the grasses and dwarf timber that have overgrown the bog, making it in places impassable. In spite of the damp, however, half the party occupied the forenoon in searching the stank and ditches that seam it on both sides, one of their number surveying its outskirts in the hope of finding traces of ancient lake-dwellings. The time at their disposal was insufficient to make such a collection of plants as that recorded by Dr. Charles Stuart, Chirnside, in 1880, * but was employed in verifying some of the gatherings made on that occasion. It was cause for surprise to find that the Glaucous Stitchwort (*Stellaria glauca*-With., vel *S. palustris*-Retz.) reported "everywhere" at that date, was only in small quantity, though on both sides of the railway. *Sparanium natans*, though not in flower, was gathered in stagnant and in running water. The Ivy-leaved Duck-weed (*Lemna trisulca*), by no means frequent in the Club's area, was growing in quantity among the Lesser Duck-weed (*L. minor*), and Water Star-wort (*Callitriche hamulata*) in a stream on the south side of the bog. Marsh Cinque-foil (*Comarum palustre*) seemed a characteristic occupant of the disused hags, but gave place at times to the more beautiful Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). Of the Orchis family only the Marsh species was reported, though the variety *Orchis incarnata* was included. Among Sedges the following were abundant:—*Carex ovalis*; *C. stellulata*; *C. curta*; *C. paniculata*; *C. aquatilis*; *C. glauca*; *C. panicea* and *C. ampullacea*.

Wending their way to Lightfield farm at 1 o'clock the

*Ber. Nat. Club Vol. IX. p. 293.

members re-joined, and under the guidance of Mr A. Forbes, forester, they made a straight line to Bonaparte Plantation on Mellerstain, where *Linnaea borealis* has for many years been known to have a root-hold, though the gale of 1893 overturned many Scots Firs which gave it shelter. In spite of the disturbance of the soil, however, it has maintained its precarious existence, being located from time to time by botanists from a distance; but on the Club's visit, in spite of careful scrutiny and the help of one familiar with its haunt, it entirely escaped notice. The station is no longer so favourably situated, as the remaining Firs though they have outlived a century are widely scattered, and, letting in the light, have encouraged a growth of heather and natural wood inimical to the life of low growing plants. Not a little disappointment was felt that the visit had proved fruitless; but some consolation was derived from the reflection that the season had been unusually dry, as well as from the assurance of the forester that he had known former seasons when the plantation had been drawn blank. A pleasant walk through the woods, from which three Woodcocks (*Scolopax rusticula*) were flushed, brought the party to the Kelso road along which some in cars, and some on foot, reached the village of Gordon at 2.45 p.m., where they dined in the Gordon Arms Hotel, Rev. Matthew Culley, ex-President, occupying the chair. Owing to the failure of Berwick salmon fishing, no fish was supplied by the Company. After the customary toasts a nomination in favour of Mrs Smith of Whitechester, Duns, was intimated; and on the motion of Dr. R. Shirra Gibb it was agreed that Mr Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside, who had discovered the new station for *Linnaea* on Wooden Hill, in the parish of Eckford, should be authorized to write to the owner of the wood, the Duke of Buccleuch, requesting him in the event of the timber being felled to spare a number of Firs to afford protection to this rare and interesting wild-flower. A vasculum of beautiful blooms from Faldonside was unpacked, among which were sprays of Wood Bitter Vetch (*Vicia Orobus*) cut from a plant gathered on the roadside above the railway station at Stow, a locality as yet unrecorded in the Transactions.

The Secretary reported the following plants:—At Byrecleugh,

on the cow-pasture to the West of the Lodge, *Vicia Orobus* in profusion on 24th June, 1915; at Berwick behind the pier, *Sisymbrium Irio*; *S. Sophia*; *Lithospermum arvense*; *L. officinale*; *Erysimum orientale*; *Asperugo procumbens*; *Caucalis daucoides*; and *C. latifolia*; also, on Lamberton moor *Schœnus nigricans*; and on Kirkbanny, Foulden, *Alisma ranunculoides*.

In answer to enquiry regarding certain forest trees recorded in the report of the meeting held at Mellerstain in 1894,* Mr A. Forbes reports as follows:—

Silver Fir above Garden—Girth 11' 4" at 4' 6" from ground. In good health and growing well.

Silver Fir West from Cottage in policies—Blown down in 1897.

Larch above Mansion House—Cut down 1912. Girth 11' 7" at 4' 6" from ground. One side much decayed. Age according to rings 121 years.

Oak East end of Court—11' 7½" over bark at 4' 6" from ground.

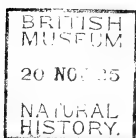
In proof of the quality of the timber grown upon the estate the subjoined table, drawn up by the forester, is of interest:—

Description.	Girth at 5ft.	Cubic		Remarks.
		H'ght.	Cont's.	
Oak	10 ft. 9 in.	92 ft.	184 ft.	Straight, well grown.
Silver Fir ...	11 ft. 2 in.	109 ft.	231 ft.	Straight as a fishing rod.
Beech	14 ft. 4 in.		275 ft.	Clean trunk for 37 ft. heavy branches upwards.
Beech	12 ft. 7 in.		194 ft.	Not very good, too old.
Oak	10 ft. 2 in.	87 ft.	154 ft.	As fine a tree as ever I cut.
Spanish Chestnut	13 ft. 2 in.		246 ft.	Very old, short trunk, great limbs.
Beech	13 ft. 1 in.		263 ft.	Rough trunk, great limbs.
Ash	10 ft. 9 in.	78 ft.	87 ft.	Fine tree, straight grown.
Beech	11 ft. 6 in.	75 ft.	168 ft.	Very good tree.
Elm	12 ft.		165 ft.	Large rough tree.

*Ber. Nat. Club Vol. XV., p. 90.

VALLEY OF UPPER WHITADDER.

THE THIRD MEETING for the year was held in the valley of the Whitadder above Cranshaws on Wednesday, 21st July, in delightful weather, and was largely attended, the means of conveyance being motor cars from Duns railway station. Among those present were:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr. Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal; Mr. George G. Butler, Ewart Park, and party; Mr. Reginald Collie and Mrs. Collie, Stoneshiel; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr. John Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Duns (who acted as President for the meeting); Mr. John Ford, Duns; Dr. R. Shirra Gibb and Miss Gibb, Boon; Rev. Thomas Gillieson, Cranshaws; Mr. Andrew H. Glegg and Mrs. Glegg, Maines, Chirnside; Mr. William Grey, Berwick, and party; Miss Herriot, Duns; Mrs. Hogg, Berwick; Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick, and party; Dr. J. Carlyle Johnstone, Melrose; Mr. Robert G. Johnston, Duns; Rev. H. M. Lamont, Coldingham; Mr. James Millar, Duns; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Miss Simpson, Coldingham, and party; Mr. T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr. James A. Somervail, Hoselaw; and Mr. David Veitch, Duns, and party. Leaving the railway station at 9.45 a.m. the members were driven by Oxendean and Chapel to Burnhouses, and passing Whitechester lodge entered the valley of the Whitadder by the handsome stone bridge at Ellenford, above which it receives the water of the Dye. On proceeding along its left bank they followed the new road by Fellcleugh, and passing the post office of Cranshaws alighted at the road leading to the old peel of that name, the grounds of which had been thrown open to them through the kind favour of the owner, Mrs. Smith of Whitechester. A fresh breeze from the West blew across the moor, and braced the party for the steep approach. On their way they diverged to the grass-park below to visit the site of the former parish church, whose foundations had been laid bare for the benefit of the Club on their last visit (1889), and were still traceable, enclosing an area of 61 feet by 14 feet. The date of its erection has not been ascertained, nor is there any architectural feature which





CRANSHAWS CASTLE.

would lead to a reasonable conjecture regarding it. It was dedicated, or enriched by an altar raised to St. Ninian, before which instructions were given by Catherine Lauder, daughter of the family of the Bass, and wife of John Swinton of Swinton, who died in 1515,* to lay her body.

A short walk through the field brought the party within the grounds of Cranshaws Castle, whose external features are well delineated in a photograph obtained by one of them (Plate XIV). Though now furnished as a modern dwelling, and affording accommodation to sportsmen during the shooting season, it has undergone no external change except the addition of a crow-stepped attic story such as may be seen in Bemersyde and other Border castellated mansions. Oblong in plan and rising to five stories with rounded angles, it measures about 40 feet by 26 feet, the wall-heads finishing in a well preserved parapet, resting on a series of moulded corbels with gargoyles interspersed. The original entrance seems to have been in the West wall, giving access to the basement and a wheel staircase, which communicated with the upper floors and parapet walk. The ground floor is not vaulted, but supports another intermediate between it and the great hall on the second floor level. The earliest notice of the building is in 1552, though of the lands mention is made in a Melrose charter to which William de Crennescawe was witness in the reign of Alexander II.† In his desire to preserve the exterior from decay our late member, Mr. Andrew Smith of Whitechester, caused it to be rough-cast, with the result that the yellow and grey lichens, which are reported to have encrusted it, have entirely disappeared.§ In view of the large number in attendance it was considered inexpedient to take advantage of the liberty granted to ransack the interior; but members wandered at will through the garden adjoining, where the taste of the owner was no less pronounced and noteworthy. Besides the carefully laid out herbaceous borders, screened by flowering shrubs and a belt of forest trees beyond, a charming prospect awaited the guests, as looking Westward they surveyed an

*Swintons of that ilk. Appendix p. xcii.

†*Liber de Melros* p. 215.

§Ber. Nat. Club Vol. XII. pp. 490-7.

expanse of moorland soon to crimson in the bloom of heather. From a retreat conceived by art and brightened by many a rare and lovely blossom, they looked upon Nature's handling of hill and dale, leaving little scope for embellishment by the landscape gardener. The Lammermoors lay before them, clothed in summer beauty, a feast to the eye and a joy for ever! Amid ample proofs of her bountifulness, however, there were not wanting indications of a harsher mood, when with killing frost she nips "the tender leaves of hope," and shrivels the luxuriance of spring-tide's promise. Throughout the valleys of the Whitadder and Dye an unusually low temperature on 13th May had so blasted the buds of Beech and Ash and crumpled the fronds of Brake and Mountain Fern, that even so late in the season these forest trees and hillside plumes retained the colouring of a belated autumn.

Leaving Cranshaws before noon, and driving along the recently improved road to Garvald, which crosses the river by an iron bridge about half-a-mile North of the village, and hugs its left bank ere it passes the smithy and the shooting lodge of St. Agnes, the members made for the Hungry Snout, a dangerous hill for horse conveyance and motor, where they alighted in full view of Kilmade fort on the opposite side, which formed a leading object of interest in the day's itinerary. This camp, with its enclosed hut-circles and four ramparts, which has been figured and carefully described in the Proceedings,* is situated on the shoulder of Priestlaw hill at a height of 800 feet above sea-level, and comprises a well-defined series of enclosures pierced by three carefully planned entrances. The position is naturally strong with a steep descent to the Whitadder on the North, and a ravine to the East through which flows the Kilmade burn, forming the boundary between Berwickshire and East Lothian. Through the kindness of Mrs. Darling, tenant of Priestlaw, a farm cart was placed at the disposal of the party to convey them across the ford, a favour of which a considerable number availed themselves, a portion examining the fort and enjoying the prospect from within its circuit, and another making use of the time at their disposal to proceed up the river to its

*Ber. Nat. Club Vol. XXI, pp. 206-210.

junction with the Fasney water below Millknowe, and view the ruins on Penshiel hill to the North of that tributary. It was the occasion of disappointment that an invitation to examine a collection of silver coins, from the Roman period to that of Queen Elizabeth, which had been made from the surrounding lands of Priestlaw, could not be accepted on account of a sad bereavement that had recently befallen the respected tenant and her family; but a member of the party, who was on intimate terms of acquaintance, was entrusted with them so that a few who had chosen the route through the farm steading had the opportunity of handling them. From Priestlaw, encompassed by the Lammermoors, with the hill of the same name to the South, Sparleton to the East, and Penshiel hill to the North, a road leads up the left bank of the Fasney beyond the cultivated land to the remains of a rectangular structure, forming a part of a colony of buildings within a walled enclosure. Though vaulted in the ground floor after the manner of Border keeps it answers better to the character of a Bastle house, and has been adjudged a grange belonging to the monks of Melrose, who held the whole of the land from Kilmade burn to the ridge behind Penshiel, their neighbours on the North-west being those of the priory of the Isle of May.* The site of the building commands a wide tract of grazing country, recalling the features of the land lying between Pennymuir and Towford on the Kale water. To the North-west of the ruins is an upright stone of granite, apparently the survivor of a group which had stood there, as is indicated by the inequalities of the surface. It rises about four feet above ground level, and terminates in a fine axe-like head. Though the *flora* of the valley of the Upper Whitadder is somewhat commonplace, the following plants gathered between Kilmade and Penshiel are noteworthy:—*Stellaria aquatica*; *Sedum villosum*; *Conium maculatum* (in the ruins of Penshiel); *Apium inundatum*, Reichb. fil.; *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; *Mimulus luteus* (well established on Whitadder and Fasney); and *Triglochin palustre*.

With no more time than was necessary for the accomplishment of their purpose, the members re-assembled at 2 p.m.,

*Ber. Nat. Club Vol. XVI, pp. 52-57.

and having paid their reckoning for the enjoyable run up the romantic valley, they drove back by the same route to Duns, which was reached at 3-30. A large number sat down to dinner in the Swan Hotel under the presidency of Mr. John Ferguson, who throughout the day had proved himself their "guide, philosopher and friend." The customary toasts were duly pledged.

MOREBATTLE.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the year was held on Thursday, 19th August. A few members arriving at Kelso Station were accommodated in a brake, which left at 9-35 a.m., following the road by Spylaw and Bowmont Forest for Grahamslaw, where among others were gathered the following:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Rev. Wm. Napier Bell, Saughtree; Mr. G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, and party; Rev. C. J. Cowan, B.D., Morebattle, and Mrs. Cowan; Rev. Matthew Culley Coupland Castle; Mrs. Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr. John Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Duns, and Mrs. Ferguson; Mrs. Glegg, Maines House; Mr. W. J. Marshall, Berwick; Mr. F. McAninly, Coupland Castle; Mr. Henry Paton, Edinburgh, and Mrs. Paton; Mr. Andrew Riddle, Yeavinger, and party; Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; Mr. B. P. Selby, Pawston, and Miss Selby; and Mr. James A. Somervail, Hoselaw.

Having planned the day's excursion, Rev. C. J. Cowan, B.D., Morebattle, was chosen guide, with Mr. Henry Rutherford, Fairnington, as acting President. A somewhat abrupt descent from the grounds of Grahamslaw brought the members to the right bank of the Kale, at a part overhung with trees rendering the worn pathway treacherous. Steep cliffs of sandstone rising from the bed of the river bore evidence of retreats which the ancient inhabitants of the hills had hewn out of the rock for safety and concealment. There seems little reason for doubting their artificial character, though the excavating tool employed

has never been ascertained. A general type characterises the Ale, Jed, Kale and Oxnam waters, all tributaries of the Teviot, and is distinguished by the caves being formed for the most part at right angles to the cliff, with their floor-levels following the layers of the rock-beds, which approach the horizontal. Their roofs incline to the barrel shape, being considerably higher than the entrance, which in all likelihood was low and narrow to escape detection. In one instance at least an inner chamber without light has been hollowed out for greater security, suggesting an improved "dug-out," such as has been improvised within the British lines in France and elsewhere. No clue to their antiquity has been discovered; but in later times they were made use of as places of refuge by the Covenanters, one of whose meeting-places was situated half-a-mile up the river. A notable and powerful figure in that religious community was Hobbie (Robert) Hall of Haugh-head, whose reputed son, Henry, also of Covenanting fame, owned the house on the opposite bank of the river, in which his confederate, Richard Cameron, the founder of the Reformed Presbyterians, who fell at Aird's Moss, near Auchinleck, in 1680, was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel. Though the resort of many of his associates it became ruinous, as has also the adjoining building, above whose wide fire-place can be traced the inscription :—

H. JUNE.

S.A.H. 1740.

On a knoll above it stands a bee-hive dovecote in good preservation; and on the Kipp, a barrow-shaped eminence in the field to the South, has been raised a monumental stone, repaired by Lady John Scott in 1854, commemorative of the bold and chivalrous stand taken by the aforesaid Hobbie Hall in 1622.*

A short walk across a grass field abounding in Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*), indicative of the adoption of modern agricultural methods, brought the party to the Morebattle road, where the conveyances were waiting. Proceeding along it till opposite Caverton Mill, and diverging to the South by Marlefield, the frequent resort of the author of *The Seasons*, where the road was canopied with Beech trees, they reached Cessford

castle, the ancient seat of the Roxburgh branch of the Kers. The stronghold seems to have been in their possession from the middle of the fourteenth century, and even the existing structure may belong to that period. Situated on the highway communicating between England and Scotland, it required for its preservation to be of unusual solidity. It is now in a ruinous condition, several rents in the wall being suggestive of the sinking of its foundation; but in spite of the lack of chambers and vaults, it retains an impressive grandeur, its walls varying in thickness from 12 ft. to 13 ft. 6 in. On the North and East sides are considerable remains of inclosing walls, beyond which stretched a moat, now faintly traceable. Built on an L plan, the main block lies North and South, measuring 63 ft. 7 in. by 45 ft. 2 in. The ground and first floors were vaulted, as may yet be seen, and each possessed an entrance of its own. The lower vault was divided into two stories, the joist holes for the intervening wooden floor being observable along both sides. On the left of the entrance passage on the ground floor, a door leads into the circular stair which runs to the top of the building. The main entrance is at the level of the hall floor in the re-entering angle, but is placed in the wall of the wing, not of the main building, as on the floor below. Standing about 15 ft. above the ground level, it would be reached by a moveable ladder; and it is suggested that a projecting ledge above the lower door, and nearly at the level of the upper door sill, may have been used for a platform erected in defence of this entrance. From this upper doorway an arched passage leads to the stair off which opens the door to the kitchen in the wing. The great hall measures 39 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. At its North end a handsome fireplace with moulded shafts remains, on each side of which are mural chambers entering from the ingoing of the windows. Above this level there were two floors in the wing, while above the hall itself there was doubtless one other. Special note was made of the broad splay and dressed corner at the base, which are uncommon, and indicate an early date. There exists no record of the occasion of its erection; but in 1523 it was besieged by Surrey, who accounted it one of the strongest holds in Scotland, and on its capitulation after

twenty-four hours' subjection to artillery fire, made the avowal to Henry VIII. "I was very glad of the same appointment, for in maner I sawe not howe it wolde have been won, if they within wold have contynued their deffending."* The castle is still encircled with fine Ash trees, and commands an extensive view of the Kale valley and the Cheviot range. Hay which seemed plentiful was still in kyles.

The drive was continued by Otterburn to Morebattle, an upland village which of late years has undergone something of a transformation through the erection of many modern dwellings. From a notice contributed to the parish magazine it may be gleaned that Wide-open, or Widehope, its original name, which is situated to the South of the road to Yetholm, was inherited by James Thomson, the Border poet, from his mother, who according to a tradition generally accepted in the parish was on a visit to her home in the autumn of 1700, when she gave birth to her illustrious son. Whether Morebattle rather than Ednam, the parish of which his father was the incumbent, is entitled to this honour or not, it is probable, if not certain, that the bard spent a portion of his days amid the pastoral retirement of the Kale valley, and on terms of intimate friendship with Sir William Bennet of Grubbet, whose land^s adjoined that of Wide-open.

A visit was paid to the parish church, originally dedicated to St. Lawrence, and quite recently enlarged by the addition of a graceful chancel, many of whose furnishings owe their origin to the lady of the Manse. Mr. Cowan explained that while there was no evidence of a castle or barony of Morebattle, it was for a time the seat of the Arch-deacon of Glasgow. A church existed in 1116, and two chapels were served at Clifton and Whitton. There were exhibited two silver Communion cups still in use, which had been recast after being melted by a fire which broke out in the Manse. They bore the inscription: "The Communion Cup of the parish of Morebattle, renewed out of the publick money by order of the Session of that parish

*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland. Macgibbon and Ross pp. 138-143,

Anno 1730, and out of the remains of the old cups upon which was this inscription: E.M.D. ^{M.}W.P. 1655. Mr. William Penman was the incumbent at that date. Much interest was evinced by the members in recent diggings in the adjacent graveyard, which revealed the foundation of an ancient structure running East and West alongside and under the inclosing wall. In the course of further excavation there has been uncovered a solid window sill, 4 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, with the base for the pillars or side mouldings cut at each end, below which lies a bevelled base course ending about one foot beyond the window on each side. The pointing between it and the sill blocks of red sandstone is done with oyster shells as at Dryburgh Abbey.

An adjournment to the Templehall Hotel was made at half-past one o'clock, where more than twenty of the party partook of luncheon. In giving the usual toasts from the chair, Mr. Rutherford acknowledged the Club's indebtedness to Mr. Cowan for his kind interest in, and furtherance of, the day's proceedings. Nominations in favour of Rev. W. E. W. Carr, B.D., Elsdon Tower, Otterburn, and Mr. Percy C. Swan, Ewart Newtown, Wooler, were duly intimated. Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle, exhibited a spray of *Melilotus leucantha* var. *alba*, which Dr. Johnston reported from "Coupland plantations, near Wooler, J. Mitchell," in 1853. *Arabis Turrita*, which for a long period has been associated with the water of Kale, was reported on the bank of that river, where the Linton road crosses it.

At three o'clock the party left for Linton to view the lately restored parish church. Unfortunately Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., minister of the parish, was absent on holiday; but in proof of his desire to render the visit profitable, he supplied some descriptive notes, from which the following facts have been obtained. Linton Church, which is the only pre-Reformation fabric now in use within the Presbytery of Kelso, came into clear view for the first time in the reign of William the Lion, when with the consent of Edward de Lyntun, the then rector, William de Somerville, bestowed three acres of land, tithe free, in "*villa de Lintun*," on the Cathedral church of St. Kentigern in Glasgow. No plan of the early Norman structure has

survived ; but excavations made in May 1911 point to its having been an apsidal building, after the style of Leuchars and Dalmeny. For a time Linton was united to Yetholm ; and half a century after the Reformation the church was reported "altogether ruinous." In April 1616 "the repairing of the kirk and choir" was undertaken by Lord Jedburgh "along with the parson." During a gale in 1774 the Western gable and 17th century belfry were blown down ; and a crack having appeared in the South wall, the demolition of the building was decreed by the heritors in 1813. After extensive repairs the church was re-opened in 1857, and the Somerville stone, originally fixed over the South door, was set in the tympanum of a new porch built for its reception. Finally, in the summer of 1912, when the roof showed signs of decay, it was resolved to restore the whole building, the work being greatly aided by Mr. R. H. Elliott of Clifton Park, who generously gave up the fragment of the ancient chancel, which for over two centuries had served his ancestors as a family pew. To Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers, I.A., was entrusted the task of restoration, which has been carried out on strictly conservative lines. The Gothic chancel has been rebuilt, and the bird-cage belfry restored to its original position on the Western gable. The bell bears the following inscription :—" *F. -- Lintoun - Kirk - John-Meikle - me - fecit - Edinburgi - 1697.*" The Norman font restored to the church by Mr. Robert Ker Elliott in 1868, and after an ancient pattern sufficiently large to admit of immersion, is now preserved as a precious relic within the sacred edifice, its cover having been cut from the wood of a giant pear tree which grew in the garden of the Manse. In refutation of the statement in Scott's *Fasts* that "previous to the Reformation the Church belonged to the Abbey of Kelso," it is now maintained that this reference was made to Linton-Rotherie, or West Linton, and that Linton in Teviotdale was an independent Rectory in the gift of Lord Somerville, who retained the advowson up to 1594, when the barony and advowson passed by purchase into the hands of William Ker of Littledean, a branch of the Cessford family. Among objects of historic interest are the old parish "dead bell," now chained to the sill of the chancel window, and a sun-

dial on the South-west corner of the church, bearing the dedication "Mr. W. D. 1699," and engraved round its base with the legend—"My days are like a shadow that declineth" (Ps. cii. 11).*

The members thereafter drove to Kelso in time to gain the connection by rail with Edinburgh and Duns.

OLD BEWICK.

THE FIFTH MEETING of the year was held on Wednesday 22nd September at Wooperton Station for Old Bewick and Eglingham. Among the large company who were present were the following:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary; Mr. R. Lancelot Allgood, and Mrs. Allgood, Titlington; Mr. John Balmbra, Alnwick; Rev. Wm. N. Bell, Saughtree; Professor R. C. Bosanquet, and Mrs. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr. G. G. Butler, and Miss Butler, Ewart Park; Mr. John Cairns, Alnwick; Mr. Robert Carmichael, and Mrs. Carmichael, Coldstream; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Dr. Alexander Dey, and party, Wooler; Mrs. Erskine, and party, Melrose; Mr. Thomas Graham, Alnwick; Miss Greet, Birchhill; Mr. William Grey, Berwick; Mr. Ralph Henderson, Alnwick; Rev. Philip S. Lockton, Melrose; Mr. Robert Middlemas, Alnwick; Lady Milvain, and party, Eglingham Hall; Mr. Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle; Dr. James McWhir, Swinton; Mr. Lesslie Newbiggin, and Mrs. Newbiggin, Alnwick; Mr. Henry Paton, Edinburgh; Mr. B. P. Selby, Pawston; and Mr. Alan E. Swinton, Swinton House.

A breezy day greeted the arrival of members, who were accommodated in a brake supplied from Alnwick, though many more travelled by private means of conveyance. The route selected lay along the road following Watling Street,

*Scottish Ecclesiological Society Vol. IV., Part III., pp. 267-276.

which at a point about two miles to the North turns in a South-easterly direction towards the bridge, where according to the local couplet—

“Foot of Breamish and head of Till
Meet together at Bewick Mill.”

Thereafter it rapidly ascends in the direction of Old Bewick which formed the centre of attraction for the day. Alighting at the stone cross erected in 1874 to the memory of John Charles Langlands, the representative of a family of well-known goldsmiths in Newcastle, and long the tenant of the farm of Old Bewick, the members were conducted to the restored Norman chapel, which nestles amid trees on the side of the hill of the same name, being one of four chapels-of-ease formerly included in the parish of Eglingham, the remaining three being Brandon, Lilburn and Wooperton. Though it has been exposed to the fury alike of the elements and of the invader, it still retains features of its ancient origin, its unique exterior being rendered notable by the addition of two strong buttresses at the East end to strengthen a superstructure which transformed the semi-circular contour of the apse into the square aspect which it now presents. While gathered within the building the attention of the party was directed by Mr. J. C. Hodgson to the following historical and architectural details.

The earliest owner of Bewick, whose name has been preserved, was Morell of Bamburgh, sheriff of North-umberland, who in 1093 slew Malcolm, King of Scotland, over against Alnwick Castle. Having identified himself, however, with the insurrection of his kinsman, Earl Robert de Mowbray, he was made prisoner; and his forfeited estate, known as the lands of Archi-Morell, and comprising Eglingham and Bewick, was granted to the prior and convent of Tynemouth and to the mother house of St. Albans, by Matilda, queen of Henry I., who, consequently, was regarded by the monks as their benefactress. It is possible, therefore, that early in the twelfth century these new owners laid the foundation of this place of worship. During the fourteenth century it underwent considerable alteration, of

which the modified and buttressed apse is the chief outward structural indication. Additional light also was obtained by the insertion of two Decorated windows, one in the chancel, and the other in the nave. During the civil wars under Cromwell it again suffered damage, becoming a total ruin before 1663 ; but through the solicitude of Ralph Williamson, lord of the manor, it was anew repaired in 1695. In the course of the eighteenth century, however, through the removal of its roof by a gale, it again became ruinous, till through the energy of Mr. Langlands already mentioned, who, for many years, was a valued member of the Club, it was restored in its present form about the year 1867. This restoration, it has been claimed, has preserved every ancient fragment, both Norman and Decorated ; and even where new work was unavoidable because of the dilapidation of the early masonry, it was added in a skilful and sympathetic manner. The plan consists of a nave, with a porch on the South side, and a bell-turret on the East gable, and a chancel with an apse. There is a rector's door-way on the south side of the chancel. The apse was at first lighted by three small Norman windows ; but that on the South side was replaced by the Decorated one above indicated. All the tracery of the Decorated window in the nave has disappeared ; but its place has been filled up by two new lights to correspond with the original Norman windows. Owing to long exposure to the weather, a soft grey forms the prevailing tone of the interior, while the rounded edges of the arches of the chancel and the apse, and the worn irregular wall-stones of the latter, proclaim their undisputed antiquity. A recumbent female effigy has been regarded as representing Queen Matilda. There has been built into the porch a diminutive grave-cover, engraved with a floriated cross and a pair of shears, which was found in the adjoining graveyard, besides a number of other sculptured stones. In the vestry are still preserved two hand-bells, which were found in the apse during the excavations there. The dedication of the chapel to the Holy Trinity, has no more remote authority than that of Bacon's *Liber Regis* published in 1788.

Ancient and interesting as was this site of a religious shrine, an object of still more remote antiquity drew the party to the summit of the hill behind, on whose sandstone ridge are two semi-circular camps of wide dimensions, fully described by Mr. George Tate in his valuable paper on British sculptured rocks in Northumberland.* Though overgrown with brake, their outline was clearly defined, the two wide rampiers encircling them affording evidence of their original strength. Curiosity was whetted to locate the five inscribed stones discovered by Mr. Langlands, and particularly set forth in the aforesaid notice, and after careful examination this was accomplished. The chief of these is an irregular quadrangular mass of rock, 100 yards to the East of the enclosures, rising above four feet from the soil, and measuring roughly ten feet by eight feet, whose entire surface is interwoven with concentric circles displaying the common type of figure found in the range of hills from Chatton Law to Old Bewick. Their most noteworthy feature, however, lies in the fact that though the boulders occupy a site 773 feet above sea level, and thereby exposed to the wasting influence of wind and weather, they retain a sharpness of definition which enables the observer to trace above twenty individual figures. It says something for the durability of the Northumbrian moor-land sandstone, that, after twenty centuries or more, and without the covert of vegetable growth, as in many another instance, it has preserved the legibility of symbols, which the same term of scientific research has failed to unravel and explain. Considerable speculation was indulged in regarding a hollowed rock on the surface of one of the camps, which bore traces of more recent chiselling, but whose purpose could not be determined. The view from the camps, which in good weather presents a delightful setting of the Cheviot range flanked by the fertile lands of Glendale, was curtailed to some extent by the prevailing haze of a typical September day.

On descending the hill the members re-joined their several conveyances, stationed near the site of Old Bewick tower, whose foundations are said to lie astride the highway, and drove by Harehope to Eglingham, where the parish church, through the

*Ber. Nat. Club Vol. V., pp. 156-81.

kind offices of the vicar, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ormsby, was thrown open for inspection. With his permission Mr. J. C. Hodgson again favoured the company with a brief survey of the history of the manor and the church, in the course of which he recalled the following facts. As early as the year 737 the vill of Eglingham was given by King Ceolwulf, styled the Glorious, to St. Cuthbert, by whose successor,—Egrid, bishop of Lindisfarne from 831 to 847—a church was consecrated. This benefaction seems to have lapsed before, or at, the Norman Conquest. Soon thereafter the vills of Eglingham and Bewick were held by that Morell of Bamburgh, of whom mention has been made above. Two years later, on account of his delinquency, Eglingham came into the hands of Winnoc the Hunter, who also held the lordship of Beanley. At a date which may perhaps be narrowed down to between the years 1106 and 1109, the vill and church of Eglingham were granted by Winnoc to the abbot and convent of St. Albans through the daughter house of Tynemouth, which at the same period acquired Bewick, Lilburn and Harehope of the hands of Queen Matilda. The grant of Eglingham was confirmed by the King in, or before, 1109. On the suppression of the Priory of Tynemouth, in 1539, its lands in Eglingham, Bewick, Harehope and Lilburn, all in the parish, passed into the hands of the Crown, and their rents, set out and accounted for in the successive ministers' accounts, continued to form part of the national revenue until the 22nd year of James I. But before the dissolution of religious houses a considerable portion of Eglingham had been acquired by a branch of the Northumbrian family of Ogle, who are known to have been seated here from the year 1514. In the descendants of Henry Ogle, the first known member of this line, the property rested until 1890, when it was sold by Mr. Robert Bertram Ogle. As the Greys of Wark do not seem to have held lands in Eglingham before the time of Charles I., it seems probable that their property, alienated as recently as 1913, represents the lands belonging to the prior and convent of Tynemouth.

The rectory of Eglingham transferred by the daughter-house of Tynemouth to the mother-house of St. Albans, between 1215

and 1222, came into the hands of the Crown at the dissolution, and was dismembered. The advowson, or patronage of the church, remained with the Bishop of Durham until the erection of the bishopric of Newcastle, when it was ceded to the Bishop of the new see. The greater part of the parish church is of seventeenth century workmanship, and must have been completed before the year 1663, when in a "View of the Ecclesiastical State within the Archdeaconry of Northumberland," it is stated that "the church [of Eclingham] is in good repaire; the chappels of Brandon and Bewick are totally ruined and destitute." The dedication is ascribed—on no authoritative evidence—to St. Maurice, possibly through the age-long confusion of Eglingham with the adjoining parish of Ellingham, the church of which is under this dedication. Besides a rude chancel arch, in which some experts think they see evidence of pre-Conquest masonry, there is a bold Edwardian tower at the West end which may be compared with the dimensions of the early tower at Whittingham, with a central stage which has been used as a chamber. The South transept was added last century, during which period the building was much pulled about. More recently the East wall of the chancel has been sophisticated by the raising of the level of the windows, and the Communion-table has been elevated. There are two bells, one of them being of extreme interest as it bears a German inscription to the effect that it was named Antony, and was made in the year 1489:—ANTONIS ES MINEN NAME IC BEN GEMACT INT JAER MCCCCLXXXIX. Traditionally the bell is said to have been brought from the Border-hold of Bewick, whither it had been removed from the chapel of that name. Needless to say there is no clear evidence for either of these statements. The registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, beginning in 1662, have been printed down to 1812. There is a grave slab on the floor to the memory of Ralph Collingwood of East Ditchburn, an ancestor of Admiral Lord Collingwood. On the tombstone of an infant interred in the churchyard is inscribed the following:—

"When the Archangel's trump doth blow,
And souls to bodies join,—
Thousands will wish their life below
Had been as brief as mine."

The members thereafter dined in the Tankerville Arms Hotel under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Hodgson. Nominations in favour of Lt.-Col. Algernon R. Trotter of Charterhall, Duns ; Lord Dunglass, Springhill, Coldstream ; Rev. Richard W. de la Hay, vicar of Berwick-on-Tweed ; and Capt. George H. T. Swinton of Swinton, Duns, were duly intimated. The return journey was made by Beanley to Hedgeley Station.

BERWICK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held on Thursday 14th October in Berwick Museum at half-past one o'clock, when there were present:—Colonel A. M. Brown, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary ; Mr. Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal ; Miss Brown, Longformacus ; Captain Sydney E. Brock, Berwick ; Miss A. N. Cameron, Duns ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Mr. D. K. Gregson, Berwick ; Mr. William Grey, Berwick ; Mr. J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh ; Mrs. Hogg, Berwick ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr. G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler ; Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick ; Mr. Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle ; Dr. James McWhir, Swinton ; Mr. William Weatherhead, and Mr. Edward Willoby, Berwick. Apologies were intimated from Mr. J. W. Bolam, Treasurer, Mr. James Curle, Lady Elliott, Captain Norman, R.N., Mr. Howard Pease, and Dr. W. J. Rutherford.

The President delivered his Annual Address, choosing for his subject "The Birds of the Dye Valley," with which he proved to have a wide and intimate acquaintance. He appointed Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick, as his successor, and on the motion of Rev. Matthew Culley was cordially thanked for his interesting paper. The Secretary read a summary of the Field Meetings at Fowberry Tower, Gordon, Upper Whitadder Valley, Morebattle and Old Bewick, all of which had been favoured with fine weather, and well attended.

The following were elected to membership, after due nomination, namely :—The Rev. Thomas Newlands, Birdhopecraig Manse, Rochester ; Alan Edulf Swinton, B.A., Swinton House, Duns ; Henry D. Bell, Peelwalls, Ayton ; Mrs. Ida Florence Smith of Whitcheater, Duns ; the Rev. W. E. W. Carr, M.A., B.D., Elsdon Tower, Otterburn ; Percy C. Swan, Ewart Newtown, Wooler ; Lord Dunglass, Springhill, Coldstream ; Lt.-Colonel Algernon R. Trotter of Charterhall, Duns ; Captain George H. T. Swinton of Swinton, Duns ; the Rev. Richard W. de la Hay, the Vicarage, Berwick-on-Tweed ; James A. Waddell, of Leadloch, 12, Kew Terrace, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow ; Mrs. Jane E. F. Cowan, Manse of Morebattle, Kelso ; and Captain Sydney E. Brock, Royal Scots, Overton, Kirkliston, W. Lothian.

The Treasurer's Financial Statement, showing a credit balance of £288 5s. 5d. was approved, and the subscription for next year continued at 5/-.

No selection of places of meeting for another season was made it being left to the Secretaries to adopt any suggestions that might be offered before the beginning of April, and to arrange a series of excursions which for the most part might be overtaken on foot. Liberty also was granted to intermit the dinner if it was found impracticable.

Mr. George P. Hughes gave in a report of the meeting of the British Association at Manchester, which he had attended as delegate of the Club, and was cordially thanked for his diligence. He was re-appointed to the next meeting to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On the motion of Mr. J. C. Hodgson it was agreed to appoint a Committee, with powers, (consisting of the President, the Officers of the Club, Captain Norman, R.N., and Rev. Matthew Culley) to enquire into the state of the Transactions, with a view to the improvement of the printing and illustrations. An application by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle for renewal of the exchange of Club Transactions was acceded to. In answer to enquiry by the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Glasgow Archæological Society regarding the supply of numbers of the Transactions, the Secretary was instructed to intimate that through a membership subscription they would be

entitled to the annual reports as issued, and to purchase parts of which they were in want at the cost payable by members. A proposal by Mr. A. H. Evans, Cambridge, that copies of the recently published "List of less common plants in the area of the Club" should be distributed among botanical experts not in possession of the records of the Club was agreed to, as far as the over-prints would admit of.

Photographs of the excavations carried out during summer, in the graveyard at Morebattle, to which attention was directed during the Club's recent visit, were forwarded by Mrs. Cowan, Manse of Morebattle, for exhibition. Specimens of *Delphinium Ajacis*; *Reseda lutea*; and *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, gathered behind the pier at Berwick, were laid on the table. It was also reported that a pair of Hawfinches (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*) had nested in the grounds of Coupland Castle this summer.

The members thereafter dined in the Red Lion Hotel at 3 o'clock, when the usual toasts were pledged.

LITTLE HOUGHTON.

1553 John Roddam the elder, esq., levied a fine to Roger Proctor and Edward Wetwang of lands in Roddam, Little Houghton, Rennington, Broxfield and Wooden, to ensure to himself for life; remainder to John Roddam his son, and his heirs male; remainder to Thomas Roddam brother of John; remainder to Matthew Roddam, another brother. *Lambert MS.*

GORDON.

BY REV. JOHN RITCHIE, B.D., GORDON.

The first emergence of Gordon, or Gordun as it was originally spelt, occurred early in the seventh century ; and on the western slope of the Sunny Braes, on the crest of which stands the Parish Church, we have a witness to that event. This is a spring known as the Lady's Well (the well of our Lady), but referred to in the Kelso Chartularies as the fountain of St. Oswald.¹ This name it is said to have borne because St. Oswald, before his accession to the throne of Northumbria, dwelt for some time in its vicinity. Driven into exile by the usurpation of Edwin, he at first found refuge at the court of the Pictish king. There he came under the influence of the Columban Church and was baptized. Then, after the manner of St. Paul in like circumstances, he retired to ponder in seclusion the tenets of his new faith. And for this purpose he chose this remote corner.

Restored to the throne of his father in 633 he worked ardently for the conversion of his people to Christianity, founding, amongst other religious houses, that of Coldingham to which the Church of Gordon was at first attached. Of the planting of that church there is no record, but it is possible that the association with St. Oswald may have led to the place, where he spent so critical a time in the history of his religious experience, being one of the first to be chosen as a scene of religious activity.

To the next appearance of Gordon in history we have a witness not far distant from the Lady's Well. On the other and northern side of the railway there is a wooded eminence, adjoining which is a field known as the Castle Park, and this name

¹ Kelso Chartul., folio 44, Vol. I., Page 89, No. 121, also Kelso Chartul., folio 45, Vol. I., Page 91, No. 122.

commemorates the fact that on this hill the founder of the Gordon family planted his castle, when he took possession of his lands in 1057. In that year Malcolm Canmore recovered his father's throne from MacBeth, in which enterprize he was aided by certain Norman nobles whom he had met at the court of Edward the Confessor. To these men he made grants of land as a reward for their services and in this manner did Adam de Gordun come into possession of the barony of that name, the Merse being by that date finally attached to the Northern Kingdom.¹

The history of Adam and his descendants is a long and honourable one, From the fortress on the Castle hill they went forth to do battle for the land of their adoption again and again, shedding their blood freely in her defence. On at least four occasions a lord of Gordon fell in battle with the English. Adam, the forerunner of the race, was one of these. He was with King Malcolm in the battle, which cost that monarch his life as he had been with him in the battle, which won for him his crown. In the disastrous siege of Alnwick in 1093, when Malcolm met his death, Adam de Gordun also fell.²

And loyal to their King they were also loyal to the Church. They made repeated and large grants of lands to the Abbey of Kelso and the Church of Gordon. Richard, the grandson of Adam, was an especially bountiful donor. To this day there survives in the parish one of his many gifts. In 1171³ on the occasion of the transference of the Church of Gordon from the Priory of Coldingham to the Abbey of Kelso, Richard along with other donations bestowed on the "Church of St. Michael in my town of Gordun in free and perpetual and unincumbered gift, all the land from the cemetery to the louping stone of the priest Alexander, and so toward the ditch which Walter a former priest had made, etc., etc.,"⁴ which land, to exactly the same extent, constitutes the present glebe. The boundaries mentioned in the Chartulary quoted can be identified, and they prove among

¹ Buchan. T. B. Pratt, LL.D. Page 469.

² *ibidem*.

³ *ibidem*.

⁴ Kelso Chartul., folio 43, Vol. I., Page 85, No. 118.

other things that the Church and Manse occupy to-day the sites which they occupied in the time of Richard de Gordun. Richard was succeeded by his son Thomas who died in 1260 and left only a daughter, Alicia. She married Sir Adam Gordun of Haddo, probably a cadet of the same family.¹ The record of this marriage is the first reference we have to the connection of the Gordons with the north country where later their interests were entirely removed. Sir Adam was a Crusader. He joined the sixth Crusade but got no further than Tunis, where in 1270 he died.²

His son and successor, also called Adam, illustrates the curiously close ties which in those days united the two countries which were in succeeding years to be such deadly and irreconcilable foes. He held lands in England, and in virtue of this was summoned to attend the King of England on the occasion of a royal visit to Gloucester in 1287,³ which fact throws light on the circumstances attending the attempt of Edward I. to conquer Scotland.

Some of these circumstances are thought highly discreditable to the nobles of the Northern Kingdom who favoured the cause of the English monarch. But as many of these men were neither Scottish nor English but Normans, who, like Adam de Gordun, held lands equally in Scotland and England, their signing the Ragman Roll need not necessarily mean they played a traitor's part. For the English King had a claim on their allegiance and they were also bound to him by many personal ties.

As the land with which their interests were more closely identified, Scotland should no doubt have had a stronger claim; but they might well have thought that, as that country had no longer any heir to the throne, the time had come for the union of the two kingdoms to be consummated, especially as such a union would have been to their advantage in securing them in their possessions in both kingdoms. The question must have been a difficult one for these men to decide, and Sir Adam de Gordun may

¹ Buchan. T. B. Pratt, LL.D. Page 470.

² *ibidem*.

³ *ibidem*.

be considered fortunate that the decision did not fall to be made in his life-time.

He died in 1295 leaving his son the task he had been spared ; and his son, who bore the same name, at first chose to support the English cause. On 28th July 1296 we find him doing homage to Edward I. at Elgin.¹ But he soon changed his mind and declared for Scotland and its freedom. To Sir William Wallace and afterwards to King Robert the Bruce he rendered great service. So notable was his conduct that the latter repeatedly rewarded him with large grants of land, a fact which makes him a specially interesting figure in the history of the Gordons. In him the Gordons of the North and the Gordons of Galloway have a common ancestor.²

The Earl of Athol, David de Strathbolgie, having deserted the cause of Bruce, was stripped of his lands, and the lordship of Strathbolgie was granted to Sir Adam. It is true that this lordship did not continue in his possession, as the Earl of Athol returned to his allegiance and had his lands restored again. But when in 1376 Robert II. granted to John de Gordun this same property, mention was made of the grant to his grandfather as the occasion of the gift. This 1376 charter is interesting because in it the word Gordun appears for the first time as Gordon.³

Another barony, which was made over to Sir Adam at the same time as that of Strathbolgie, continued without interruption in his possession. This was the barony in Galloway, which he bequeathed at his death to his second son, William, who became progenitor of the Earls of Kenmare. The revocation of the gift of Strathbolgie kept the interests of the Gordons for another century mainly in the Merse; and from Gordon Castle, like the founder of his race in his day, the lords of Gordon went repeatedly forth to do battle for their King. Sir Adam himself fell at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, the second of the four disastrous battles in which members of his house took part with fatal results to themselves. At Neville's Cross where the Scots

¹ The Gay Gordons. J. M. Bulloch. Page 4.

² Buchan. T. B. Pratt, LL.D. Page, 470.

³ *ibidem*.

under David II. suffered defeat in 1346, his son and successor, Alexander, was killed. John, who next succeeded and to whom the barony of Strathbolgie was gifted finally, had the good fortune to die in his bed, but his son, another of the innumerable Adams, fell at Homildon Hill in 1403. The latter left an only daughter Elizabeth, who inherited his property both in the North and in the Merse, and who in 1408 married into the family with whose name the barony of Gordon was for the succeeding two centuries identified.

Her husband was Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William Seton. He assumed the name of Gordon and from him are descended the families now represented by the Duke of Gordon, the Marquis of Huntly, and the Marquis of Aberdeen.¹ From this time onward the history of the Gordon family was transferred to the North, and the connection with the Merse practically ceased. The branch of the family which remained in Gordon returned to the paternal name of Seton, and when the Castle was destroyed in one of the numerous forays, which made life in the Borders somewhat precarious, and the present Tower built instead in the year 1581, the initials and the coat of arms carved over the door were those of the Seton family.

The Setons gave place in the 17th century to the Pringles to whom the estate passed by purchase. In the days of Walter Pringle, the Covenanter, who is called not "Laird of Gordon" but "Laird of Greenknowe,"² the estate was greatly impoverished by the repeated fines that zealous Presbyterian had to pay. It however remained in the possession of his family until the 19th century when it passed, also by purchase, to the Fairholms, one of whom made himself famous by joining the expedition of Sir John Franklin and perishing along with that unfortunate explorer. Recently the property has again changed hands, and it is interesting to note that the connection with the family name of Gordon has been revived. The present proprietor is Mr. A. D. Forbes Gordon.

The history of the Church of Gordon is long but not eventful. Its origin is unknown. The first authentic date that occurs is

¹ Buchan. T. B. Pratt, LL.D. Page 470.

² Gordon Kirk Session Records, June 11th, 1682.

1171 when it was transferred to the Abbey of Kelso.¹ But by that date it must have existed long enough to have acquired considerable importance, for two other parishes were given to Coldingham in exchange for it, Earlstoun and St. Lawrence, Berwick. While therefore it may not be possible to assume a very remote date for the planting of the Church, such as the legend of St. Oswald might suggest, it may be asserted that it took place at least a century before the year 1171.

Subsequent to that date and prior to the Reformation, only some few facts can be gleaned regarding the history of the Church.

It is frequently mentioned in the Kelso Chartularies, where are duly recorded the donations with which it was from time to time enriched. The Gordon family were generally the donors, but they are not alone. Another generous patron was a certain Andrew Fraser,² son of Sir Gilbert Fraser, whose grant of land sheds some light on the social conditions of those days. He made over to the monks at Kelso and the Church at Gordon, along with certain acres of land, his bond servant, Adam, the son of Henry del Hoga, with all his family. Such were the terms on which the tillers of the soil lived in those times. *Ascripti glebae*, they were bought and sold with the land they tilled.

This donation was the cause of a quarrel between the Gordon of that day and the Church.³ Sir Adam who fell at Halidon Hill in 1333, was then lord of the Manor, and he was of opinion that a certain ploughgate of land, which Andrew Fraser had gifted along with his other grants of land, was not his to give, but belonged to him, Sir Adam. The matter was adjusted by the monks agreeing to pay Sir Adam two marks annually for the ploughgate in dispute, (an interesting commentary on the value of land in the 14th century) and to allow him to have an oratory wherever he chose in the parish of Gordon, saving the rights of the Church.¹ Of this privilege Sir Adam probably made

¹ Caledonia. Chalmers, Vol. II., Pages 382 and 383.

² Kelso Chartul., folio 44, Vol. I., Page 89, No. 121.

³ Monastic Annals of Teviotdale. Rev. J. Morton, B.D. Pages 133 and 134.

use. There is on the farm of Huntlywood a field called the Chapel Lea, and in it there were found early in the 19th century traces of some stone and lime building, the nature of which was suggested not only by the name of the field, but also by the discovery among the ruins of a stone cross. This may possibly have been the site of the oratory Sir Adam erected in the year 1308, the date of the controversy referred to.

The only other fact requiring mention, so far as regards the Pre-Reformation history of the Church, is its consecration by David, Bishop of St. Andrews on March 28th, 1242. When this zealous ecclesiastic assumed the mitre he found that the rite of consecration had been altogether neglected by the Church under his sway; and among the 140 churches consecrated by him between the dates 1239 and 1253, Gordon was numbered.¹

Of the history of the Church after the Reformation, there are many details preserved in the Session Records. These are however mainly of the nature of the events usually recorded in such documents, and need not be referred to.

The ministers serving the charge during the Restoration period seem to have been very faithful to their principles. The Rev. John Hardy who held office when Charles II. imposed episcopacy on the Church, refused to acknowledge the new authority and was "outed." The Rev. Thomas Mabane, on the other hand, who enjoyed the living when the Revolution occurred, declined to accommodate himself to the change which then took place, and was compelled to retire. Mr. Hardy, who had meantime studied medicine and graduated M.D., thereupon returned to his former charge after an absence of 18 years.² There he continued until his death in 1707 ministering to the spiritual wants of his people and also practising amongst them the healing art.

The Church was restored in 1897 during the incumbency of Rev. Thos. Portous. The work involved practically the rebuilding of the edifice, and, with the exception of the bell, nothing

¹ Kelso Chartul., folio 48, Vol. I., Page 96, No. 125.

² De Bernham's Pontificale as quoted in "The History of Channelkirk." Rev. Arch. Allan, M.A., F.S.A. (Scotland). Pages 75 and 76.

remains of the former structure. The inscription on the bell is as follows:—

“Ordered to be refounded, David Brown, Anno 1714.
R.M. Fecit.”

David Brown was minister at that date. The initials are those of Robert Maxwell.

To about the same period belong the Church tokens. They are dated 1719. The Communion vessels are scarcely so old. The cups bear the date 1763, the flagon and patens, 1809.

¹ Gordon Kirk Session Records.

August 18th, 1664.

September 25th, 1685.

February 14th, 1689.

December 31st, 1689.

RENNINGTON.

In August 1710, Edward Roddam, then late of Little Houghton esq., and Edward Roddam his son, conveyed a messuage and lands at Rennington to Thomas Nesbit of Berwick, clerk; and Nesbit bound himself, and his heirs, to grind all their corn at Little Mill, the estate of Edward Roddam the younger. On the 5 May 1758 Thomas Nesbit devised his freehold in Rennington to his son John Nesbit intail, who, in 1779 with John Nesbit his son levied a fine to ensure to John the elder in fee. *Lambert MS.*

KELSO TYPOGRAPHY

1782—1850.

BY J. LINDSAY HILSON.

In connection with the printing industry in Kelso there is no doubt that the personality of the Ballantynes is outstanding.

The family were of true Border origin, the father John Ballantyne being a prosperous merchant in Kelso. The modern emporiums, where all sorts of goods can be got on the premises, were not unknown in those days, and it was as proprietor of one of those businesses, in a corner building of the Square now occupied by the British Linen Bank, that Ballantyne senior laid the foundation of his competency. He was full of energy, always contriving schemes to keep the public acquainted with the value of his wares, and thus established and maintained a profitable business.

He had three sons, James, Alexander and John, and they received their education at the Kelso Grammar School then under the rectorship of Mr. Whale, a man described by Sir Walter Scott as "far too good in point of knowledge and taste for the situation he held."

The starting of the *Mail*, which was the origin of the printing business, was the outcome of advances made by numerous sympathisers to whom the views of the Radical paper were obnoxious. The imprints on most of the file copy extant bear the name of Alexander Ballantyne. The building is situated in Bridge Street, and in its present condition is in much the same state as in the days of the Ballantynes. In the editorial office are an old desk and chair, which, according to the office tradition, are part of the old furnishings of the place. The first issue of the paper was on the 13th April, 1797.

It was a small sheet of four pages and the price was fourpence per copy, but on account of the stamp duty this was raised to

sixpence, at which sum it remained till 1815, when, on account of further duty, the price became 7d., continuing at this till 1836. In that year on account of the lowering of the rate of duty, it was possible to take a proportion off the price, which was now quoted at 4½d., and at this sum it was sold for twenty-five years. By successive stages the cost per copy was lowered, and now it appears as an eight-page paper at the price of one penny.

It may be stated as an interesting fact, that in the first issue of the *Mail* is a letter from James Thomson the author of *The Seasons*, to Dr. Cranstoun the son of the minister of Ancrum, in which a *résumé* is given of the work which brought the author into notice.

The three volumes of the *Border Minstrelsy* were printed at Kelso, and Sir Walter Scott remarks regarding the production of the work—"the imprint Kelso was read with wonder, and connoisseurs were astonished at the handsome printing which so obscure a town has produced."

Another printing establishment of the town was conducted by James Palmer, who lived in rather troublous times.

It was from his office that the first *Kelso Chronicle* was issued.

The prospectus announcing its promotion was issued on 16th December 1782, and stated that in the following year there would be published weekly in Kelso a newspaper with the title of the *Kelso Chronicle*. Great preparations were made for its birth; new types, a new press and all the needful requisites were to be provided, "and arrangements were in progress of securing the latest intelligence." As a matter of fact the first issue appeared on 7th March 1783, the size of the paper being eight quarto pages each twelve by nine inches with three columns to the page. The price was threepence per copy. Somehow or other Palmer did not hit it off with those in authority. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and his advanced views on matters political and ecclesiastical run counter to those of the majority. Political mistakes in those days were more serious than present day misadventures. Palmer got into trouble and was hoisted off to Jedburgh prison.

Advertising has always been the mainstay of any paper; it did not prove a gold mine in this instance, but in spite of that,

towards the end of the year it was enlarged and changed from eight to four pages. Shortly afterwards the name was changed to the *British Chronicle*, or *Union Gazette*. But vicissitude seemed to dog its steps ; one misfortune followed in the footsteps of another, till in 1803 it ceased to exist.

In 1832 the great demonstration in favor of the Reform Bill seemed to justify the starting of a newspaper to support the principles advocated by the supporters of Reform tendency. Fifty years after the launching of the first paper bearing the name, the second under the same title, the *Kelso Chronicle* was published on the 16th of March 1832. It is still carried on and in connection with it there is a good general printing trade.

From Palmer's press a good many works were issued, one of them a theological work, running to close upon six hundred pages, and containing many passages printed in Greek and Hebrew characters.

The *Border Courier* under the guiding influence of John Mason first saw the light in 1823. Curiously, the month chosen for publication was also March, but it ended its career on the 2nd of October of the same year. Its editor-proprietor said it was to maintain Whig principles, but his reminiscent remark likened it to "one born out of due season."

Alexander Leadbetter was another printer and publisher in Kelso, and he made an attempt in the fields of journalism, but his sheet, which was titled the *Kelso Weekly Journal*, did not appeal to the public and, as a natural consequence, the veil had to be drawn over its unappreciated efforts.

Sometime in the neighbourhood of 1843, when the principles of the Free Church were claiming the attention of the land, the *Border Watch* came into existence. After some years of conscientious editorial work, the scene of publication was transferred to Galashiels, but at a later date it was incorporated in another paper published in that town.

The *Kelso Weekly Press* was another of those attempts which had meteoric existence ; and on the same lines, although braving the difficulties of a somewhat longer period, was the *Kelso Courier*, begun on the 12th of May 1871 and bidding farewell to the democracy on the 23rd February 1883.

BOOKS PRINTED IN KELSO.

Arranged in chronological order under the year date of issue, each publication in the list is intended to appear with the following particulars:—(1) The name of the author; (2) the title, which, unless especially curious and interesting, appears in condensed form; (3), the size and number of pages; (4) the name of printer, and (5), within brackets, the name of the libraries and private collections in which the book may be found.

N.D.

Fairbairn, W. On the Boudage System. 12mo. pp. Kelso.

Erskine, Sir David. Love Among the Roses; or Guildford in Surrey. An Opera in Three Acts. 12mo. pp. Kelso.

1782.

Milne, Rev. Adam. Description of the Parish of Melrose, in answer to Mr. Maitland's Queries, sent to each Parish of the Kingdom. 12mo. pp. James Palmer, Kelso.

Muirhead, Rev. John. Dissertation on the Federal Transactions between God and His Church. 8vo. pp. James Palmer, Kelso.

1783.

K. J. S. Abel Gessner. Book I. in Verse. 8vo. pp. Kelso.

1784.

Marjoribanks, J. Trifles in Verse. 12mo. 2 vols, 167-186 pp. J. Palmer, Union Press., Kelso. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

Muirhead, Rev. John. Review of the Principles of Rich Methodists as are under the direction of John Wesley. 8vo. pp. Kelso.

1789.

Mason, Robert. Particular description of the Town of Kelso, with a Plain and Undisguised Account and Delightful Situation by Ebenezer Lazarus. 12mo. pp. Kelso. [Library of Writers to Signet, Edinburgh.]

1796.

Douglas A. Notes of a Journey from Berne to England through France made in the year 1796, by A.D. 8vo. 114 pp. James Ballantyne, Kelso. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

Douglas, M. Notes of a Journey from Berne to England. 8vo. 60 pp. James Ballantyne, Kelso. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

1799.

Apology (An) for Tales of Terror. "A thing of Shreds and Patches"
—Hamlet. 4to. James Ballantyne, Kelso.

Proverbs of Solomon. Kelso.

1800.

Scott, Sir Walter. Eve of St. John. A Border Ballad. 4to. pp.
James Ballantyne, Kelso.

1802.

Dodsley, R. Economy of Human Life. 8vo. pp. Kelso.

1802-3.

Scott, Sir Walter. "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. 8vo. 3 vols.
pp. James Ballantyne, Kelso.

1805.

Douglas, M. Life of Professor C. L. F. Gellert. (Translated from the
German). 8vo. 3 vols. pp. Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso.

1807.

Buddle, John. Search for Coal in Roxburghshire and Berwickshire.
12mo. pp. Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

1809.

Rennie, Sir John. Calculations of the probable benefit to the neighbouring
country and to the Proprietors, of an Iron Rail-Way from Berwick to
Kelso, keeping by the Coal Pits and Lime Works of the North Bishopric
of Durham. 8vo. 20 pp. Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso. [Hendersyde
Park Library.]

1811.

Scott, Andrew. Border Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. 18mo.
pp. Kelso.

1813.

Bower, J. Description of the Abbeys of Melrose and Old Melrose with
their traditions. 8vo. Kelso.

Sale Catalogue of the Library of John Duke of Roxburghe. 8vo. pp.
Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

- 1816.

Thomson, David. The Gala Swain. The Forest Fray ; a Poem in Two
Parts. 18mo. pp. Kelso.

1817.

Barrie, James. Poems on Various Subjects. 12mo. Kelso.

1820.

Short Account of the Town of Kelso. 8vo. pp. Kelso.

1821.

Barrie, James. Riverside Poems. Kelso.

1824.

Barrie, James. New Collection of Poems on Various Subjects. 24mo. 124 pp. Alexander Leadbetter, Kelso.

1825.

Erskine, Sir David. Agry Fornica; or Ghosts of Great Note. 12mo. pp. Kelso.

First Report of the Committee of the Kelso School of Arts, as laid before the General Meeting of the Society on Wednesday the 31st of August 1825. 8vo. 26 pp. Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

1827.

Erskine, Sir David. King James the First of Scotland; a Tragedy in Five Acts. 12mo. pp. Kelso.

1828.

Erskine, Sir David. King James the Second of Scotland; an Historical Drama in Five Acts. 12mo. pp. Kelso.

1835.

Border Beacon. Kelso. Only five numbers published.

1836.

Erskine, Sir David, Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh and other places on the Tweed. 12mo. pp. Kelso.

1837.

Rules and List of Members of Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society. 8vo. 85 pp. John Wares, Border Press, Churchyard, Kelso. [Kelso Public Library.]

1838.

Proceedings of the Border Medical Society. 8vo. 85 pp. J. Wares, Border Press, Kelso. [Kelso Public Library.]

1839.

Stoddart, Thomas Tod. Songs and Poems in three parts. 8vo. 216 pp. J Wares, Border Press, Kelso. [Mr Lindsay Hilson.]

Turnbull, William. Views and Experiences of Christianity addressed to the Natives of Hindustan. 12mo. pp. A. Elliot, Kelso.

1846.

Stoddart, Thomas Tod. *Abel Massinger or the Aeronaut; a Romance.* 8vo. 392 pp. A. Elliot, Kelso. [Public Library, Kelso.]

1848.

Wilson, C. *Report on the Sanitary Condition of Kelso.* 8vo. pp. Kelso.

1849.

Rutherford, John. *Border Hand-book; being a guide to the remarkable Places, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Border.* 8vo. 136 pp. John Rutherford, Kelso. [Mr Lindsay Hilson.]

1850.

Guide to Melrose, Abbotsford, Dryburgh, Kelso and Jedburgh; their Picturesque Scenery and Antiquities. 8vo. pp. J. & J. H. Rutherford, Kelso.

GREAT STORM OF 1785.

In a great storm, in the month of December 1785, the sea coast of Northumberland was strewn with wrecks and vessels aground. Between Alnmouth and Coquet Island eleven, and between Coquet Island and Cresswell Point, thirty vessels lay on the beach. In Linemouth Bay thirty-five ships were driven ashore, out of one of which was thrown the coffin of a lady of rank. It was taken to Morpeth and thence by road to Scotland for burial.

Ex in. the late Mr. William Woodman. July 1893.

EXCAVATIONS IN MOREBATTLE CHURCHYARD.

BY MRS. J. E. F. COWAN, MOREBATTLE.

In prospect of the visit of the Berwickshire Naturalist Club to Morebattle in August, 1915, a few small sections of a pre-Reformation wall recently discovered in the churchyard were exposed, as an additional object of interest to the members. Though at the time it seemed improbable that much more would be found, it was decided to examine the ground more thoroughly. What led at first to its discovery was the rebuilding of the north wall of the churchyard in 1911, when an old foundation below was reported. During an interval in the work, opportunity was taken to dig down at the most promising point, where, in due course, a fine solid block with a clear-cut bevelled edge, 3 feet within the present wall, and evidently belonging to something substantial, was come upon. The work of rebuilding had to be proceeded with and the examined ground filled in, but care was taken to carefully mark the spot. Last winter while a grave was being dug further west, it was found that, on its north side, there lay a strong solid wall-face of cut and squared red sandstone blocks going 2 feet 6 in. below the surface; and this, with the clue gained in 1911, gave the line of the wall. Beginning at the part first unearthed, the cut stone was found to be one of two large blocks forming the sill of a window, the opening being $55\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, with a clear-cut broadly bevelled edge. At either end of the sill, the block was cut into a flat base, the front shaped like half of an octagon, for the support of an upright moulding or pillar, but no trace of either of these was forthcoming. Just below the sill was a bevelled projecting base-course which extended about 8 in. beyond either end of it. Between this course and the blocks of the sill a row of oyster shells had been used to

cement them together, as at Dryburgh Abbey. No other opening was found in the wall, but there may have been one further west, where for a yard or two it was very broken, and only the lower course of stones remaining. Another oyster shell and a few broken pieces were found here also. Almost at the north-west corner of the churchyard, the corner of the building was found. Here it turned to the north at 32 in. from the dyke, not quite at a right angle to its main line but tending slightly outwards. The length of the wall was 107 ft. 9 in., but at its eastern end there was no sign of a corner, the face stopping 1 ft. from the dyke. It is hoped that a portion of the wall may be found in the garden on the farther side of the dyke at a later date. All along the front of the wall was laid a causeway about 2 ft. broad of rough stones from the river bed, 2 ft. 9 in. below the present ground level. The causeway showed no sign of wear from traffic, and was probably meant for drainage. Between its stones, and mixed with the earth resting on them, charcoal was frequently met with; and many blackened stones among the debris gave indication of the application of fire. Among the loose stones dug out there were a good many pieces all of the same thickness, about 2 in., and smooth on both sides which suggested roofing slabs. The wall is built of red sandstone and stands from 1 ft. to 2 ft. 9 in. high from the causeway. The best part is just west of the window opening which is about 52 ft. north of the middle of the Church. The thickness of the wall, owing to the churchyard dyke being built on, or close to its north face, could not be definitely ascertained, but it must have been at least 3 feet. It is known that the old ecclesiastical buildings in connection with the ancient Church of St. Lawrence had been of considerable extent, but their exact site has never been ascertained. It is conjectured that this wall had been part of the residence of the Archdeacons of Teviotdale, who had their seat at Morebattle till the Reformation. Ascelin c. 1137 is the earliest of whom record remains.

The discovery of this wall led to a further search in the hope of finding some remains of the ancient Church of St. Lawrence. In 1758 the Heritors adjudged it "ruinous," and pulled it down, as the estimated expense for restoring it exceeded that

for erecting a new building by some £30, It has always been understood that the new Church was built on the site and with the stones of the old; but there was no tradition even as to whether any fragment of the old had been preserved, On examining the west wall of the present Church, at its south side there were indications, near the ground, that it was an older wall which had been cut through; so the bank opposite, which had always suggested possible buried masonry was opened up, and the inner face of the old south wall was found though at its highest only 27 in. On digging out the other side, the base of what seemed to be a buttress of red sandstone came to light. It was five feet long with bevelled edge and projected 9 in. from the wall which is four feet thick. Two large blocks of its second course, but broken at either end, were *in situ*. From the seams of blackened earth below, and scorched stones, the whole appeared to have been fiercely burned. The gravel path between it and the Church was lifted, and the line of the wall was found underneath, running up to, and into the wall of the Church. Examining along the south side of the present Church a projecting ledge 4 in. wide, before unnoticed on account of the thickness of the ivy, was discovered 18 in. from the ground at the south-east corner of the nave. It continued westward for eight feet, decreasing with the natural rise of the soil to 6 in. above ground, where it stopped. On digging along it, it was seen the apparent break was owing to the old wall re-appearing, and that, where it seemed to stop, it was simply that there, another course of stones had been removed, while the lower ones ran on westwards a little below the surface, projecting, as before, from the wall which had been built upon it though a little within the face of it. The old wall was then followed up to the east underground in the same line $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet beyond the end of the present nave, so that there is reasonable grounds for conjecture that a remnant of the old Church of St. Lawrence is included in the fabric of the present place of worship. Thereupon search was made for any remains of the north wall of the old Church. When our hope of success was almost given up, digging at a venture further south was undertaken. The finding of two facing stones justified the

enterprise, and was followed by the discovery of a very solid bit of wall, 5 ft. thick, though the highest remaining part was only 20 in. The inner face was of the same character as that of the south wall, consisting of whinstones mixed with red sandstone, while the outer north face had evidently been red sandstone only. The two first found were part of the first course, which, after a break of 30 in., was followed up to about five yards from the west end of the Church; only that side had been quite demolished for the three feet or so under the gravel path close to the Church; but even under the path the inner face remained quite distinct though only a few inches high, running up to and into the Church. Up till 1899, when the present Church was restored, the grass ran up to its west wall, but a vestry and gallery stair having been built on the north side, an approach was necessary and the ground close to the west wall was dug out about two feet to form a flat path. And since finding the north wall, I have learned its masonry was noticed then, and what interfered was removed.

It is a matter for great regret that the inner area and walls of the Church were not thoroughly examined at that time, as some more definite idea of its size and character could have been gained. The foundations, so far as recently discovered, show it to have been 79 ft. long at least, but it must have been longer, because the point of their termination to the west was determined by the breaking of ground for interments. Since this investigation was begun it has come to our knowledge that several graves further west—on the line of the walls now unearthed—had proved very hard to dig, the way being blocked with stones and lime, a circumstance which suggests the fear that the position of the west end of the old Church can never be determined. The distance between the two walls was only 18 feet—the same width as the old Church of Southdean. The only stones of any special character which were recovered are:—one stone of an arch, two ends of small plain square chamfered pillars, which may have been the mullions of a window, found under the floor of East end in 1899, and a flat block with moulded edge, which must have been part of a cornice, or some projecting course, of the building. Plain cut

stones and corner stones were in abundance. The little farm house of Heughhead just over the churchyard wall was almost entirely built of them and of those of the old ecclesiastical buildings, so also was the steading. There are many noticeable in all the older houses of the village. The stone is a local one easily recognisable, of which only this Church and Cessford Castle seem to have been built. It is a specially bright red sandstone, with small grits through parts of it and an occasional curious ring, or blotch, of pure white sandstone embedded in the red. The first known historical mention of the Church of Morebattle dedicated to St. Lawrence, is in the *Inquisitio Davidis*, in 1116.

ROCK AND RENNINGTON CHAPELS.

Richard Parker, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, a Warwickshire man, and a philologist, was presented to the benefice of Embleton in 1713. He was a friend of Steele, the editor of the *Spectator*, to which periodical he contributed No. 474, being a satire on the conversation of sporting squires. In the year following his appointment there were proceedings against him, in the Consistory Court of Durham, for being drunk in public. His curate, Mr. Cunningham, professing the authority of the spiritual court, resisted his vicar's attempt to get rid of him, and alleged that the latter was not only a drunkard, but had been confined for madness. Parker, who was probably no more mad than other people, managed to retain his living until his death, February 27th, 1727-8.

The following information was exhibited at the General Quarter Sessions for the County of Northumberland, held at Hexham, January 14th, 1719-20 :—

The information of the Reverend Mr. Richard Parker, vicar of Embleton, taken upon oath, this 20th day of November, 1719.

This informant saith that one Mr. Alexander Cunningham, of Rock, hath forceably detained the key of two chappels of ease, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Richard Parker, vicar of Embleton, viz. Rock and Rennington, although the said vicar did demand the said keys of the said Mr. Cunningham, but he did refuse to give them to the said vicar, nor has he yet delivered them. He likewise possesses himself of the said vicar's reading desks, and, in a forceable manner, not only without, but against his consent, reads prayers in his chappels of ease, and also in his parish church, to the great disquiet and disturbance of His Majesty's subjects coming to serve God there.

JEDBURGH TYPOGRAPHY

1817—1845.

BY J. LINDSAY HILSON.

The chief works published in Jedburgh in the early years of last century, were, of course, the output of the "Abbey" press of Walter Easton *primus*. But there was also in the town a printing establishment conducted by James Bryan, Castle Street. It has not been possible up to the present time to obtain any authentic information regarding the standing of this Press, but it could not have been reckoned a small shop, because in 1835 there were printed at it a two-volume Novel—*Seymour, a Man of Mystery*, and the first edition of Jeffrey's *Roxburghshire*.

Regarding the "Press" of Walter Easton *primus* it has been possible to get reliable knowledge, much of which is extremely interesting. He was born at Kelso, and there served his apprenticeship as a printer, working later at his trade as a journeyman with the Ballantynes, who had started in that business. When they went to the capital young Easton accompanied them, remaining for several years in the employment of the firm. After spending some years in Edinburgh he came to Jedburgh, where he established a bookseller's business and printing establishment in Abbey Place.

Walter Easton *secundus*, founder, and first proprietor of the *Jedburgh Gazette*, wrote the following notes on the subject.

On their (Ballantyne's) removal to Edinburgh, my father accompanied them, and was for several years engaged in the handiwork of assisting in the mechanical production of the first edition of the Waverly Novels, many of which volumes I had the pleasure of seeing in the shelves of his bookseller's shop here, and as a youth, I can distinctly remember their sale to a customer in the town. As a boy I can recall the fact of hearing my father speak highly of Sir Walter, the manner of expressing his

words, and gist of the conversations they had while waiting to explain his corrections, and obtain "proofs" after these had been done. Sir Walter being a most exacting person—at least in this respect—and who will blame him, seeing the world wide and ever increasing popularity his works have attained since first their authorship was attributed to THE GREAT UNKNOWN, as Sir Walter was then designed.

Since the above was put in type I have received from an old friend in Edinburgh the following most trustworthy testimony in support of my contention, *re* Sir Walter's proof-correcting:—

"Regarding Sir Walter's habit of correcting for the press, it was stated to me by the late Andrew Aimers (cousin of Walter Easton *primus*) compositor, Constable's printing office, that sometimes they were engaged for weeks on his returned proofs. There is an idea that Sir Walter made few corrections; but he (A.A.) said that was not so. This was corroborated by the late John Aitchison, a native of Kelso, both of whom wrought in Ballantyne's in the days of his literary glory. Andrew Aimers had proofs of Sir Walter's corrections, one of which he promised me, but they seem to have been scattered among other friends and I never got any. Both of these 'comps' died at a ripe old age, and that about the year 1868. They were Borderers, and, along with others, had come from Kelso and had queer stories to tell."

From one or two of the publications it may be inferred that William Renwick was associated with Walter Easton in the printing business, but I am inclined to think the joint ventures must have been on a very small scale. William Renwick was postmaster of Jedburgh, and, in his own quiet way, was a bit of a character.

The old Royal Burgh has kept up its traditionary character for producing good work; since those days numerous books and pamphlets have been issued bearing the imprints of printers in the town.

BOOKS PRINTED IN JEDBURGH.

Arranged in chronological order under the year date of issue, each publication in the list is intended to appear with the following particulars:—(1) The name of the author; (2) the title, which, unless especially curious and interesting, appears in condensed form; (3) the size and number of pages; (4) the name of printer, and (5), within brackets, the name of the libraries and private collections in which the book may be found.

N.D.

Aitken, R. D. Hi-I-Obby; or Hi-wo-Bobby. 8vo. Jedburgh.

Guide to the Scenery and Antiquities of Jedburgh and its Environs. Jedburgh.

Fashionable Letter Writer, or new Art of Polite Correspondence. 12mo. VI. pp. 232 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr. James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

1817.

Bell, George. "Pride"! a Poem. 12 pp. A. Thompson and W. Renwick, Jedburgh. [Mr. James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

1820.

Clark, Rev. James. Sermons on Union in Christ. Jedburgh.

Clark, Rev. James. Two Sermons on Scriptural Union. 4to. 29 pp. Walter Easton and W. Renwick, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

Oliver, Andrew. Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Border District. 12mo. 30 pp. Jedburgh.

Richmond, John. A Sermon on the regular attendance on Divine Worship in connection with the Spirit of the Times. 8vo. Jedburgh.

Rules and Regulations of the Jedburgh District Bank for the Savings of the Industrious. 12mo. 36 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

Scott, George. Heath Flowers or Mountain Melodies, Lyrical and Romantic. F. 8vo. II. pp. 143 pp. Walter Easton and William Renwick, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

1821.

Scott, Andrew. Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

1822.

Kennedy, George Blair. The Curse of Dunae and other Poems. 8vo. III. pp. 178 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

1823.

Life of Robert Scott, executed for murder. 16mo. 32 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh.]

1824.

Clark, Rev. James. Salvation of the Chief Sinners. Robert Scott's "hanging" Sermon. 8vo. 44 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh].

Macneil, Hector. Scotland's Skaith. 8vo. 36 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

Oliver, Thomas. Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. 12mo. 23 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

Proceedings of the Jedburgh Dispensary relative to Charges against the Medical Superintendent by the Rev. B. Dickson of Hobkirk. 47 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

Telfer, James. Border Ballads and other Miscellaneous Poems. 12mo. 163 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

Wilson, W. Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. 12mo. 50 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7 Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

1825.

Carruthers, Adjutant. Instructions and Regulations recommended, etc., to the Junior Officers, etc., of the Roxburgh Yeomanry Cavalry. 8vo. Jedburgh.

1826.

Proudlock, Lewis. Posthumous Poems. F. 8vo. vii. + 172 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

Veitch, James. Tables for converting the Weights and Measures hitherto used in Roxburghshire into the Imperial Standards. 24 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

1829.

Patterson, Thomas H. Memoirs, Poems and Tales, with Ballads and Songs, illustrative of Border Scenery. Cr. 8vo. 120 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

Statement of the Committee appointed upon the Line of Road between Caitha, in the County of Roxburgh, by Jedburgh and the Carter Fell to Newcastle as directed by a General Meeting held at Jedburgh on the 2nd February, 1829, (Contains a plan of the route). 4to. 20 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Benjedward, Jedburgh.]

1830.

Report of the Roxburghshire Committee upon the Road from Edinburgh to London by Jedburgh, printed as directed by the General Meeting of Heritors and Turnpike Trustees held at Jedburgh upon the 23rd of November, 1829. 4to. 39 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

The Lark ; A Collection of Songs. 48mo. Walter Easton, Jedburgh.

1831.

Report to the Trustees for the Roxburghshire Turnpikss relative to the proposed alteration of the road from Hundalee Smithy to near Jedburgh, by Ferniehirst and Edgerston Rig, to Whitelee Toll Bar. By Messrs. Grainger and Miller, Engineers, Edinburgh (Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London) and Engraved Copy of the Plan and Section of the proposed tunnel referred to, with observations thereon by William Oliver, Esq., of Dinlatyre, Sheriff of Roxburghshire. Printed as directed by a general meeting of Turnpike Trustees held at Jedburgh upon the 14th September, 1831. 4to. 19 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

1834.

Hall, Mrs Agnes Crombie. "A Tale" or Autobiography of a Scottish Borderer. 40 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

Review of the Proceedings in the Sheriff Registration Court held at Melrose in August last on the claims of Messrs. Waybergh and Hartleys to be enrolled as Electors in the County of Roxburgh. By Alexander Jeffrey, Writer, Jedburgh. 8vo. 32 pp. James Bryan, Castle Street, Jedburgh.

Sweet, James. General Receipt Book, with directions how to prevent the caterpillar so pernicious to the tender blossom. D. 16mo. 24 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh.

1835.

"A Layman." "Strictures on the Jedburgh Petitions." 8vo. 16 pp. James Bryan, Castle Street, Jedburgh. [Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.]

Douglas, A. B. Devotional Aspirations in Three Series. F. 8vo. 312 pp. - Walter Easton, Jedburgh.

Easthope, John. The Literal Interpreter or Pupil's Guide to the meaning of English Works derivate or compound. 8vo. Jedburgh.

Seymour or the Man of Mystery; a Romance of the Seventeenth Century, by a Lady. 2 vols. 8vo. 253-241 pp. James Bryan, Castle Street, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

Report of the Proceedings and Speeches at the Voluntary Church Meeting which was held at Jedburgh on Wednesday, 27th May, 1835. D. 16mo. 52 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh.

Shanks, Rev. Alexander Two Sermons, entitled (1) Admonition against Cursing the King and the Rich, illustrated, and commended in the Associate Congregation of Jedburgh, December 7th, 1794; (2) Peace and Order recommended to Society in an Address to the Congregation of Jedburgh. 12mo. 36 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

1836.

Jeffrey, Alexander. Historical and Descriptive Account of Roxburghshire from the most ancient to the present times. 8vo. XV. 424 pp. James Bryan, Castle Street, Jedburgh. [Hendersyde Park Library.]

Morton, Rev. James. History of the Abbey of Jedburgh (from the Monastic Annals of Teviotdale). 12mo. 104 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

1843.

Report of the Trial by Jury of the Action of Declarator of Thirlage and Payment of Abstracted Miltures; the Magistrates and Town Council of Jedburgh against the Bakers, on January 12th and 13th, 1843. 12mo. VIII. 88 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh.]

1844.

Leyden, Dr John. Scenes of Infancy and other Poems. 12mo. 240 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh. [Mr James Smith, 7, Maurice Place, Edinburgh.]

1845.

Lives of Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland. 18mo. 320 pp. Walter Easton, Jedburgh.

SITE OF THOMSON THE POET'S HOUSE AT WIDEOPEN.

BY MRS. J. E. F. COWAN.

One of the spots of interest in the neighbourhood of Morebattle is the site of the house of Wideopen, from its connection with James Thomson, author of "The Seasons," "Rule Britannia," etc. He inherited the property from his mother, to whom it had been devised by an uncle. The name is a corruption of its older form Widehope, sharing with so many of our Border hill-names, the kindly sounding termination "hope," a hidden or sheltered place at the head of a valley. It is generally believed that Thomson, who was the son of the minister of Ednam, was born at the Manse there on the 11th September, 1700; but the Kalewater tradition is that he was born at Wideopen, his mother being on a visit to her hill home at the time; and in accordance with the custom of those times, that the children should be born on their own land, it may well have been so. The site of the house under whose roof the poet must, in any case, at times have sojourned, is about a mile and a half from Morebattle. Going from Morebattle, crossing the Kale by the old stone bridge, and following the road towards Yetholm for about half-a-mile further, one passes a little burn, coming down from the hill on the right to lose itself in the moss below, once the bed of Linton Loch. A few minutes further walk brings one to a second little burn also passing, under the road, to the moss. Going through a convenient gate on the right, and following up its course, rounding a little shoulder of the hill into its deeply cut little dene, one soon comes on a flat, green, level space, evidently artificial, cut out of the hill side (about 20 by 32 yds.) which had been the garden of the house, and just opposite it, close to the left side of the tiny burn, is the site of the old house of Wideopen. The

house itself was pulled down about fifty years ago. An old man, John Scott, for years minister's man and beadle, who knew it well, and every inch of the hill round, showed me exactly where it stood. It was a small house, two storied and thatched, and well known as "Thomson's House." Its doorway, looking east, must have been dangerously near the edge of the burn, a thread almost in a hot summer, but often brawling over its banks in time of spate. Close behind the house—there must have been the merest passage between—stood three cottages in a row, also dating back to Thomson's day. The last remaining one was pulled down 40 years ago, but one wall was left to form part of a field dyke. It serves to mark the site, and is still recognisable, being built, in contrast to the dyke, with lime, and rising a little higher and having one tiny loophole of a window in it. If the original builders of the place sought defence in perfect seclusion, they chose well this hidden "hope" among the hills. Coming up the burn, or down from above, or approaching it from either side, the little homestead would be quite unsuspected by any passer-by at a very short distance unless the blue smoke from its hearth fires might have betrayed it.

Not far off below the edge which bounds the little "hope," rising from a broad flat haugh by the right bank of the Kale, just before it turns westwards, are two little twin hills which have been called Parnassus. It is believed that here Thomson wrote his poem "Winter," which brought him to fame.

In 1758, ten years after the poet's death, one of the furthest back entries in the sederunt book of the heritors of the Parish, includes the name of a Mr. Bell of Wideopen, so by then it had passed into other hands.

The property is now absorbed in that of Morebattle Tofts, and the name of Wideopen is added to the number of the many vanished homes that once made the "watergates" of Kale and Bowmont full of life.

Account of Rainfall in Berwickshire—Year 1915.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. (Scot.), West Foulden.

Locality	St. Abb's Head, Coldingham Parish.	Northfield, Coldingham.	West Foulden, Foulden.	Public School, Coldstream.	Hirsel, Coldstream.	Lochton, Eccles.	Swinton House, Swinton.	Public School, Edrom.	Manderston, Duns.	Duns Castle, Duns.	Marchmont House, Polworth.	Cowdenknowes, Earlston.
Height above sea-level.	200'	230'	250'	120'	94'	150'	200'	250'	356'	500'	500'	360'
January	3·18	1·97	2·16	1·75	1·93	1·66	2·06	3·01	2·24	2·00	2·28	1·43
February	2·94	3·01	2·81	2·52	2·36	2·21	2·07	3·05	3·54	3·24	2·94	2·45
March	2·72	1·60	1·73	2·44	2·13	2·04	1·30	2·00	2·41	1·87	2·13	2·12
April	0·46	0·38	0·46	0·47	0·55	0·58	0·44	0·24	0·34	0·46	0·56	·71
May	1·03	0·97	1·33	1·23	1·67	1·78	1·61	0·90	1·46	1·37	1·67	1·41
June	1·77	1·78	1·46	1·81	2·04	2·51	1·26	2·02	2·20	1·65	1·52	1·08
July	3·05	3·82	2·81	3·18	3·25	2·25	3·49	4·91	6·33	4·55	4·57	2·45
August	3·75	3·00	2·63	1·85	1·84	2·38	2·82	4·28	2·64	2·87	3·35	3·02
September	3·44	2·19	2·50	2·05	2·64	2·50	1·98		3·43	2·89	2·50	1·61
October	2·72	1·49	1·27	2·09	1·58	1·62	1·75	1·71	1·71	2·34	2·64	2·12
November	2·23	1·83	2·28	1·97	1·71	2·27	1·92	2·48	2·62	2·97	2·66	1·89
December	5·44	4·16	4·48	2·63	3·96	4·16	4·61	3·76	6·10	6·62	6·75	5·68
Total	32·73	26·20	25·92	23·99	25·66	25·96	25·31	28·36	35·02	32·83	33·57	25·97

Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire for 1915.

Compiled by A. E. SWINTON, Swinton House.

Month.	Temperature.										Days with temperature at or below 32°.		Bright Sunshine.							
	Maximum.					Minimum.					hrs with Sun.	Days with Sun.								
January	50	51	51	51	53	51	24	26	20	22	22	21	24	20	15	20	37.7	18	35.9	17
February	45	50	51	50	52	51	23	23	23	23	25	26	21	23	17	14	59.2	19	62.7	20
March	57	60	64	55	64	62	19	24	25	22	24	25	21	18	16	16	126.0	23	115.9	24
April	65	65	69	68	72	60	29	27	31	28	28	29	7	8	5	9	169.8	26	148.2	24
May	69	69	72	80	72	71	28	28	28	29	27	30	7	7	4	8	200.8	27	181.6	27
June	74	76	72	80	84	78	36	38	38	36	36	38	...	...	...	...	212.4	28	167.7	25
July	73	71	72	80	82	70	40	41	40	39	37	40	...	...	...	...	167.2	30	106.1	27
August	73	71	71	80	80	73	37	40	37	37	36	40	...	...	...	...	124.5	25	106.5	26
September	69	74	73	65	78	73	31	32	36	34	32	32	3	2	...	...	150.1	25	130.4	24
October	58	62	62	51	68	64	28	31	30	26	25	27	6	2	5	8	88.1	23	92.5	23
November	49	52	54	50	57	53	18	19	20	17	18	20	24	20	18	23	56.3	21	69.7	20
December	47	50	47	50	52	50	24	25	23	16	24	24	20	20	19	19	21.6	11	25.2	16
Year	74	76	73	80	84	78	18	19	20	16	18	20	133	120	99	118	1413.7	276	1342.4	273

Financial Statement for the Year ending 30th September, 1915.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1914. Oct. 8th.						
Balance brought forward				333	16	10
1914-15						
INCOME.						
Arrears of Subscriptions	9	17	6			
6 Entrance Fees	3	0	0			
239 Subscriptions for 1914	61	10	6			
				74	8	0
Interest on Deposit Account				6	6	0
				£414	10	10

1914.	EXPENDITURE.					
Printing, etc.						
Printing Transactions	52	11	6			
Authors' Copies	5	0	0			
Plates	4	0	0			
Stamps and Carriage	12	2	2			
General Printing	6	8	0			
Hislop and Day, Engravers... ..	1	8	6			
J. C. Ruddock, Photographer	0	6	6			
D. Macbeth, do.	1	2	6			
				82	19	2
Sundries.						
Donation to Belgian Relief Fund	10	0	0			
Donation to Red Cross Society	10	0	0			
Rent of Room at Berwick Museum	3	10	0			
Salmon Co's. Account for Salmon at Meetings	2	11	4			
Secretary's out of pocket expenses	8	7	5			
Assistant Secretary's Allowance for Stamps	1	10	0			
Treasurer's out of pocket expenses	2	7	6			
Clerical Assistant—allowance for year	5	0	0			
				43	6	3
Balance in hand 30th September, 1915				288	5	5
				£414	10	10

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1916.

Those marked with one Asterisk are Ex-Presidents, and those with two are Ex-Presidents for the second time.

		Date of Admission.
*1	William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose ...	Oct. 12, 1853
*2	George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler ...	Oct. 20, 1856
3	Patrick Thorp Dickson, Creagmhoch, Aberfoyle	Oct. 28, 1857
4	Robert H. Clay, M.D., Wembury House, Plymstock, South Devon	May 30, 1861
5	Rev. William Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), Durham ...	July 25, 1861
6	William Crawford, Solicitor, Duns ...	Aug. 15, 1862
*7	Very Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., 53 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh	Sep. 30, 1870
8	William Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick ...	Sep. 26, 1871
9	Lieut. Col. James Paton, Crailing, Jedburgh	Sep. 27, 1872
10	Henry A. Paynter, Freeland, Alnwick ...	do
*11	Commander F. M. Norman, R.N., Cheviot House, Berwick	Sep. 24, 1874
12	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Speybank, Fochabers	do
*13	Arthur H. Evans, M.A., F.Z.S., 9 Harvey Road, Cambridge	Sep. 29, 1875
14	Sir Edward Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London, S.W.	Sep. 27, 1876
15	Major James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream	do
*16	Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso	do
*17	John Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Solicitor, Duns	do
*18	Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton- Hepburn, Prestonkirk	do

19	W. H. Johnson, Tweed Villa, Relugas Road, Edinburgh	Oct. 31, 1877
20	The Earl of Haddington, Tynninghame House, Prestonkirk	do
21	Thomas Darling, F.C.S., Adderstone House, Berwick	Oct., 16, 1878
*22	Thomas Craig-Brown, F.S.A. (Scot.), Woodburn, Selkirk	do
*23	John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., Abbey Cottage, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1880
24	Shalcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Newton Hall, Felton	do
25	Rev. C. J. Cowan, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Morebattle, Kelso	do
26	Edward Willoby, Berwick	Oct. 12, 1881
27	Joseph Wilson, Solicitor, Duns	do
28	William Maddan, Norham	do
29	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Newlands, Kelso	do
30	The Lord Glenconner, The Glen, Innerleithen	do
31	A. L. Miller, Castlegate, Berwick	do
*32	Colonel Alexander Murray Brown, Longformacus House, Duns	Oct. 11, 1882
33	The Earl of Home, Hirsel, Coldstream	do
*34	Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle, Kirknewton	Oct. 10, 1883
35	James Thin, 55 South Bridge, Edinburgh	do
*36	Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B., C.M., Boon, Lauder	do
*37	Henry Rutherford, Fairnington Craigs, Roxburgh	do
38	John MacNaught Campbell, F.Z.S., 6 Franklin Terrace, Glasgow	do
39	John Hunter, B.A., 17 Hollins Road, Harrogate	Oct. 20, 1884
40	C. Lisle Stirling Cookson, Renton House, Grant's House	do
41	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	do
42	Delaval Knight Gregson, Lower Ravensdowne, Berwick	do
43	George Henderson, Upper Keith, East Lothian	do
44	Charles S. Romanes, 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh	do
45	Sir George Hare Philipson, M.D., D.C.L., M.A., 7 Eldon Square, Newcastle	do
46	David Herriot, Sanson Seal, Berwick	do
47	Alexander F. Roberts, Fairnilee, Galashiels	do
48	Edward Thew, Thornley House, Rowland's Gill, co. Durham	Oct. 12, 1887
49	F. Elliot Rutherford, 1 Oliver Place, Hawick	do
50	Robert Carr Bosanquet, F.S.A., Rock Moor, Alnwick	do
51	Hugh Macpherson Leadbetter, Knowesouth, Jedburgh	Oct. 10, 1888
52	Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., Fallodon, Chathill	do
53	Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Ayton, Berwickshire	do
54	T. B. Short, Ravensdowne, Berwick	do
55	George Bolam, Alnwick	do
56	James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick	do
57	Major Gerald F. T. Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford	Oct. 9, 1889

58	His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle	...	...	do
59	George Dixon Atkinson Clark, Belford Hall	...	...	do
60	Richard Welford, M.A., Gosforth, Newcastle	...	...	do
61	George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth	...	...	do
62	John Cairns, Carlyle House, Alnwick	...	...	do
63	Robert Archer, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	...	do
64	James Hood, Linnhead, Cockburnspath	...	Oct., 8, 1890	do
65	Charles Clark Burman, M.R.C.S., Alnwick	...	...	do
66	William Little, National Bank of Scotland, Galashiels	...	...	do
67	Robert Carmichael, Rosybank, Coldstream	...	...	do
68	William Steele, F.S.A. (Scot.), Marlborough Cottage, Kelso	...	...	do
69	Charles Barrington Balfour, F.S.A. (Scot.), Newton Don, Kelso	...	...	do
70	Thomas Alder Thorp, Bondgate Hall Alnwick	...	...	do
71	Robert Carr, Grindon, Norham-on-Tweed	...	...	do
72	J. R. C. Smith, Mowhaugh, Yetholm	...	...	do
73	Ralph Storey Storey, Beanley, Alnwick	...	Oct., 14, 1891	do
74	R. S. Weir, 31 Linskill Terrace, North Shields	...	...	do
75	Thomas Graham, Sunnybank, Alnwick	...	...	do
76	Thomas Dunn, 5 High Street, Selkirk	...	...	do
77	Dr James Watson, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	...	do
78	John Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns	...	Oct. 12, 1892	do
79	James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh	...	...	do
80	Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	...	...	do
81	R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh	...	...	do
82	R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	...	...	do
83	John C. Scott, Synton, Hawick	...	...	do
84	Robert Hogg Shaw, Wester Park, Coldstream	...	...	do
85	George G. Turnbull, Abbey St. Bathans, Grant's House	...	Oct. 11, 1893	do
86	Rev. J. Sharpe, Heatherlie, Selkirk	...	...	do
*87	James Curle, F.S.A. (Scot.), Priorwood, Melrose	...	...	do
88	Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam Manse, Kelso	...	...	do
89	John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh	...	...	do
90	J. Wright, 5 W. Savile Road, Edinburgh	...	...	do
91	George Hardy, Redheugh, Cockburnspath	...	Oct. 10, 1894	do
92	John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow	...	...	do
93	Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street, Edinburgh	...	...	do
94	Oliver Hilson, Lady's Yard, Jedburgh	...	...	do
95	Robert Dickinson, Longcroft, Oxton, Berwickshire	...	...	do
96	Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston	...	...	do
97	Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), 25 Rutland Square, Edinburgh	...	...	do
*98	G. G. Butler, M.A., F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler	...	...	do

99	Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, Bothalbaugh, Morpeth ...	Oct. 9, 1895
100	Dr. John C. J. Fenwick, Embleton Hall, Longframlington	do
101	W. R. Heatley, 57 Linden Road, Gosforth	do
*102	Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., Linton, Kelso	do
103	Charles E. Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick	do
104	Rev. Arthur Pollok Sym, B.D., Lilliesleaf, St. Boswells	do
105	David Veitch, Market Place, Duns	do
106	John A. Voelcker, B.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., 20 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.	do
107	Walter Weston, Prudhoe Villas, Alnwick	do
108	Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon Vicarage, by Newcastle	Oct. 14, 1896
109	Rev. James Fairbrother, The Vicarage, Warkworth	do
110	J. Lindsay Hilson, Bonjedward, Jedburgh	do
111	Alexander Steven, Stecarven, Berwick	do
112	Henry Wearing, 28 Rowallan Gardens, Partick, Glasgow	do
113	Edward J. Wilson, Kilknowe, Earlston	Oct. 13, 1897
114	Jas. Alex. Somervail, Hoselaw, Kelso	do
115	Arthur Giles, F.R.G.S., 191 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh	do
116	Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick-on-Tweed	do
117	Richard H. Simpson, Elmhirst, Alnwick	do
118	Henry Paton, M.A., 184 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh	do
119	J. A. Harvey-Brown, LL.D., Dunipace, Larbert, Stirlingshire	do
120	J. L. Campbell Swinton, Kimmerghame, Duns	do
121	James William Bowhill, 22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1898
122	Nathaniel Thomas Brewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh	do
123	James Lewis Greig, Advocate, Eccles House, Kelso	do
124	Colonel David William Milne Home of Wedderburn, Paxton House, Berwick	do
125	John Hepburn Milne Home, Irvine House, Canonbie	do
126	James Marr, M.B., C.M., Ivy Lodge, Greenlaw, Berwickshire	do
127	Robert Middlemas, Kilsyth, Alnwick	do
128	Andrew Riddle, Yeavering, Kirknewton	do
129	Adam Darling, Bondington, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 12, 1899
130	John Grey, Manor House, Broomhill, Acklington	do
131	Col. Wm. Henry Stopford Heron Maxwell, Teviotbank, Hawick	do
132	James Millar, Solicitor, Duns	do
133	George Rankin, W.S., Lauder	do
134	Elliot Redford Smail, 16 Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh	do
135	James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh	do
136	John Carlyle Johnstone, M.D., The Hermitage, Melrose	do

137	James Hewat Craw, West Foulden, Berwickshire	Dec. 20, 1900
138	A. H. Leather-Culley, Radcliffe House, Bamburgh ...	do
139	Andrew Thomson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Burgh School, Galashiels ...	do
140	Alex. Darling, Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed	do
141	William Currie, Millbank, Grange Loan, Edinburgh,	Oct. 17, 1901
142	Hannah, Lady Elliott of Stobs, Maxpoffle, Newtown St. Boswells ...	do
143	George Grahame, Berwick-on-Tweed ...	do
144	Francis Stewart Hay, Duns Castle, Duns ...	do
145	Captain Fullarton James, Stobhill, Morpeth ...	do
146	Rev. H. M. Lamont, B.D., Coldingham, by Reston ...	do
147	George G. Napier, M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow	do
148	John Carnaby Collingwood, Cornhill House, Cornhill- on-Tweed ...	Oct. 9, 1902
149	John Taylor Craw, Coldstream ...	do
150	Mrs Hay, Duns Castle, Duns ...	do
151	Dr. Henry Hay, Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh ...	do
152	W. B. Mackay, M.D., Berwick-on-Tweed ...	do
153	Miss Simpson, Bonardub, Coldingham ...	do
154	Patrick Smith, Sheriff Substitute for Selkirkshire, The Firs, Selkirk ...	do
155	Ralph H. Dodds, Murton Villa, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 8, 1903
156	Gideon J. Gibson, Netherbyres, Ayton ...	do
157	William Grey, Hide Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed ...	do
158	Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter, F.S.A. (Scot.), Spital House, Denholm, Roxburghshire	do
*159	Howard Pease, F.S.A., Otterburn Tower, Otterburn	do
160	James A. Terras, B.Sc., 40 Findhorn Terrace, Edinburgh	do
161	Dr. W. T. Waterson, Embleton, by Lesbury ...	do
162	Frederick Rous Newlyn Curle, Sunniside, Melrose	Oct. 13, 1904
163	William James Marshall, Northumberland Avenue, Berwick-on-Tweed ...	do
164	Mrs Burn Murdoch, Westloch, Coldingham ...	do
165	James McWhir, M.B., C.M., Swinton, Berwickshire	do
166	Frederick George Skelly, 2 Grosvenor Place, Alnwick	do
167	Robert Oakley Vavasour Thorp, Charlton Hall, Chathill	do
168	Thomas Wilson, The Schoolhouse, Robertson, Hawick	do
169	Thomas L. Usher, 8 Whitehouse Terrace, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1905
170	William James Bolam, Commercial Bank, Berwick	do
171	Miss Jessie B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose ...	do
172	Richard Brown, C.A., The Hangingshaw, Selkirk ...	do
173	Charles W. Dunlop, Whitmuir Hall, Selkirk ...	do
174	Rev. Percy Thomas Lee, Shilbottle Vicarage, by Lesbury	do

175	John Henry Mansfield, Pasture House, Howick, by Lesbury	do
176	Lieut. Col. Charles Thompson Menzies, Kames, Greenlaw	do
177	Rev. Wm. Steven Moodie, Manse of Ladykirk, by Norham	do
178	Harry Sanderson, Eastmount, Galashiels	do
179	Nicholas Irwin Wright, Beechfield, Morpeth	Oct. 11, 1906
180	John William Blackadder, Ninewells Mains, Chirnside	do
181	Mrs Edith Anderson, The Thirlings, by Wooler	do
182	R. Lancelot Allgood, Titlington by Alnwick	do
183	John Prentice, Berwick	do
184	Edward Hunter, Wentworth, Gosforth	Oct. 10 1907
185	Miss Constance H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham	do
186	Charles Henry Holme, Rathburne, Duns	do
187	Rev. Wm. McConachie, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Lander	do
188	Professor George A. Gibson, LL.D., 10 The University, Glasgow	do
189	Robert George Johnston, Solicitor, Duns	do
190	Miss Amelia N. Cameron, Trinity, Duns	do
191	Wm. Thompson Hall, M.B., C.M., Dunns House, Woodburn, Northumberland	do
192	Major Edward H. Trotter, Grenadier Guards, Guards' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	do
193	Mrs Margaret C. Erskine, The Priory, Melrose	do
194	David H. Askew, Castle Hills, Berwick	Oct. 15, 1908
195	C. J. N. Fleming, M.A., H.M.I.S., The Laurels, Melrose	do
196	Beauchamp Prideaux Selby, Pawston, Northumberland	do
197	Reginald Collie, C.A., Stoneshiel, Reston	do
198	Alexander Cowan, Valleyfield, Penicuik	do
199	Charles J. L. Romanes, 3, Abbotsford Crescent, Edinburgh	do
200	Miss Jessie Prentice, Swinton Quarter, Duns	do
201	William Oliver, Albion House, Jedburgh	do
202	Major G. J. Logan-Home, Edrom House, Edrom	Oct. 14, 1909
203	Rev. Walter R. Macray, The Parsonage, Duns	do
204	Alexander Dey, M.B., C.M., Wooler	do
205	Rev. John MacLaren, U.F. Manse, Ayton	do
206	William McNay, Coldstream	do
207	William Marshall Elliot, High Street, Coldstream	do
208	Ralph Henderson, Swansfield Road, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1910
209	William Angus, General Register House, Edinburgh	do
210	Lesslie Newbiggin, Narrowgate, Alnwick	do
211	Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Oliver, R.A., Lochside, Yetholm, Kelso	Oct. 12, 1911
212	Thomas Gibson, 7 Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh	do
213	Mrs Liddell Grainger, Ayton Castle, Ayton	do
214	Mrs Josephine A. Hogg, Castle Vale, Berwick-on-Tweed	do
215	Adam Brack Boyd, Cherrytrees, Yetholm, Kelso	do

216	Robert Harper, 3 Bayswell, Dunbar	...	...	do
217	Henry R. Smail, Jr., Ravensdowne, Berwick		Oct. 10, 1912	
218	Rev. Morris M. Piddocke, Kirknewton Vicarage			do
219	Wm. James Rutherford, M.D., Jesmond, Renfrew	...		do
220	Andrew Hogg Glegg, The Maines, Chirnside	...		do
221	Miss Elizabeth M. Cameron, Trinity, Duns	...		do
222	James P. Cornett, Cleasby, near Darlington	...	Oct. 9, 1913	
223	Rev. Thomas N. Dunscombe, Amble Vicarage, by Acklington	...	...	do
224	John M. Smith, Cherrytrees, Yetholm	...		do
225	Bertram Talbot, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh	...		do
226	Neil Grey, Milfield, Northumberland	...		do
227	Miss Mary Isobel Hope, Sunwick, Berwick	...		do
228	Rev. Philip S. Lockton, The Parsonage, Melrose	..		do
229	Squire D. M. Taylor, Cotgreen, Melrose	...		do
230	Thomas W. Johnson, 24, Narrowgate, Alnwick	...		do
231	John Whinham, 3, Grosvenor Terrace, Alnwick	...		do
232	John Balmbra, Savings Bank, Alnwick		Oct. 8, 1914	
234	George Tate, Jr., Brotherwick, Warkworth	...		do
235	Rev. W. Napier Bell, M.A., Saughtree, Newcastleton			do
236	Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle, Kirknewton			do
237	The Hon. Lady Parsons, Ray, Kirkwhelpington	...		do
238	Rev. A. C. Illingworth, Corsenside Vicarage, West Woodburn	...	...	..Oct. 14, 1915
239	Rev. Thomas Newlands, Birdhopecraig Manse, by Otterburn	...	...	do
240	Alan Edulf Swinton, B.A., Swinton, Duns			do
241	Henry D. Bell, Peelwalls, Ayton	...		do
242	Mrs Ida Florence Smith, Whitcheater, Duns	...		do
243	Rev. W. E. W. Carr, M.A., B.D., Elsdon Tower, by Otterburn	...	...	do
245	Percy C. Swan, Ewart Newtown, by Wooler	...		do
246	Lord Dunglas, Springhill, Coldstream	...		do
247	Lieut. Colonel Algernon R. Trotter, Charterhall, Duns			do
248	Captain George H. T. Swinton, Swinton, Duns	...		do
249	Rev. Richard W. de la Hey, The Vicarage, Berwick			do
250	James A. Waddell, 12 Kew Terrace, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow	...	...	do
251	Mrs Jane E. F. Cowan, Morebattle, by Kelso	...		do
252	Captain Sydney E. Brock, Overton, Kirkliston, West Lothian	do

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GENERAL INDEX.

- Adderston (Edderston) Roger (1321), 100.
 Address, President's :—
 Thomas Hodgkin, 1912, 1.
 James Curle, 1913, 47.
 Howard Pease, 1914, 159.
 Colonel Brown, 1915, 335.
 Aiken, Rev. J. J. M. L., Reports of Meetings (1912) 17-44; (1913) 65-96; (1914) 175-199; (1915) 347-374.
 Aimers, Andrew, Compositor, 396.
 Aitken, Robt. J., Death of, 335.
 Aitken, R. D., Author of *Hi-wo-Bobby*, 397.
 Akenhead of Whitelee, Account of Family, 202-203.
 Aldborough Hatch, Essex, 112.
 Aldie, T. S., Resignation of, 336.
 Allom, Isabella, wife of Ralph Muschamp, 110.
 Anderson of Birdhopecraig in Redesdale, Account of Family, 204.
 Anderson, Adam, List of less common Plants in the area of the Club, 227-272.
 Angus, Thomas le Seneschel, 12.
 Armorer, William, 110.
 Arnot Family, Proprietors of Fast Castle, 26.
 "Aroheeties" as a Christian name, 196.
 Arras, Walter, Death of, 16.
 Arthur, Edward, Minister at Barmoor and at Swalwell, his business enterprise, literary productions, etc., 116—Family, 117.
 Ayton Parish Church, Medieval Bell, 272.
 Bailey, John (1797), Notice of Chillingham Wild Cattle, 149.
 Baliol; John, King of Scotland at Norham, 4; revolt, 130.
 Ballantyne, the publisher, of Kelso origin, 383.
 Ballantyne, A., 383, 387, 388, 395.
 Ballantyne, James, 383, 386, 387.
 Ballantyne, John, 383.
 Balmbro, John, elected, 189.
 Balmburgh Glebe in Tuggal, 324.
 Barber, R., purchases property in Doddington, 311.
 Baret, Roger of Barmoor, 6.
 Barmoor and Ford Meeting, report of, 27-29.
 Barmoor and the Muschamps, J. C. Hodgson on 98-117; history of manor, 98—the Muschamps, 98—charters, 98; Muschamp wills, 103—Pedigree of Muschamp, 106—Deeds, 108—later proprietors, Carr, 110; Bladen, 111; Phipps, 112; Hurt and Sitwell, 112—Pedigree of Phipps and Hurt, 113.
 Barmoor Tower, history and description, 113—115.
 Barmoor Chapel, served by Luke Ogle, 115—Notice of Ogle's descendants, 115—Notice of successive ministers, 116—Church removed to Lowick, 117.
 Barmoor, Hutrid, 101, 102—Isabella, 98-99—John, 98—Matilda, 102—Robert, 101-102—William, 98-99.
 Barnewall of Trimlestown, Rev. J. F. Leishman, on, 273-278.
 Barrie, James, author of *Poems*, 387; *Riverside Poems*, 388; *New Collection of Poems*, 388.
 Bates, C. J., Account of Chillingham Wild Cattle, 150.
 Beadnell family, owners of Lemington, 21.
 Bell, George H., author of *Pride*, a poem, 397; Bell, H., of Peelwalls, elected, 373.
 Bell, Rev. W. N., elected, 189.
 Bell, Mr., purchases Mindrum, 306.
 Bemersyde, meeting of, 38-40—Family of Haig, 38—their arms 39—Quaker connections, 39—manor house and gardens, 40.



- Benhale, Sir John, captor of Ford Castle, 25.
- Bernham, Robert (1238), provost of Berwick, 153.
- Berwick; Annual Meeting (1902), 41, (1913) 95, (1914) 188, (1915) 372. Thomas Hodgkin, Presidential Address by, 1-16—its duality, 1—acquisition by Scotland, 2—early importance, 3—meeting place of Parliament, 4—King Edward's award, 4—siege of 1296, 4-5—first English occupation, 5—Flemish merchants, 6—construction of foss, 6—capture by Wallace, 7—Scottish Queen a prisoner, 7—Countess of Buchan, 7—second Scottish occupation, 8—seige of 1319, 9-10—story of the "Sow," 10—marriage of King David, 11—siege of 1333, 12—second English occupation, 12—capture of Castle in 1355, 1378, and 1384, 12-13—political standing, 14—third Scottish occupation, 15.
- Berwick, William Maddan on Municipal History of, 151-155—Cession of Lothian, *circa* 1113, 151—Provost Maynard the Fleming, model borough of Scotland, mentioned in Orkney Sagas borough courts, 152—Flemish settlement called Red Hall, 153—Provost Bernham, slaughter of the Flemings, 153—unique status, 154—Prof. Cunningham's remarks on same, 155.
- Berwick Castle, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 125, 126, 127, 129.
- Berwick Bridge and Floods, 122, 131, 374.
- Berwick Church, memorial to James Melville, 301—School lands in Coldmartin, 321-322.
- Berwick notices, 128-129—duel in 1773, 190.
- Berwick (Bewick?) colliery token, 97.
- Berwickshire rainfall tables, contributed by J. H. Craw (1912), 44. (1913) 156, (1914) 331, (1915) 403.
- Bewick Meeting, report of, 366-372—Old Bewick Chapel, 367—history of manor, 367-368—camp and rock markings, 369.
- Bilsmoor Park, 187.
- Bird, William, Nonconformist minister at Barmoor, 116.
- Birdhopecraig in Redesdale, owners of, 204.
- Birds of the Lammermoors, Col. A. M. Brown on 336-346.
- Blackboro' Peter (1660), his interest in Barmoor, 108-109.
- Blackett, Sir Walter, Lands in Lucker, 324.
- Bladen, Lieut. Col. Martin (1680—1746), of Aldborough Hatch and of Barmoor, Career, 111—Literary works, 112.
- Blake, Francis, Sir Francis, of Ford and of Fowberry, 109, 111, 350.
- Blakehope in Redesdale, owners of, 220.
- Blanchland Meeting, report by Rev. J. J. L. M. Aiken, 30, 35, Remote situation, parochial status, 33—Premonstratensian Abbey, founded by Sir Walter de Bolbec, 33—Edward III at, 34—Abbot, cousin of Lord Lindsay, 34—surrendered to and granted by Crown, 34—description of church, 34—outrageous notice to visitors, 34.
- Boethius (1520), description of Chillingham wild cattle, 146.
- Boscawen, Hugh, and his daughter Margaret (1661), 111.
- Bonar, Horatius, burial place, 74.
- Bondington, William, Chancellor of Scotland, 153.
- Borthwick, Mr, purchases Min-drum Mill, 306.
- Bowden Door crag, folklore, 347.
- Bower, J., author of *Description of the Abbeys of Melrose and Old Melrose*, 387.
- Bowhill, Newark, and Hangingshaw Meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 81-89—description, 82-84.
- Bowsden, L. Ogle's property, 115.

- Bowsden, Bollesden, Bellesden, Patrick, 99—Robert, 99—William, 99.
- Boyd, William, discovers new station for *Linnaea*, 354.
- Boyton, Robert de, Governor of Berwick, 13.
- Branshaw in Redesdale, owners of, 215.
- Bremenium Camp, mentioned 51, described 93-94.
- Briggs, Leonard, purchases Thornington, 307.
- Brock, Captain Sidney, elected a member, 373.
- Brown, Colonel A. M., his Presidential Address dealing with the birds of the Dye Valley, 335-346.
- Brown of Ravenscleugh in Redesdale, notice of family, 204-205.
- Brown, "Capability," the famous landscape gardener, 204-205.
- Brown, Major Robert, death of, 47, 95.
- Brownhartlaw, notice of; 79, 80.
- Bruce, Mr Justice, death of, 16.
- Bruce, David, minister of Gordon, 382.
- Bruce, Robert, purchases lands in Wooler, 312.
- Brus, Robert de, death and burial, 123-124—David, 130.
- Brunton, James, death of, 189.
- Brunton, Miss, resignation, 189.
- Broxfield, 374.
- Bryan, James, of Jedburgh, printer, 395, 399, 400.
- Buchan, Countess of, imprisonment at Berwick, 7, 8.
- Buddle, John, author of *Search for Coal in Roxburghshire*, 387.
- Bullein, *Dialogue both pleasaunt and pietiful* (1564), 225.
- Burradon, Sir Gilbert de, 100—Sir Walter, 100.
- Byreclough on Lammermoor, 340, 346, 355.
- Cairn at West Foulden, 382—at Eadington Mill, 293.
- Cameron, Miss E. M., elected a member, 42.
- Campbell, Donald, of Barbreck, *Journey Overland to India*, 218.
- Carey, Dame Mary, owner of Holborn, 198.
- Carpenters of London, sent to Newcastle and Berwick (1319), 8.
- Carr of Etal and Barmoor, notices of family, 108, 109, 110, 111.
- Carr, Rev. W. E. W., proposed 364, elected a member 373.
- Carruthers, Adjutant, Yeomanry Instructor, 398.
- Cateleugh in Redesdale, owners of, 213-215—reservoir, 215.
- Cay of North Charlton, notices of family, 214.
- Celestine, Pope, abdicates (1294) 123.
- Cessford Castle, visited 361-363.
- Cession of Lothian, a result of battle of Carham, 2.
- Chapman, Richard (1549), 103—Thomas (1540), 103.
- Chattlehope in Redesdale, 213.
- Chatton Meeting, report of, 347, 350-351—church and parish registers, 350.
- Cheviot wool, 6.
- Chew Green Camp, 51.
- Chillingham Wild Cattle, Luke Hindmarsh on 140-150.
- Chillingham Newtown, Hurle Stone, 174.
- Clark, James, sermons, 399, 398.
- Cleughbrae in Redesdale, owners of, 209.
- Clifford, Sir Robert (1321), 100.
- Clifton in Morebattle, chapel 363.
- Coaching Traffic, Newcastle, 6—Jedburgh, 164-165.
- Cockenhough, 347.
- Coldingham, Ralph, prior of, 153.
- Coldmartin Tower and Township, J. C. Hodgson on 314-322—ancient owners, 314—Grey fee, 316—Strother fee, 317—Crawford family, 319—Berwick school lands, 321—Lord Tankerville's land offered for sale, 310.
- Collierheugh, 347.
- Collingwood of Ditchburn, monumental inscription, 371—of Etal, 103, 106—Elizabeth, 103—Henry, 103, 106.

- Colwell in Redesdale, owners of, 205.
- Colwell of Colwell, family, 205.
- Comyn, Sir John, invasion of England (1296), 125—attempt on Carlisle, 125.
- Conyers, John, 99—Richard, 99.
- Corstopitum, Roman station, described 57-59 — inscriptions, pottery, etc., 60-62—armour, 63.
- Cornett, J. P., elected a member, 96.
- Cospatrick the Earl, his family lords of Edlingham, 18.
- Coulson, John Blenkinsop, agent for Barmoor, 112.
- Coupland, flora, 364.
- Coupland, John (1331), seal armorial, 100.
- Cowen, Rev. C. J., guide for Morebattle meeting, 360.
- Cowen, Mrs J. E. F., elected a member, 373—on Morebattle churchyard excavations, 390-394—on Wideopen and the poet Thomson, 401-402.
- Coxon of Woollaw, account of family, 205-206.
- Crab, John, a Flemish engineer engaged in siege of Berwick, 10.
- Crammond monumental inscription at Mindrum, 193.
- Cranshaws, ancient church and castle, 356-357.
- Craw, J. H., account of excavation of two cairns at Foulden, 282-293—of cairn at Eadington Mill, 293-294—West Foulden temperature tables, 45, 157, 332, —Berwickshire rainfall tables, 44, 156, 331, 403.
- Cresswell (Kerswell) of Holderness, 104.
- Crookleth in Bamburghshire, 324.
- Crewe, Bishop, proprietor of Blanchland, 34.
- Cappuck fort mentioned, 51, 52, 59, 79.
- Cameron, Richard, founder of Reformed Presbyterians, 361.
- Cumming monumental inscription at Mindrum, 194.
- Cunningham, Professor, on unique status of Berwick, 155.
- Curle, James, Presidential Address (1913), 47—on Dere Street, 50-52—on Newstead, 53-56—on Habitancum, 57—on Corstopitum, 57.
- Cuthbert, St., churches dedicated to him, 184.
- Darwin, Charles, on Chillingham Cattle, 149.
- Daug in Redesdale, owners of, 208.
- Daug family, 208.
- David, King of Scotland, marriage at Berwick, 11.
- Davison of Stamford, lands in Newton, 323.
- Denton, John, of Cardew, 105—William, second husband of Dame Elizabeth Muschamp, 105-106.
- Dere Street, the great highway from England to Scotland, 50-52, 79.
- Detchant, Henry, *circa* 1350, 99.
- Deuchar, James, purchases Middleton, 311.
- Devil's Causeway in parish of Edlingham, 21.
- Dickson, Rev. B., 398.
- Dimples Moor, 339.
- Dirrington Law, 343, 344.
- Ditchers from Holderness and Lincoln sent to Berwick (1319), 9.
- Dodds monumental inscription at Mindrum, 193.
- Doddington offered for sale, 310.
- Dodsley, R., author of *Economy of Human Life*, 387.
- Douglas, lords of Newark, 85.
- Douglas, A., author of *Journey from Berne to England*, 386.
- Douglas, A.B., author of *Devotional Aspirations*, 399.
- Douglas, M., author of *Journey from Berne to England*, 386, and of *Life of Professor C. L. F. Gellert*, 387.
- Dowlaw Dean and Fast Castle Meeting, report by Rev J. J. M. L. Aiken, 23-26.

- Dronshiel on Lammermoor, 344.
 Dunbar, Patric de, Earl of March, 12.
 Dunbar, Patric, of Biel, 25.
 Dunglass, Lord, proposed 372, elected a member 373.
 Dann, W., resigns, 189.
 Dunn of the Dunns family, 208.
 Dunns in Redesdale, owners of, 208-209.
 Dunscombe, Rev. T. N., elected a member, 96.
 Durtrees in Redesdale, owners of, 223, 226.
 Dye Valley birds, 336, 338, 340, 341, 344.
- Easthope, John, author of *Literal Interpreter*, 399.
 Easton, Walter, of Jedburgh, printer, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400.
 Edgar, grant of Berwick to St. Guthbert, 3.
 Edinburgh, report of meeting by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 65-74—the Castle, 66-68—St. Giles' Cathedral, 70-72—Lady Stair's house, 70—Canongate and churchyard, 72-74.
 Edington Mill cairn excavations, 293-294.
 Edington monumental inscription at Mindrum, 196.
 Edlingham. Meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 7-22—manor, 18—church, 19—castle, 19—corn mill, 20.
 Edlingham Newtown, occupied by General Leslie in 1640—20.
 Edmiston monumental inscription at Mindrum, 192-193.
 Edmiston, Andrew, will of, 280.
 Edmundbyres church and village, 32.
 Edward III. at Blanchland, 34—at Berwick, 126.
 Eglingham visited, 370-371—history of manor, 370—description of church, ancient bells, etc., 371.
 Eglingham, Lord Tankerville's property sold, 309.
- Elishaw Hospital in Redesdale, 93, 201, 202.
 Ellemford, 356.
 Elliot, R. H., of Clifton, death of, 189—mentioned, 278.
 Elliot, A., of Kelso, printer, 388, 389.
 Ellis, James, of Otterburn, memoir by R. Welford, 118-121—parentage and profession, 118—studies, 119—purchase of Otterburn, 119—connection with Sir Walter Scott, 119-120—literary remains, 120-121—further notices of, 211.
 Elmden, Richard de (1312), 100.
 Elsdon Meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 182-188—Winter's gibbet, 183—church, 184—monumental inscriptions, 184—185—tower with heraldic panel, 186.
 Elsdon mote-hills, 161-163, 187.
 Elsdon of the Mote in Redesdale, family, 209.
 Elsdon Laids, or Notices of Families formerly owning land in the Regality of Redesdale, by J. C. Hodgson, 199-226.
 Elsdon Burn in Kirknewton offered for sale, 308.
 Elwick in Bamburghshire offered for sale, 308.
 Embleton property in Coldmartin, 315.
 England, King of, described as lord of the Sea, 130.
 Erskine, Sir David, author of *Love among the Roses*, 386—*King James the First*, 388—*King James the Second*, 388—*Annals of Dryburgh*, 388.
 Eslington (Heslington), Sir Robert, 100.
 Evers, Sir William, deputy warden (1531), 102.
 Evestones in Redesdale, owners of, 209.
- Fairbairn, W., on *The Bondage System*, 386.
 Fairfax, Sir William, and his daughter Isabella, 111.
 Fairholms, owners of Gordon, 379.

- Falder of Alnwick, notice of family, 216.
- Fallowlees, parish of Rothbury, owners of, 215-216.
- Falmouth, Lord, connection with Barmoor, 111.
- Farquharson, Major James, death of, 47, 95.
- Farwell family, proprietors of Blanchland, 34.
- Fasney-water in Lammermoor, 344, 359.
- Fast Castle, account of, 25-26.
- Fenwick, Sir John (1321), 100.
- Fenwick, Robert Ord, author of *Goblin Groom*, 115.
- Fenwick of Lemington, and their mansion, 22.
- Felton, lords of Edlingham, 18-19—arms, 20.
- Ferguson, Robert, burial place, 74.
- Financial Statement, (1912) 46, (1913) 158, (1914) 333, (1915) 405.
- Flemington, 153-154.
- Flemings settled at Berwick, 6, 153—at Kirkpatrick, 154.
- Fletcher of Evestones in Redesdale, account of family, 209-210.
- Flodden Edge sold by Lord Tankerville, 308.
- Foche, John, and his wife Frances, 111.
- Ford Castle Meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 28.
- Ford, William de (1350), 102.
- Forster, Collector, of Berwick, duel, 190.
- Forster, George, death of, 335.
- Forster, John, of Adderstone (1645), 107—of Lowick, 111.
- Forster, Ralph, of Berwick, duel, 190.
- Forster, Thomas, of Alnwick, lands in Lucker, 324.
- Forster of Lucker, lands in Ratchwood, 322—Taggal, 324—Lucker, 324.
- Forster of Newton-by-the-Sea, 323.
- Foulden Hagg, account of the excavation of two Cairns at, by J. H. Craw, 282-294.
- Foulden Temperature Reports, 45, 157, 332, 404.
- Foulplay-head camp, 51, 52, 53.
- Foulshiels, the home of Mungo Park, 85, 89.
- Fowberry Meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 347, 350—gardens, trees, charter, paintings, etc., 350.
- Fowberry and its Ancient Owners, J. C. Hodgson on, 325-330—held of barony of Alnwick by family of same name, 325—the Strothers and other owners, 329—the Tower, 328.
- Fowberry family, 314, 317, 322, 325, 349-350.
- Franciscans at Berwick (1296), 156.
- Fraser, Andrew, benefactor of Kelso, 380.
- Fulbrigg, William and Isabella, 99.
- Gallon of High Shaw, account of family, 210—monumental inscription, 211.
- Gammels-peth, 79.
- Gardner, Ralph (1660), party to Barmoor deed, 109.
- Garvald in Lammermoor, 358.
- Gatherwick, 102, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110.
- Gatherwick, Adam, his wife Euphemia, and his mother Emma, 99.
- Gaveston, Piers, at Haggerston (1310), 129.
- Gilborne, Sir Nicholas, of Charling, and his daughter Elizabeth, 105, 106.
- Gibbs, Colonel, and his daughter Mary, 111.
- Glegg, Andrew H., elected a member, 42.
- Golden Pots, 80.
- Goodson, Sir Alfred, purchases Kilham, 307.
- Gordon, Duke of, estate in Gordon, 352.
- Gordon meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 351-355—Duke of Richmond and Gordon's

- superiority, 351-352—castle, 352—plants in bog, 353-354.
- Gordon, account of church and parish by Rev. John Ritchie, 375-382—origin, 375—Gordon family, 376-377—Gordon of the North, 377—the Setons, 379—Pringles, 379—Huntley Wood, 381—clergy, 381.
- Gordon of Gordon, notice of family, 375-382.
- Gordon, A. A. Forbes, proprietor of Gordon, 379.
- Goswick, plants, 76.
- Graper property in Coldmartin, 315.
- Greenknowe in Gordon, 352.
- Greys of Northumberland, origin, 303—arms discarded for those of Heton, 303
- Greys of Horton, 106.
- Grey, Neil, elected a member, 96.
- Grey, Thomas, author of *Scala-cronica*, 13.
- Grey, Sir Thomas (1312), 100—Robert of Woodend, 110.
- Grey fee in Coldmartin, 316-317.
- Grose, Francis, the Antiquary, daughter's monumental inscription, 185.
- Grouse disease in Lammermoor, 346.
- Guides, corps of, 167.
- Gunsgreen forfeited by Logan of Restalrig, 25.
- Habitancum, Otterburn, and Bre-menium meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 90-91.
- Habitancum, Habitancium, Roman • Station, described 90-92—inscribed stones and other objects found, 91—mentioned 51, 53, 60, 62.
- Haggerston, the place where Earl of Lancaster did homage in 1311, 129.
- Haggerston, Edward, lands in Tuggal, 324.
- Halidon Hill, battle of, 12, 130, 378.
- Hall of Branshaw, account of family, 215.
- Hall of Dunglass, proprietor of Fast Castle, 26.
- Hall of Fallolees, account of family, 215-216.
- Hall of Hatherwick, account of family, 216-217.
- Hall of Monkridge hall, account of family, 217-219.
- Hall of Monkridge, account of family, 219-220.
- Hall of Newbiggin, account of family, 214, 221—Enoch, Chancellor of Caroline, 214.
- Hall of Otterburn, account of family, 211-213—mentioned, 191.
- Hall of Otterburn and Catcleugh, account of family, 213-215.
- Hall of Ottercaps, account of family, 220.
- Hall of Whitelee, account of family 221—monumental inscription, 185—mentioned, 117.
- Hall, Agnes Crombie, author of *A Tale*, 399.
- Hall, Cuthbert, 105.
- Hall, Edward, minister at Bar-moor (died 1780), scholarship and family, 117.
- Hall, Hobbie of Haugh-head, and his son Henry, 361—monument, house, etc., 361.
- Hall, Captain John, slain at battle of Almanza, 216.
- Hall, John the rebel, 171, 213.
- Hall, Thomas, 105.
- Hall, Gabriel, sufferings when a prisoner of Hyder Alli, 218-219.
- Hall, monumental inscription at Mindrum, 192, 193, 194.
- Halliday, John, death of, 336.
- Hangingshaw, description and history, 88-89—its succession of terraces, 88—and aged yews, 89.
- Harbottle Castle surrendered to the Scots in 1318, 129.
- Hardy, John, minister of Gordon, 381.
- Hastie, John, of Hutton, owner of lands in Coldmartin, 321.
- Hastings, lords of Edlingham, 18.
- Hatherwick in Redesdale, owners of, 216-217.
- Haugh-head in Kale water, house of Hobbie Hall, 361.

- Hawke, Lord, the Admiral, 112.
 Hey, Rev. de la, proposed for membership 372, elected 373.
 Hebburn, James (1315), 102—Ralph (1508), 103.
 Hepburn family, proprietors of Fast Castle, 26.
 Heron, Gilbert, 99—Roger, 99—Sir William, 99.
 Heselrigg "dunnies" lament, 347.
 Hestlington, Sir Robert (1312), 100.
 Heton meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 175-178.
 Heton castle with old plan, 177-178—property sold by Lord Tankerville, 178, 304-305.
 Heton family, arms and seals armorial, 303, 316.
 Hill, Edward, resigns membership, 189.
 Hill in Redesdale, owners of, 221-222.
 Hilson, J. L., on Kelso Typography, 383-389—on Jedburgh Typography, 395-400.
 Hindmarsh, Luke, on Chillingham Wild Cattle, 139-150.
 Hindmarsh, W. T., Fellow of Linnean Society, some time President of the Club, memoir, 136-137—mentioned, 48.
 Hodgkin, Thomas, Presidential address (1912), 1-16—memoir, 48.
 Hodgson, J. C., elected junior secretary, 96—on a shipwreck in Northumberland in 1565, 99—on Barmoor and the Muschamps, 98—on Barmoor and Lowick Chapels, 115—on James Storey of Otterburn, 121—on Berwick Bridge in 1646, 131—memoir of W. T. Hindmarsh, 136—on Unthank in Norham, 138—Berwick letters (1773), 190—on Holborn township, 197—on Elsdon Laids, 199—on Amor Oxley, vicar of Kirknewton and master of Newcastle school, 279—on Andrew Edmiston of Berwick, 280—on Dismemberment of Tankerville estates, 303—on Samuel Kettiby of Berwick, 313—on the Tower and Township of Coldmartin, 314—on enclosure of Common fields in parishes of Bamburgh and Embleton, 322—on Fowberry and its Ancient Owners, 325—on Littlehoughton, 374—on Rennington, 382.
 Hogarth, monumental inscription at Mindrum, 195.
 Holborn township, account of, 197-198—its ancient tower and owners, 197—oratory, 197, *n.*—recent owners, etc., 198.
 Holborn of Holborn family, 197.
 Holden, Thomas, the freebooter, holds Fast Castle, 25.
 Holstein, Duke of, 295, 296.
 Home of Billie family, 298.
 Home of Dunglass, proprietor of Fast Castle, 25.
 Home of Hutton family, 297.
 Home of Jardinefield family, 295.
 Home of Lumsden family, 297.
 Home of Paxton family, 295.
 Home of Quixwood family, 298.
 Home of Sprouston family, 298.
 Home of Wedderburn family, William Maddan on, 295-300.
 Home, Ninian, 297, 298, 299, 300.
 Homildon Hill battle, 379.
 Hope, Miss M., of Sunwick, elected a member, 96.
 Hope, Cecil A., Chapel-on-Leader, elected a member, 96.
 Hopper of Coldmartin, account of family, 320.
 Horsupcleuch in Lammermoor, 338.
 Houborne, see Holborn.
 Houghton, Little, 374.
 Houghton, Sir Richard, and his daughter Gilbert, 107.
 Howard, lords of Redesdale, account of, 200-201.
 Howtell pasture sold by Lord Tankerville, 308.
 Hughes, G. P., report of British Association meetings at Dundee, 42—Birmingham, 96—Manchester, 373—re-appointed delegate, 190.

- Hughes, Dr. Pringle, death of, 16.
 Hume, George Lord, lord of Redesdale, 200.
 Huntley in Gordon, 352, 353.
 Hart, now Sitwell, of Barmoor, mention of, 113.
- Ilderton, Elderton, church (1312) 100.
 Inglis, Rev. R. C., elected President, 336, 372.
 Illingwood, Rev. A. C., elected a member, 188.
 Isaacson, Anthony, proprietor of Fenton, 116.
- Jackson, Sir Robert, of Berwick, proprietor of Holborn and of Fenham in Islandshire, 198.
 Jedburgh Typography, J. L. Hilson on, 395-400.
 Jedburgh, dispute between millers and bakers, 400.
 Jeffrey, Alex., author of *History of Roxburghshire*, 395, 400—tracts, 399.
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert F. H., death of, 189.
 Joanna, Queen of David II., marriage at Berwick, 11.
 Johnstone of Alva, owners of Hangingshaw, 88.
 Johnson, Dr. Edward, death of, 48, 95.
 Johnson, Thos. W., elected a member, 96.
 Joicey, Lord, purchases Flodden Edge and Howtell Pasture, 308.
 Jory of Aldborough Hatch, 112.
- K.I.S., *Abel Gessner*, 386.
 Keith, Rev. N. C., resigns, 189.
 Kellen, Pierce de, and his wife Elizabeth, 99.
 Kelso Typography, J. L. Hilson on, 383-389.
 Kelso Abbey, road to Berwick, 153.
 Kennedy, G. B., *Poems*, 397.
 Kerr of Littledean, land owners of Linton, 365.
 Ker monumental inscription at Mindrum, 193.
- Kettilby, Samuel, collector of H.M. Customs, Berwick, his family, arms, and will, 313.
 Kilham sold by Lord Tankerville, 307.
 Kilmaid fort visited, 358-359.
 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, settlement of Flemings, 154.
 Knapton, Richard, and his wife Beatrice (1321), 100.
- Laing, Edward (1760), will of, 22.
 Laing of the Hill in Redesdale, 221-222.
 Laing of Plenderleith family, 202, 203, 221, 222.
 Lamberton Kirk, associated with Queen Margaret, 25.
 Lambton, Hon. F., purchases lands in Doddington, 311.
 Lammermoor birds, Col. Brown on, 336-346.
 Lancaster, Earl of, refusal to do homage in Berwick as not in England, 128.
Lanercost Chronicle, extracts communicated by William Maddan, 121-131.
 Langlands, J. C., some time President, associated with Bewick, 174, 367, 369.
 Lander, Catherine, wife of John Swinton (1515), 357.
 Lauderdale, Duke of, and his daughter Lady Yester, 296.
 Lawson of Wakefield, lands in Newton, 323.
 Leadbetter, Alex., of Kelso, printer, 385, 388.
 Leather-Culley, Mrs, her house and gardens at Fowberry, 348-350.
 Leather, Major, owner of Holborn, 198.
 Leishman, Rev. J. F., on Ayton bell, 272—on House of Barnewall, 273-278—on memorial to James Melvill, 301-302.
 Lemington, parish of Edlingham, visited, 21-22—its tower, gardens, history, etc., 21-22.
 Leslie, Bishop (1578), description of Caledonian Wild Cattle, 147.

- Leslie, General, at Edlingham, 20.
- Letewell, Philip (*circa* 1350), 99.
- Ley, Sir Philip de la (1312), 100.
- Leydon, Dr. John, *Poems*, 400.
- Liddell, Sir Francis of Redheugh, 297.
- Lilburne, John, treachery towards Thomas Muschamp, 102.
- Lillie monumental inscription at Mindrum, 196.
- Linton visited, 364-365—church bell, etc., 364-365.
- Lockton, Rev. P. S., elected a member, 96.
- Logan of Restalrig, Sir Robert obtains Fast Castle on marriage, 25.
- Lowick church mentioned, 104, 105, 107.
- Lowick Nonconformist chapel, 117.
- Lowick, Alexander, the chaplain, 98.
- Lucker, John de, and his daughter Constance, 99, 101—Sir Robert, 100.
- Lucker, division of moor, 324.
- Lumsden, Easter and Wester, 25.
- Lyham Moor, 347.
- Mabane, Thomas, minister of Gordon, 381.
- McAninly, Francis, elected a member, 189.
- McDougall, Dr. James, death of, 16.
- Macneil, Hector, author of *Scotland's Skaith*, 398.
- Maddan, William, obituary notice of Benjamin Morton, 138—extracts, chiefly local, from *Chronicle of Lanercost*, 122, 131—early municipal history of Berwick, 151-155—Home of Wedderburn, 295-300.
- Main, Dr. A. J., death of, 189.
- Makendon meeting report, 77-81—camps noticed, 49, 51—described, 79—plants, 80.
- Malachi, an Irish bishop, travels in Annandale, 123—dealings with de Brus, 123—death at Clairvaux and funeral sermon by St. Bernard, 124.
- Manners, Isabel of Etal, 105, 106—Sir Robert, 99, 101, 102, 130.
- March, George, Earl of, captor of Fast Castle, 25.
- Marischall, David le, 100.
- Marjoribanks, J., author of *Trifles in Verse*, 386.
- Masons of York at Berwick (1319) 9.
- Mason, John, of Kelso, printer, 385.
- Mason, Robert, author of *Description of the Town of Kelso*, 386.
- Matthewson, monumental inscription at Mindrum, 195.
- Mautalente, John and Robert, 102.
- Maynard the Fleming, provost of Berwick and of St. Andrews, 152.
- Meeting reports written by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken—Edlingham and Lemington, 17—Dowlaw and Fast Castle, 23—Barmoor and Ford, 27—Blanchland, 30—Berwick, 41—Smailholm and Bemerside, 35—Edinburgh, 65—Scremerston and Goswick, 75—Makendon Camp, 77—Bowhill, Newark, and Hanginshaw, 81—Habitancum, Otterburn, and Bremenium, 90—Berwick, 95—Twizel and Heton, 175—Pease Dean and Cockburnspath, 179—Elsdon, 182—Berwick, 188—Fowberry and Chatton, 347—Gordon, 351—Valley of Upper Whitadder, 356—Morebattle, 366—Old Bewick and Eglingham, 366—Berwick, 372.
- Meetings for 1916 to be overtaken on foot, 373.
- Mellerstein trees, dimensions of, 355.
- Melville, James, Scots Reformer, memorial brass at Berwick unveiled, 301-302.
- Members elected, 42, 96, 189, 373.
- Members, list of, 1916, 406-413.
- Merton-house foundation stone, 36.
- Middleton, Sir J. L., of Belsay, acquires Aldborough Hatch,

112.
 Middleton in Glendale sold by Lord Tankerville, 310, 311.
 Middleton in Bamberghshire (1835), 100.
 Milne, Adam, author of *Description of the Parish of Melrose*, 386.
 Milvain, Mrs, purchased property in Eglingham, 309.
 Mindrum sold by Lord Tankerville, 306.
 Mindrum graveyard epitaphs, by Rev. M. Culley, 191-196.
 Mitchell, C., purchases Heton, 305.
 Mitford Castle captured by Scots (1319), 130.
 Monkridge-hall in Redesdale, owners of, 217-218.
 Monkridge in Redesdale, owners of, 219-220.
 Moore, Mary, of Alnwick, party to Barmoor deed (1660), 109.
 Mote in Elsdon, 197—owners of, 209.
 Moray, English invasion of (1296) 126.
 Morebattle meeting, report of, 360-366.
 Morebattle churchyard excavation, Mrs Cowan on, 390-394.
 Morton, Benjamin, death of, 48—obituary notice by William Maddan, 138.
 Morton, James, author of *History of Abbey of Jedburgh*, 400.
 Muirhead, John, author of *Dissertation*, 386, and of *Review of Principles of Rich Methodists*, 386.
 Murray family, proprietors of Bowhill, 82—custodians of Newark, 85-86—proprietors of Hangingshaw, 88.
 Muschamp, lords of Barmoor, Belford, Wooler, etc., history of family, 96-111—charters and evidence, 99-108—pedigree of Barmoor line, 106—of Berwick, 318.
 Nesbit, Rev. Thomas, lands in Newton, 323.
 Newark, description and history, 85-87.
 Newbattle Abbey, property of Berwick, 153.
 Newton, William de (*circa* 1350), 102.
 Newlands, Rev. Thomas, proposed 351, elected a member 373.
 Newstead camp, 51, 52, 59, 60—described, 53.
 Newton, William, architect of Lemmington, etc., 22.
 Newton-by-the-Sea common field, 323.
 Norham town burnt by Scots (1311), 129.
 Norham Castle attempted by Scots in 1327, 130.
 Norman, Captain, memoir of Thomas Hodgkin, some time President, 134-135.
 Northumberland, Duke of, lord of Redesdale, 201.
 Northumberland, maps of, 190.
 Obituary notices of—W. T. Hindmarsh, Esq., 136—Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., 134—Mr Benjamin Morton, 138.
 Ogle, Luke, ejected from Berwick Vicarage, 115—ministers at Ancroft, Bowsden and perhaps at Barmoor, 115—property at Bowsden, 115—his son Samuel Recorder of Berwick, 115—his statue in St. Patrick's Cathedral, 115.
 Ogle, James, of Cawsey Park, commissioner for repair of Berwick Bridge, 131.
 Old Town in Redesdale, 224.
 Oliver, Andrew, *Poems*, 397.
 Oliver, John, minister at Southdean, and his wife Miss Hall of Whitelee, 117.
 Oliver, Thomas, *Poems*, 398.
 Ord, Ourd, Isabel, 103—Lancelot of Weetwood (1663), 110.
 Otterburn meeting, report of, 90.
 Otterburn Tower and gardens, 92—visited by Sir Walter Scott, 92—James Ellis, 118—James Storey, 121—battle, 164—owners of estate, 210, 211, 225, 226.

- Ottercaps, owners of, 220.
 Oxford, Earl of, lands in Tuggal, 324.
 Oxley, Amor, vicar of Kirknewton and master of Newcastle school, 279-280.
- Palmer, James, of Kelso, printer, 384, 386.
 Park, Mungo, connection with Foulshiels, 85.
 Parker, Richard, vicar of Embleton, a writer in *Spectator*, 394.
 Parliament held at Berwick (1292), 4.
 Parsons, Lady, elected a member, 189.
 Paston Letters, reference to Berwick, 15.
 Patterson, Thomas H., author of *Memoirs, Poems, etc.*, 395.
 Paulin, Thomas, death of, 335.
 Paylor of Nunmoukton, owners of Holborn and Fenham, 198.
 Pease, Howard, Presidential address, 159-174.
 Pease Dear meeting, report, 179-182—rare plants, 179-181.
 Pearson, Mrs., resignation, 336.
 Peden's Pike, 172.
 Peel, meaning of term, 131.
 Philip, king of France, connection with Edward Balliol, 130.
 Phipps, Samuel, owner of Barmoor, 112, 113.
 Piddocke, Rev. Morris, elected a member, 42.
 Piercy monumental inscription at Mindrum, 195, 196.
 Plants—List of Less Common in the area of the Club, by Adam Anderson (which see for particulars), 227-272.
 Plants: See under Meetings.
 Plumpton, property in Coldmartin, 315.
 Portous, Thomas, minister of Gordon, 381.
 Potts of Dartees family, 223.
 Priestlaw, 359.
 Pringles, proprietors of Gordon: Walter the Covenanter, 379.
 Printing committee appointed, 373.
- Presidential address: Thomas Hodgkin, 1—James Curle, 47—Howard Pease, 159—Colonel Brown, 335.
 Pressen, Michael (1335), 100, 101.
 Preston, John, holds Barmoor Tower in 1415, 113.
 Prestwick, William (1382), 102.
 Proctor, Roger, 374.
 Proudlock, Lewis, *Poems*, 398.
 Purves, W., purchases Way-to-Wooler farm, 312.
 Purvis monumental inscription at Mindrum, 194.
- Radcliffe family, proprietors of Blanchland, 34.
 Rainfall in Berwickshire, reports by J. H. Craw, (1912) 44, (1913) 156, (1914) 331, (1915), 403.
 Rand, T. C., purchases Hagg, 307.
 Ratchwood common field division, 322.
 Ravenscleugh in Redesdale, owners of, 204-205.
 Ravenswood-on-Tweed, 41.
 Rawburn on Lammermoor, 340, 343.
 Rea, G. G., purchases North Doddington, 310.
 Rea monumental inscription at Mindrum, 193.
 Rede, Thomas de, description of seal armorial, 174.
 Redesdale, Regality of, 186, 199-201.
 Reed of Troughend, monumental inscription, 184—notice of, 170, 171, 222-224.
 Reed of Old Town family, 224.
 Reed, Lancelot, of Hoppen, lands in Lucker, 324.
 Rennie, Sir John, *Calculations of an Iron Railway from Berwick to Kelso*, 387.
 Rennington, notices of, 374—chapel, 384.
 Renwick, William, of Jedburgh, printer, 396, 397.
 Reresby of Ecclesfield, 113.
 Richardson monumental inscription at Mindrum, 195.
 Richmond and Gerdon, Duke of, superior of Gordon, 351, 352.

- Richmond, John, Sermons, 397.
 Riddell, Galfrid, 153—William (1300), 153.
 Ridley, John, of Alnwick (1648), 107, 109.
 Ridpath, Mr., purchases land at Wooler, 312.
 Risingham, Robin of, a Roman stone so called, 169.
 Risingham (Habitancum) visited, 96.
 Ritchie, Rev. John, on the parish and church of Gordon, 375-382.
 Robson of Redesdale and North Tynedale, 224-225—curious record of births of children, 225—freebooters, 224.
 Rochester in Redesdale visited, 93-94—description and history of Roman station, 92—artillery camp, 93—owners, 94.
 Rock chapel, 394.
 Rock markings at Bewick, 369.
 Roddam, notices of, 374.
 Roddam, John, 100, 374—Matthew 374—Thomas, 374.
 Romanes, C. S., 297.
 Romanes, John, death of, 189.
 Roman remains at Bremenium (Rochester), 51, 52, 93-94, 160—Cappock, 51, 52, 56, 79—Corstopitum (Corbridge), 50, 52, 57-60—Foulplay, 52, 53—Habitancum, 51, 52, 60, 90-92, 159—Makendon, 50, 52, 79—Newstead, 51-52, 53-56—Towford, 51, 52, 53—inscribed stones, 61, 91, 94, 160—armour, pottery, etc., 62, 64.
 Ropemakers from Bridport despatched to Berwick (1319), 9.
 Ross in Bamburghshire offered for sale, 309.
 Roxburgh, *circa* 1113, 151.
 Roxburgh mill destroyed by flood (1294), 122—roads, 398, 399.
 Rule monumental inscription at Mindrum, 196.
 Rutherford, Dr. W. J., elected a member, 42.
 Rutherford, John, author of *Border Handbook*, 389.
 Rutherford, J. and J. H., of Kelso, printers, 389.
 Sanderson, James, death of, 336.
 Scott, Adam, death of, 189.
 Scott, Andrew, *Border Poems*, 387—*Poems*, 397.
 Scott, George, author of *Heath Flowers*, 397.
 Scott, George, minister at Harbottle, and Barbara Hall, his wife, 117.
 Scott, Sir John, of Scotstarvet, 297.
 Scott, Robert, *Life of*, 397.
 Scott of Buccleuch, acquires Bowhill, 83; Newark, 86.
 Scott of Harden, William, builds Merton-house, 36—notice of family, 36, 37.
 Scott, Sir Walter, his practice in proof correcting, 396—Works published at Kelso, 387.
 Scottish revolt against England in 1296, 125.
 Scremerston and Goswick meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 75-77.
 Seed, Mr., purchases lands in Wooler, 313.
 Selby, Elizabeth, daughter of John of Twizell, 106.
 Selby of Pawston, monumental inscription at Cornhill, 281.
 Serfdom in Gordon, 380.
 Setons of Gordon, 399.
 Shanks, Alex., Sermons, 400.
 Shieldfield in Gordon 352.
 Shipwrecks in Northumberland in 1565, 97; in 1785, 389.
 Shotley-bridge swordmakers, 31, description of river banks, 31.
 Simprin, a wayside halting-place for Kelso monks, 153.
 Singleton, Mrs., monumental inscription, 185.
 Sitwell family of Barmoor, notices, 113—pedigree-sheep breeders, 114.
 Smail, Henry, elected a member, 42.
 Smailholm and Bemerside meeting, report by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 35-41—tower connected with Sir Walter Scott, 37—dimensions, 40.
 Smeaton, G., death of, 189.

- Smith, Mrs., of Whitcheater, proposed 354; elected a member, 373.
- Smith, Andrew, of Whitcheater, death of, 336; mentioned, 357.
- Smith, Adam, burial place, 74.
- Smith, John, elected a member, 189.
- Smith, John A., elected a member, 96.
- Smith monumental inscription at Mindrum, 194.
- Smiths despatched from York to Berwick in 1319, 9.
- Somerset, Duke of, lands in Lucker, 324.
- Somervill family, lords of Linton, 365.
- Sow or *vinea*, an engine of war used at Berwick, 9.
- Spalding, Peter (1328), betrays Berwick, 129.
- Speor, Mrs., resignation of, 336.
- Spornell, John, of Bowsden (1319) 100.
- Sprott, George, of Eyemouth, notary, 26.
- Stedman, W. C., death of, 189.
- Steel, W. S., death of, 16.
- Stuart, Dugald, burial place of, 74.
- Stobbs, William, burgess of Berwick (1307), 153.
- Stoddart, Thos. T., author of *Songs and Poems*, 388; of *Abel Massinger*, 389.
- Storey, James, of Otterburn and North Shields, account of, by J. C. Hodgson, 121—notice of family, 225-226.
- Storm in Northumberland in 1785, 389.
- Stow, Coulson, associated with Barmoor, 112.
- Strangeways — wife of George Muschamp, 106.
- Strathbolgie barony, 378-379.
- Strother family, property in Coldmartin, 317-318—at Fowberry, 348-349—will of Richard, 316—William, Town Clerk of Berwick, 317—William, lecturer of of Berwick, 317—his bequest to Berwick school, 318.
- Suffolk, Earl of, lord of Redesdale, 200.
- Surrey, Lord, at Barmoor (1513), 103.
- Swan, P.C., proposed, 364; elected as member, 373.
- Sweet, James, author of *General Receipt Book*, 399.
- Swinburne, lords of Edlingham, 18.
- Swinhoe, Gilbert, of Chatton, Commissioner for repair of Berwick Bridge (1640), 131—Henry (1321), 100—Thomas, 104—William, 107.
- Swinton, A. E., proposed, 351; elected as member, 373—meteorological observations, 404.
- Swinton, Capt. G. H. T., proposed, 372; elected as member, 373.
- Swinton, Elizabeth (1515), burial place, 359.
- Swyn, John, of Lowick, 6.
- Tait, James, resignation, 189, 336.
- Tait monumental inscriptions at Mindrum, 193, 194, 195.
- Talbot, Bertram, of Monteviot, elected a member, 96.
- Tancred, George, death of, 336.
- Tankerville Estates, Dismemberment of, J. C. Hodgson on, 303-313.
- Tate, George, junior, elected a member, 189.
- Taylboys of Hepple and Redesdale, 199.
- Taylor, S. D., Melrose, elected a member, 96—William, of Swinhoe, lands in Tuggal, 324.
- Telfer, James, *Border Ballads*, 398.
- Temperature of West Foulden, reports, (1912) 45, (1913) 157, (1914) 332, (1915) 403.
- Thompson (Thomson), A., of Jedburgh, printer, 397 — David, author of *The Gala Swain*, 387 — Grace, 110—James, the Poet, owner of Wideopen, 361, 363, 401, 402 — John, of Lowick (1617), 105 — Ralph, 110.
- Thornington offered for sale, 307.
- Towford Camp, 52, 53, 79, 80.

- Trees at Mellerstein, 355; at Fowberry, 348.
- Trotter, Col. A. R., proposed for membership, 372; elected, 373.
- Trotter, Rev. Robt., of Morpeth, and of Whitelee, 203.
- Tronghend in Redesdale, owners of, 223-224.
- Tuffnell of Langton, owners of Holborn and of Fenham in Islandshire, 198.
- Tuggal moor division, 324.
- Turnbull, John, death of, 336.
- Turnbull, William, author of *Experiences of Christianity*, 388.
- Turvelaws sold by Lord Tankerville, 312.
- Twizell meeting, report of, 175-178—castle, 175-176.
- Ulcester, Robert de (*circa* 1350), 99, 102.
- Umframville, lords of Redesdale, 161-162.
- Unthank, near Berwick, notice of (1586), 138.
- Urd, John (1540), 103.
- Veitch monumental inscription at Mindrum, 194-195.
- Veitch, proprietors of Bowhill, 83.
- Veitch, James, *Tables of Weights and Measures*, 398.
- Waddell, G. A., elected as member, 373.
- Waite, W. H., death of, 336.
- Wallace, William, occupation of Berwick, 5, 7—knighthood, 127-128—King of France's letter of credence, 127—his own letter to city of Lubeck, 128.
- Wanless of Durtrees in Redesdale, family of, 226.
- Ward, Gilfrid, of Newcastle, 203.
- Wares, John, of Kelso, printer, 388.
- Wark Castle surrendered to Scots (1318), 129-130—offered for sale, 305-306.
- Waterfalls and the Jacobite rebellion, 168.
- Waterson, Charles, resigns, 189.
- Watson of Newton-by-the-Sea, 323.
- Watson of Swinhoe, lands in Tuggal, 324.
- Watson, Robert (1585), 104.
- Watts and Blackboro (1660), mortgagees of Barmoor, 108, 109.
- Wealleus of Harbottle Peels and of Whitelees, 203.
- Weatherhead, J. K., death of, 189.
- Wedderburn, Home of, William Maddan on, 295-300.
- Wedderburn Castle, plenishings in 1716, 299.
- Welford, Richard, on James Ellis of Otterburn, the poetical attorney, 118-121.
- Wetwang, Edward, 374.
- Whittle, the Northumbrian poet, his connection with Edlingham, 21.
- Whinham, John, elected as member, 96.
- Whitadder meeting, 356-360.
- Whitchester in Lammermoor, 337, 340, 356, 357.
- White —, rector of Kelso school, 383.
- Whitelee in Redesdale, owners of, 202, 203, 221—door-head inscription, 221.
- Whitton Chapel in Morebattle, 363.
- Wideopen in Morebattle, home of poet Thomson, 363 — Mrs Cowans on, 401-402.
- Wight monumental inscription at Mindrum, 195.
- Wilson, C., *Report on the Sanitary Condition of Kelso*, 389.
- Wilson, John, death of, 336.
- Wilson, W., *Poems*, 398.
- Wiunoshill Quaker burial ground, 35.
- Witchcraft case at Barmoor (1650), 107.
- Witton of Wakefield, lands at Newton-by-the-Sea, 323 — in Tuggal, 324.
- Wolrich, Edward, lends money on Barmoor, 108.
- Wolves in Redesdale, 162.

- Wood, Thomas, of Falloden, lands in Tuggal, 324.
- Woodman, William, traditions of storm in 1785, 389.
- Woodmen from Forest of Dean dispatched to Berwick (1319), 9.
- Wooden, 374.
- Woolaw in Redesdale, owners of, 205-206.
- Wooler, Lord Tankerville's property, etc., sold, 311-313.
- Wrangham sold by Lord Tankerville, 310.
- Wymbysh, lords of Redesdale, 206.
- Yellowley of Alnwick, Nathaniel and his daughter Jane, 117.
- Younghusband, Barbara, lands in Tuggal, 324.
- Younghusband, Thomas, of Budle, lands in Bowsden, 115.



